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ITALY AND FRANCE.

Preparations in Rome for the Ecumenical Council.

Political and Miscellaneous Gossip from Florence.

Further Particulars Regarding the last French Tragedy.

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KINGDOM OF ITALY.

The Ecumenical Council—The Ministry—Sketch of the Duke of Genoa—The Byron Scandal—Theological Privileges.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Saturday, Sept. 18, 1869.

As the time approaches for the meeting of the great Council at Rome, the interest increases, and it becomes more and more a subject of discussion. The journals are filled with articles; but with a multiplication of words we are not yet much enlightened as to what is to be the scope or issue of this general reunion of Bishops. In spite of many declarations to the contrary, there cannot be the slightest doubt that the Council will be held; but that the sacredotal party will derive from it as much benefit as is hoped, there are plenty of reasons for distrust. The Italians regard it as the "last ditch" of a forlorn cause. We must respect their opinions, although the Pope has ruled out of the reckoning the judgment of his own countrymen. Official organs here have not a word of sympathy to express for the objects of the meeting. On the contrary, they are more ready to cite the opinions of Protestant authority than those of the accepted guides of the Romish faith. It is a spectacle not less curious than interesting, that of Italy depending for moral support, in the great work which it is doing, upon us of an alien religion, rather than upon those who claim the exclusive office of leading the world in the right way.

Very little that can be relied upon comes from Rome as to the precise work laid out for the Council. This at least is asserted, that the number of Bishops which will take part will be at least seven hundred. About one-half of these will be furnished with quarters becoming to their dignity, at the expense of the Church, while the rest have signified their ability to provide for themselves. As the Council will have a continuance of weeks, if not months, Rome will have upon its shoulders a considerable weight. The spectacle of seven or eight hundred Bishops and Cardinals moving in procession into St. Peter's, will be a sight worth looking at, and the concourse of spectators will probably exceed anything before known in the history of its splendid shows. The number of prelates with places in this assembly will be two or three times greater than in any former Council of the Church. The letter of Bishop COXE to the Pope has been printed in several newspapers here, with such words of recommendation as its plain speaking happens to call out. The workmen are ready to build their new edifice with materials taken from every quarry, and such a stone as this is worked into its place. More than one priest has already pronounced the Bishop's letter *schifosa;* but that is a term of condemnation used with sufficient frequency for whatever comes from the rebellious portion of the Christian family.

THE PRESS LAW.

So many cases of the abuse of the liberty of printing have lately been carried into Court, as to awaken a general discussion of the law regulating the Press. It would be a misfortune if the feeling of opposition now aroused should lead to new legislation in the sense of restricting privileges liable to abuse, to be sure, but with benefit to the public, freely enjoyed. There is a habit here, common to provincial journalism, of making the newspaper the organ of personal disputes, which are sure in the end to fall into acrimony, with no profit to anybody, nor practical result, except to create partisans for one or another petty leader. I do not think there is any danger that the Press here will be tied as it is in France, but some way will be found for restraining the present wide latitude of utterance.

THE MINISTRY.

The present Ministry sticks like the old man on Sinbad the Sailor's back. It cannot be shaken, scolded, coaxed, nor threatened off. Only sleep or intoxication will make it loose its hold;—but intoxication is not likely to follow from flattery, nor will the body fall asleep while it is goaded from so many points. The country has not had for a long time chiefs so heroic as these. No one has a right to say that of all the men in the land MENABREA and CAMBRAY-DIGNY govern best; but they govern, and, after a fashion, have guided the skittish animal for nearly two years. In spite of a thousand rumors of changes, it is is probable that the Ministry will rest until the meeting of Parliament, at a time not now a great way off.

THE DUKE OF GEONA.

The Duke of GENOA, the nephew of VICTOR EMMANUEL, is once more talked about as a candidate for the Spanish Throne. The little Prince THOMAS is not yet quite sixteen, and he might be put to a worse use than that of Governor of the Spanish State. He is a handsome boy, amiable, and already possessed of a variety of accomplishments. He is a pretty good horseman, can dance, fence, row, hit the bull's eye, drink rum punch, and has enough of blue blood in his veins even for foolishly pretentious Spain. His education is advanced, but not yet completed, and there is elasticity enough in him for the Spaniards to bend him into the most approved form of a modern King, and his guardians will consent to the trial.

CUSTOMARY MILITARY MANŒUVRES.

The Autumn military manœuvres are going on with great activity, and the newspapers are filled with accounts of sham battles and seiges. Here in the capital we are in momentary expectation of an attack, which is to be repelled with great valor, according to the programme. Indeed, the scheme of resistance is so skillfully planned, that there is little danger that the King and Prince HIA will be taken prisoners. By such rehearsals, rust, at least, will be kept from the weapons of the Italian army, while there is no immediate prospect of the serious business of war. Had Italy a military organization like that of Switzerland or the United States, the country might soon become wholly independent of France and the Pope. Switzerland would be able to put three or four hundred thousand men into the field in defence of the country, and were such a system practicable under a monarchy, Italy might command the services of four or five times that number. The Italians would be masters in their own house, and the old fiddle-case of the Papacy would go out of the window, and the French after it.

A ROYAL BIRTH.

Next to these military manœuvres, the most important business of the moment is the birth soon to take place at Naples. The newspapers of that city bring us an account of a cradle, of an entirely new pattern, and unheard-of beauty of decoration, in which the heir to the throne is to be rocked. This has been ordered by the Town Council of Naples, and is to be paid for out of the public income. Think of the Municipal "Ring," which governs the Empire City, paying such an honor to some new-born Democrat—sovereign yet to be!

THE BYRON SCANDAL.

The Byron scandal question, which Mrs. STOWE's article has opened, is agitated here also, and passions are aroused. BYRON is perhaps better known in Italy than any other English poetical author, and his residence here has helped to increase the interest which the Italians take in his history. It is not necessary to say that the freedom of morality exhibited in the life and works of the poet do not meet here so severe a condemnation as with us. Tuscany is the home of the Countess GUICCIOLI, and she has in her advanced life passed some time at a villa near Florence. Most influences combine to secure the sympathies of this public for the poet rather than for his wife. Such irregularities as BYRON indulged are common here; although for the crime now alleged, there would be a general voice of abhorrence uttered. The tragedy of criminal desire is crowned in the story of the CENCI, and in our time it has only been approached by the marriage of one of the Princes of the Bourbon family of Naples with his niece. In spite of the discovery of new defects, BYRON will be cited with as much admiration as ever by this public of poetical readers; with a satisfaction added, drawn from accepted facts, which prove that the morality of the Saxon over the Latin race is not so much greater as is claimed. For the rest, the controversy here will be more likely to take the form of sympathy for persons, than a question of abstract morality.

THEOLOGICAL PRIVILEGES.

An effort is making in Italy to establish a system of means by which money may be raised to buy off from military duty the young students of theology, who, until the passage of the new law, were exempt from such service. The Archbishop of Florence has published a circular, recommending the formation of societies, the members of which shall pledge themselves to the payment annually of the sum of fourteen soldi—equivalent to as many cents of our money—to constitute a fund to be used for the object in view. He expresses a fear that the supply of priests will fail or fall short under what he considers an impious and unjust system of legislation. Every new step in advance awakens in the bosom of the ecclesiastical body increased alarm. One would think that with a number of priests about equal to the effective force of the regular army, the Church would be able to maintain a legitimate influence in the face of all political innovations. As has been already so many times stated, Italy has at the present time about 160,000 ecclesiastics of all grades. The country would be better off if two-thirds of them were common school teachers, instead of being dedicated, or addicted, to the snuff-box and the altar. Such, at least, is the opinion of a great many among the most sincere and self-sacrificing patriots of Italy. The story is an old one, but it will bear repeating; indeed, there is need that it should be repeated, as a warning to communities liable to fall into the error of allowing an evil to be renewed from which Catholic countries have so much suffered.

The priest is brought up to a trade, and he follows it. He says his mass and earns his franc, as a tailor does who reseats your trousers or a shoemaker who puts new heel-taps on your shoes. Our sacerdotal friends complain bitterly of the present irreligious condition of Italy, and they listen with little amiability to the suggestion that the responsibility for it rests, in a great measure, with themselves. For my own part, I do not believe that Italy is so badly off as is represented. The priests, for their own credit, one would naturally think, would be among those to palliate a hard fact; but the bitterness of their political hostility leads them to exaggerate a condition of things which only makes their own case the worse and increases the blame with which they are themselves punished.

ANGELICO.

THE FRENCH TRAGEDY.

The Pantin Murders—Freaks of the Demi-monde—Story of the Discovery of the Bodies—Arrest of one of the Alleged Assassins—A Princess at the Post-Mortem Examination.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 24, 1869.

The fearful tragedy at Pantin, of which I forwarded you some details in my last, continues to absorb public attention to the exclusion of almost every other topic. The sensation journals, such as the *Figaro* and *Gaulois*, publish daily a rehash of all the rumors to which the affair has given rise, and furthermore, treat their readers to villainously-executed wood cuts, representing the interior of the Morgue with the bodies of the victims, the topographical features of the spot where the crime was committed, the interior of the Kinck residence at Roubaix, &c., &c. All this, of course, contributes to keep up the public excitement to fever heat, and to swell enormously the daily sale of these papers. The railway line, on which the Pantin Station is situated, participates largely in the pecuniary advantages resulting from this daily stimulus to the interest excited by this affair. The trains are crowded with people, I am sorry to say the greater part of them females, attracted by an ungovernable curiosity to visit the scene of the murders. But what is still more disgusting, is the fact that yesterday numerous parties, including several celebrities of the *demi-monde*, and men wearing the decoration of the Legion of Honor, were to be seen lunching on the very spot where, on Monday morning, the blood of the victims had been found staining the grass.

None of the authors of the crime, if there was more than one, has as yet been arrested. Amid the presumptions raised by the ingenuity of the reporters of the daily papers there is such a conflict of probabilities that in endeavoring to form some conclusion as to the facts, there is but one safe authority to be guided by, and that is the *Gazette des Tribunaux*, which speaks officially. The following statement, which I take from its columns, will give you the correct version of all that has been gleaned by the Police up to the time of its publication. After narrating the manner in which the bodies were found and the appearance which they presented, it says:

"The inquiry naturally suggested itself how these six persons could have been brought to this spot, and how none of them managed to escape this fearful massacre if several murderers had not participated in the crime. The explanation of this problem soon presented itself. A driver of a *voiture de place* (cab) was found, who declared that on Sunday evening about 11:30 o'clock, a young man about 20 years of age, accompanied by a lady and five children, whose description corresponded perfectly with that of the victims, had hailed him at a short distance from the station of Aubervilliers, and had asked him to drive them to Pantin. On arriving at the station at the latter place, the young man ordered him to stop, and quitting the vehicle with the lady and two of the youngest children, proceeded in the direction of the 'Chemin Vert,' situated between the station and the Fort of Aubervilliers, but at a considerable distance from the first-named point, and then, having returned for the three other persons, he paid the fare, and again left in the same direction. It was not, therefore, by the railroad, as was asserted, that the victims and the murderer had arrived.

A few hours later, at daybreak, a laborer encountered in the fields a young man, (the same evidently,) whose clothes were soiled with mud and in disorder, and who seemed to desire to avoid observation. To these first indications a last and decisive one was soon added. It was this:

It was known that eight days previously a young man of middle height, aged about twenty, and with dark eyes and beard, had arrived and asked for a cheap room at the Hotel du Chemin du Nord, No. 12 Boulevard Denain. He entered his name as "JEAN KINCK, a working mechanician," arriving from Roubaix, and residing there in the Rue d'Alonette. He remained but little in the hotel, and paid his bill daily.

On Sunday, about 6 in the evening, a lady and five children arrived at the hotel, and asked for JEAN KINCK, who had gone out. They quitted the house after choosing two bedrooms and leaving a paper bundle containing linen. Nothing more was seen of them, although the lady had stated that she would return. At the same hour the same young man who was recognized by the description that we have given above, purchased at the shop of a tool manufacturer at La Vilette a pick and a spade, which he returned for about 8 o'clock. We know that at 11:30 the same individual, the lady and the five children entered a vehicle and proceeded to Pantin.

The murderer was therefore this young man; moreover, on Monday morning he returned to the hotel of the Chemin du fer du Nord to change his clothes, left immediately after, and was not seen there again. Now, these clothes were stained with blood.

Was KINCK the real name of this individual? The investigation seemed to establish the fact. It ascertained that there had been recently residing at Roubaix a family of that name, composed of the father, mother and six children, the eldest of whom was aged between nineteen and twenty. This last-named had, it seems, received recently a *procuration*, (power of attorney,) which empowered him to collect various sums belonging to his family. Then the mother and the other five children left for Paris. It was they who had been found murdered, and interred in the Chemin Vert. The assassin—circumstance fearful and which added to this tissue of horrors—could be no other than the eldest of the children of Mons. and Mme. KINCK, who, in order to appropriate the money touched by him, had determined upon the death of the whole family.

There remained, however, M. KINCK, the father, who had also disappeared. Must he be regarded—a thing improbable—as the accomplice of his eldest son? Had he also been a victim to the cupidity and to the sanguinary fury of his son? This last supposition appears more admissible. One thing is certain,—this point has not as yet been made clear by the investigation.

There has been a talk of accomplices; there is every reason to believe that there were none. In fact, at every place where the murderer, his mother and his brothers and sisters were seen, they were not accompanied by any strangers. A waiter of the hotel declared yesterday that it seemed to him that an individual accompanied JEAN KINCK on Monday morning, but he has not affirmed it, for his recollection on that point did not permit him to do so.

It would seem therefore to be JEAN who alone premeditated this abominable crime, who selected the place where it was to be committed, who dug the trench in which he concealed his victims, who conducted the latter to Pantin under what pretext is not known, and who committed this sextuple assassination. What in this latter circumstance at first appeared improbable disappears when we know that he separated those whose death he had determined upon, and that he murdered them in detail.

This evening, at 10 o'clock, nothing fresh had been ascertained as to the spot where the assassin keeps himself concealed, nor regarding the fate of the elder KINCK."

The above article gives all the details that can be relied upon in respect to this most mysterious affair. Since it has been written the Police have been actively following up their researches but without adding much to their previous information. The Pantin Canal has been dragged in the hope of finding the pickax and shovel which were sold on Sunday to the individual who is supposed to have committed the crime, but without result. All the houses adjoining the Chemin Vert, and the whole of the plain of Pantin have been searched and explored with equal unsuccess. It was reported that KINCK had been arrested in a cabaret in Lille, but the news has not been confirmed, and it is now believed that he is either hidden in Paris or has fled to Belgium. One of the papers of this morning has a telegraphic dispatch from Havre, announcing that KINCK has been arrested there. It does not state, however, whether it is the father or the son, (GUSTAVE,) but this matters but little as I have just heard that it is another party who has been captured, and who is said to have some papers belonging to the KINCK family in his possession. Even this statement must be received with caution, as all sorts of rumors are being daily set afloat to keep public curiosity alive.

The general impression since the publication of the article in the *Gazette des Tribunaux* to which I have just called your attention, is that the elder KINCK had been made away with by the son before he proceeded to murder the rest of the family. This presumption is based both on the fact that the autopsy offers no evidence that there were two accomplices, as well as upon the improbability of finding in the same family two monsters capable of committing such a crime.

The autopsy of the six bodies was proceeded with yesterday. There were three medical men engaged in it, namely, Drs. BERGERON, PENART and TRELAT. It was commenced at 8 in the morning, and continued until 5 in the evening, with an interval of a couple of hours. The following was the result: Mme. KINCK, aged from 37 to 40, had received twenty-four wounds, mostly in the back. Of these two were from two to three inches in depth, and were between the two shoulders. She received beside nineteen stabs of a knife, a violent blow on the jaw and another on the left hip. She was six months gone with child. The little girl aged 4 years was the most disfigured. She was found enveloped in a water-proof cloak, which was literally cut to pieces. Her chemise was in the same condition. Her skull was fractured, her breast all covered with wounds, her stomach cut open and the intestines hanging out. Besides all these injuries the left eye had been forced from its orbit, and was only retained by a few bloody filaments. The spectacle presented by the body of this poor little victim was horrible. The eldest of the boys, aged about 16, had received similar but less violent blows. The same statement applies to the two other boys, one 14 and the other 8 years of age. The fourth boy, aged about 11, had the right eye driven in, his neck covered with large wounds and his left side entirely crushed. These wounds were inflicted by instruments, the character of which could not be determined, probably a pickax and a knife, but they had been dealt with an almost frenzied ferocity. There were but few traces of strangulation. Almost all the blows were inflicted from behind, and there were no traces of a struggle. The only person who assisted at the autopsy was Mme. RATAZZI, (born Princess DE SOLMS,) who had received permission to attend, and who, it is reported, witnessed this horrible spectacle with the most imperturbable *sang froid.*

There has been a good deal of exaggeration in the statements put forth regarding the property of the KINCK family. The following, I believe, are the actual facts regarding it: JEAN KINCK, the father, is the owner of three houses on the Rue de l'Alonette, at Roubaix, which are said to worth about 15,000 francs each. He has 3,000 francs deposited in the Bank of Roubaix, the proceeds of the small property which had been sold in Alsace. Adding to these sums the amount which he has earned in his business as a turner, the whole of his fortune does not probably amount to more than 70,000 francs ($14,000.) Mme. KINCK had but a few francs in her pocket when she was murdered, but in the box which she left at the hotel a sum amounting to nearly 1,200 francs was found. Among the numberless rumors which have found their way into the papers this morning is one to the effect that a woman was picked up at the scene of the massacre yesterday who was heard to say that she had lived for ten years in the house of the KINCK family, and that they had realized in cash a sum of 80,000 francs to take to America with them, and that they were to be accompanied by three bobbin turners.

M. PIETRI, the Prefect of Police, had a long conference with the Emperor yesterday on the subject of the murder. He has received instructions to make a daily report to His Majesty regarding the progress of the researches instituted by the Police. The Emperor is said to have expressed his astonishment that a crime of such magnitude could be committed at the very gates of Paris. If he has done so I can imagine M. PIETRI laughing in his cheek. The Emperor must know as well as the rest of the world that if he employs the Police of the capital in restraining individual liberty and watching political offenders, they have no time to attend to the protection of the lives and properties of the citizens. Whether he is conscious of the fact or not the matter is likely to be brought unpleasantly under his attention when the Corps Legislatif meets, as the Opposition intend to make it the basis of a fierce attack upon the Government. They have full justification for it, for there is not a city in the world where life and property are more insecure than in the French capital, and this at a time when the slightest political movement or disrespectful expression obnoxious to the powers that be, are instantly reported and made the pretext of an arrest and prosecution.

P. S.—Just as I am about to post this letter an immense crowd has assembled in front of the Northern Railway Station, on the faith of the report that the murderer has been arrested at Havre and is to be brought to Paris this evening. I should not be surprised if an attempt were made to lynch the prisoner, whoever he is, so intense is the excitement occasioned by this dreadful affair. A detachment of the infantry of the line is just passing my windows in that direction, in all probability to protect the prisoner.

THE POOR OF PARIS.

Their Expulsion from the City by Improvement—Changes Wrought in a Few Years—The Operation of the Octroi.

Translated for the Times from Le Peuple Français.

The immense works executed in the interior of our city have had the effect of sending our laborers first into distant quarters of the town, then to the suburbs. The reason is well known; it is because in the new buildings there are no lodgings whose prices make them accessible to the working classes.

The emigrants are not, however, composed solely of workmen in quest of modest lodgings: the class of small capitalists, living on their incomes, have likewise been condemned to hasty removals.

The second removal, that, namely, which carried them into the former suburbs, presented in truth some compensation. For instance, if the laborers were further from their work, the air was purer in the suburbs, and living cheaper, because they were exempt from the *octroi* duties of Paris. The small capitalists who took rooms in these localities escaped at once the great dearness of provisions and of small lodgings, both of which it was impossible to avoid in the middle of a large city.

But all at once the *octroi* of Paris came like a whirlwind to overthrow both of these classes, the latter even more cruelly than the former. These, small capitalists, who were living at their ease in the suburbs on 1,500 or 1,800 francs of revenue, had no longer in this zone, so harshly annexed to the city, enough to secure them even the necessaries of life. Hence followed the misfortune of their complete and final expulsion from Paris. Mixed up with laborers and mechanics, these small capitalists afforded the valuable example of an honest and laborious life almost always rewarded by a modest competence; they constituted a permanent school of morality. They were useful intermediates between those who enjoy the luxuries of life and those who lack at times the necessaries of existence; they moderated envy, and calmed the passions which ferment in the breasts of those who suffer. The heavy taxes of the Paris *octroi* have, however, driven away these valuable auxiliaries—and God grant we may not live to repent it.

When we speak on behalf of the sufferings in some of the remote quarters of Paris, when we point out the lack of sufficient improvements, the dearness of lodgings, the increased cost of provisions and the absolute deprivation of the means of locomotion, we are answered with a sweet smile and the remark that the augmentation of wages furnishes the laboring class an ample compensation, and they have no right to complain. We shall see how much this pretended compensation is worth. The question of wages is one of great gravity, Without doubt a quarter of a century ago the wages of day laborers were inferior to their present remuneration. But as there are more prolonged stoppages now than formerly the earnings of to-day are not in reality greater than they then were, while the necessaries of life have increased one-third in price, and the cost of lodgings is doubled. This situation is the result of the excessive increase of the working population of Paris, in consequence of the invasion of the capital by the poorer classes from the Provinces. All the representatives of the different branches of industry that we have consulted agree upon the following fact. If one were to take into account the stoppages of work, the Sundays, *fête* days, &c., the wages of the workmen of Paris would not, generally speaking, be found to exceed four francs a day. Without doubt we see those who work on jewelry, engravers and others, gain eight, ten, or even twelve francs a day; but it is to be observed that the more elevated the sphere of industry the more prolonged are its seasons of idleness. Ordinarily the common laborers have less to complain of than those engaged in artistic work. There is another fact also that ought not to be overlooked, namely, that the foreign and provincial workmen suffer less by misfortune in Paris than the Parisian laborers. Even when reduced by competition their wages are in any case greater than they received at home; they have left their families behind them and have only to provide for themselves. As to food, they obtain it at reasonable rates in cheap cook-shops; they have no need of apartments, but sleep in lodging-houses. If sick the hospitals of Paris are open to them—if they are in need, Parisian charity is inexhaustible.

The Parisian workman, on the other hand, lives with his family. If his food is more wholesome, it is at the same time more expensive; if his lodging is more roomy, it also costs more. If he falls ill his wife and mother nurse him. He hates the hospital, because it breaks all ties of affection; but the medicines and doctors' attendance costs a great deal. Thus you see the reason why any diminution of wages is more severely felt by the Parisian laborer than by the provincial or foreigner.

This inordinate competition caused by the influx of needy classes from the Provinces, is death to the Parisian workman. The origin of it is in the exaggeration of great public works which, rendering insufficient the labor of Parisians, has produced an emigration from the poor Provinces, to the detriment of Paris—an exaggeration which will end in the forced interruption of all the works undertaken by the city.

Let us content ourselves for the moment with establishing our points of departure for the discussion which is soon to spring up on this subject.

But before closing, let us say one word about the wages of women. If the workmen gain, on an average, only four francs a day, the truth is that the workwoman does not ordinarily earn more than twenty sous a day.

The married woman can struggle along because she has a helper, and living is less difficult when two live together. But the woman who has no husband can neither feed nor dress herself properly on twenty sous a day. She consequently suffers, and fades away, or sells herself. Then, of the true woman nothing remains; beauty is but a lure, and the heart a mask. This is what we have come to. In less than sixty years Paris has more than doubled her limits and tripled her population.

The actual condition of the City of Paris is as follows: Of 2,000,000 inhabitants, the capital counts only 25,000 really wealthy persons, 160,000 who scarcely enjoy an easy competence; then, a floating population of 100,000 foreigners and provincials, making in all 300,000 who spend freely. But, by the side of this wealth and comfort, is a formidable army of laborers, mechanics and clerks, three-fourths of whom would lack the necessaries of life, if work were to fail them only a single month. The arts have grouped in Paris all their wonders, luxury all her seductions, pleasure her variety and infinite allurements; but all this luxury, all this wealth, all these wonders are inclosed in the centre of an immense hive. Around this queenly city extends another formidable city of workmen—the one embellished with silks and laces, velvets and diamonds—the other having ordinarily nothing to wear but its laboring dress.

NEW BUILDINGS.

Decrease in the Number in Course of Erection this Year.

First-Class Stores on Broadway, White, Church and Other Streets.

The Palaces on Fifth, Madison and Lexington avenues.

FACTS WORTHY OF CONSIDERATION.

The business of housebuilding this year has not been as lively as during the three preceding years. There have not been as many first-class stores erected, and the number of private residences of the higher order are also proportionately fewer. Builders say that materials are too high, and that the eight-hour movement has considerably increased the wages of the workmen. They mention brick as an example of the dearness of materials. It is quoted in our market reports at $7 a thousand, but it actually costs as much as $25 per thousand, when laid on the building.

Among the materials used in the first-class stores or warehouses erected during the year iron is conspicuous. It is cheaper than marble, and can be more easily made to retain an appearance of freshness.

BROADWAY.

Broadway will ever be improving, and property-owners will not be satisfied until the whole thoroughfare presents an even and unbroken front of brown-stone or marble, real or imitation. Passing up Broadway, the first new building that attracts attention is that just erected at No. 187, between Dey and Cortlandt streets, and intended for offices. Immense pains have been taken to make this structure complete in every respect. It is built of iron, and wainscotted throughout with black walnut, and heated with steam. Its five-story front, painted white, presents a fine appearance, and the pillars are tastefully cast and ornamented. The building cost $100,000 and the ground $175,000.

Passing by the many new buildings erected within the past two or three years, such as the Park Bank, the *Herald* establishment and others previously described, one arrives at the building of the Merchants' Exchange Bank, a few doors south of Warren-street. This structure is also composed of iron; it has six stories, and its ornamental pillars, large windows and bold front present a magnificent appearance. The surmounting of the pillars is a splendid piece of work, and the interior is also most perfectly finished. The whole structure has been completed within the past three months at a cost of $150,000 for the building, and $200,000 for the ground.

Further on we find a number of elegant iron stores being erected on the City Hospital Grounds. That portion extending from Worth-street to the new street, is being built on by Mr. JAMES F. WHITE, who is erecting one massive iron building, measuring sixty feet by one hundred and eighty. It will cost when finished $125,000. H. B. CLAFLIN, SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, J. C. HOWE, JAMES SLADE, N. CORNELL and others form an association which holds a good share of this property. They are building two iron structures on Broadway, intended for offices and banks. The houses now being erected on the estate are so arranged that every other one is fifty feet shorter in depth than its neighbor. Thus a square is formed in the centre that affords light to all.

No. 537 Broadway is a portion of the well-known Costar property, and was lately the scene of Mr. BARNUM'S wonders, until the Museum was destroyed by fire. On the site of the Museum one magnificent building, containing three stores, has been erected at a cost of $220,000, and $500,000 for the ground. It has a front of seventy-five feet on Broadway, and extends back two hundred feet to Mercer-street, with an L of twenty-five feet by seventy-five on Spring-street. The front of the building is of iron, and has several large high windows. It is supported by massive iron pillars, very beautifully designed. Messrs. GILSEY and BENJAMIN L. BEEKMAN are the owners, having purchased from Mr. BARNUM his interest in the premises.

In Union-square there are two very fine iron buildings going up on the old site of Mr. CHEEVER'S church. These buildings are to be five stories in height, and are being strongly built. They are estimated to cost about $100,000, exclusive of the ground.

INSURANCE BUILDINGS.

Two very costly buildings are being erected, one by the Equitable Assurance Company, and the other by the New-York Insurance Company, both of which are nearly completed. The building intended for the former Company, corner Broadway and Cedar-street, is probably the strongest and most solid structure in the United States. The building is of Concord granite, and successive stories are in the Doric and Composite orders, surmounted by a balustrade, Dormer windows and double-pitched French roof. The centre of each front stands out in a slight projection, finished with an additional story of stonework, and crowned with a pavilion or tower roof, which will give an elevation of 125 feet from the sidewalk. Over the main entrance are to be placed an allegorical group representing the Guardian Angel of Life Assurance stretching an arm of protection over the widow and the fatherless. The basements and interior arrangements are most perfect.

Its pillars are of solid stone and immensely thick, while the iron and other materials used are of the very best description. The structure will cost $1,500,000. Although the Company intended to be in possession some time this year, they now find that business cannot be commenced there until the 1st of May next. The Company will occupy only the second floor, so that it is very probable, judging from the rates paid for offices in this City, that they will be repaid for this immense outlay by having their own offices rent free. This is the general result of real estate speculations in this City to-day—rich companies building immense structures, charging high rents for offices and then having their own apartments free of charge.

In this connection, in order to show the immense percentage paid on investments made in real estate, it may be interesting to give (parenthetically) an authentic table of the value of some few of the buildings referred to in this article, and the rents that are expected for them by their owners:

Building.	Cost.	Rent expected.
Marble store	$50,000	$13,000
Iron store	95,000	25,000
Factory	45,000	10,000
Store, iron	110,000	28,000
Store	70,000	18,000
Store	70,000	16,000
Store	125,000	35,000

This shows that the rental averages a little more than twenty-five per cent. on the outlay.

The New-York Insurance Company's building on Broadway, at the corner of Broadway and Leonard, the site formerly occupied by the dry-goods store of S. B. CHITTENDEN & Co., which was burned two years ago, is also an elegant structure, and when complete will have cost about $1,000,000 exclusive of price of ground. It is a magnificent marble structure of five stories on Broadway, and four on Catharine-lane. It is in many respects like the Equitable, but though very strongly built it lacks the massiveness that is apparent in the walls and pillars of the other.

IMPROVEMENTS IN WHITE-STREET.

White-street has been built up rapidly, and so valuable has it become that lots now sell for $55,000 and $60,000 each, and it would scarcely be credited that three hundred feet nearer to Broadway will make an average difference of $6,000 or $7,000. A very fine building is being erected on No. 62, intended for the straw-goods trade, at a cost of $50,000 for the building and $55,000 for the lot. It is chiefly of iron, and measures 25x100 feet.

On the lots Nos. 64 and 66 in the same street, belonging to the estate of the late JASPER GROSVENOR, Mr. CHARLES A. MACY is erecting a magnificent iron structure, which, including the price of the lots, is valued at upward of a quarter of a million of dollars. The building has a splendid front of 46 feet, and stands back 110 feet, touching the rear of No. 75 West Broadway—belonging to the same estate—which it is intended to be connected with by means of arches erected for that purpose. The building is well lighted, and the ceilings are unusually high, being built on fire-proof arches.

Another very fine building, lately completed, is that which stands on the lots Nos. 3, 5 and 7 White-street and Nos. 109 and 111 West Broadway, the property of W. BAUENDAHL. The front on each side is built of heavy brown stone, with ornamental dressings, and heavy cut stone on the top. The building, exclusive of lot, cost upward of $130,000. No. 60 White-street will also be, when finished, a very fine store, built of iron and supported by massive pillars of the same. It measures 25x100 feet, and has five stories, with cellars. Its value, including lot, is abou $110,000.

THE EXTENSION OF CHURCH-STREET.

The extension of this street takes away many objectionable places, and puts in their stead some very fine buildings. Behind Trinity Church, for instance, there have been some splendid improvements made. The entire block has got a new front, and can now boast of nine elegant stores. The whole front is built of iron, painted white; it is six stories in height, and is tastefully ornamented. The front on Trinity-place is 230 feet. At the north end there is one magnificent structure, owned by Dr. J. C. AYER, of Lowell, Mass. It is already secured by the Government authorities, who will take possession the moment it is finished. The other stores will be occupied mostly by shipping merchants, and as regards their fronts and outside appearance, are as handsome as any in New-York.

OTHER STREETS.

In Broome-street, on lot No. 433, the Messrs. O'BRIEN, of Wall-street, have just completed a splendid five-story marble building, at a cost of $50,000; and at the southwest corner of Church and Lispenard Mr. JOHN PAINE, of Newport, R. I., is erecting an iron building measuring fifty feet on Church and seventy-five on Lispenard. It is a very solid building, of five stories, and is estimated to cost $100,000 and the ground $120,000 more. In Walker-street there is a great deal of improvement going on. The old dilapidated building that stood on No. 49 has been torn down, to make way for an elegant white marble structure that is being built by R. H. L. TOWNSEND, at an expense of over $65,000. It is five stories high, and has a front on Walker of twenty-five feet, extending back one hundred and ten. The lots here are valued at $45,000 each. Nos. 100 and 102 Walker have also been built upon, and the fine building that has just been completed cost $120,000. The structure is six stories, and is composed of iron, painted brown. The Messrs. BURNHEIMER have put an elegant iron front to their store, No. 84 Franklin-street, that cost near $35,000. On the old church property in Walker-street, east of Broadway, there is a very fine new building—the property of M. & F. STEINBERGER. It is composed of iron; measures seventy-five feet by one hundred. The building cost $180,000, and the lots $125,000.

The famous old Fifth Ward Hotel, on the corner of Franklin and West Broadway, which about seventeen years ago was the grand hotel of the vicinity, where politicians met, and where the proprietor, old LERUE REILLY, as he was familiarly called, exhibited his museum of antiquated coins and frightful-looking stuffed birds and animals to amazed visitors, has disappeared, and a splendid six-story building just erected marks the spot on which it stood. This building has a very fine appearance. Its Nova Scotia stone front and numerous large windows present a very pleasing aspect, and a Mansard roof, tastefully ornamented, caps the structure and forms the sixth story. It covers two lots measuring 50x80 feet, has spacious cellars and basements, is heated throughout with steam, and has all the other modern improvements. It is valued at about $135,000. The once well-known "Tam O'Shanter House," on West Broadway, has also disappeared, and two new brown-stone business houses of great value stand on the site to-day.

PALATIAL MANSIONS.

There has been a large number of what are called first-class residences erected in our City during the year, and even within the past three months the number has not been inconsiderable. Yet last year can show a greater list, and our architects tell us that they have done more business out of town than in town this year. It must be that people are beginning to tire of the exorbitant rents and prices of ground in the City, and have wisely determined on moderate handsome villas in the country. Of the many houses now in course of erection, or just completed, we may take a few as an illustration of the whole.

The fine old mansion at the corner of Twenty-fifth-street and Madison-avenue, built by Mr. LEUPPE and recently occupied by the Athenæum Club, has within the last few months undergone some extensive alterations and improvements, which are worthy of notice from the fact that some of them are quite novel, and the mansion, when completed, will rank as one of the most commodious in the Metropolis.

The main building has a frontage of 45 feet on Madison-avenue and 100 feet on Forty-sixth-street. The exterior was covered with what the architect no doubt thought to be ornaments, but which a severe taste would condemn as being worse than useless. They have all been removed. The interior has been entirely remodeled, and the rooms are now being fitted up with hard woods, black walnut, oak, maple and ebony. A perfect system of ventilation has been introduced, provision being made not only for carrying off the foul air, but (a want forgotten nine times out of ten) for introducing fresh air from the exterior of the building. Steam vapor baths have also been placed in the house, and every other arrangement that an ingenious mind could devise for preserving the health and increasing the well-being and comfort of the occupants has been added. The total cost of these improvements will amount to nearly $80,000.

About a year ago the property was purchased by a wealthy Peruvian, Señor F. L. BARREDA, ex-Minister from that Republic to the United States, who, finding the mansion was not exactly to his taste, engaged the services of Mr. CARL PFEIFFER, of No. 4 Broad-street, to reconstruct it.

The exterior of the house has been entirely changed, and enlarged by an addition of thirty feet in its depth on Twenty-fifth-street. A Mansard roof has also been added. The old and cumbersome ornamental cornice has been taken down, and a plain medallion one substituted. All the heavy carved stone trimmings around the windows have been entirely removed, and the old stoop, with its side steps, has been taken down and replaced by a Tuscan portico, with double columns at each side of the entrance door. Pains seem to have been taken to have the portico in proportions to correspond with the long-established rules of its Order.

The French casement sashes of small glass have been replaced by windows worked with weights and pulleys, and glazed with the best plate glass of the largest size. The usual custom of painting and sanding the woodwork of the sashes has not been followed, but the color of the trimmings has been varied so as to present a more pleasing and cheerful appearance.

Madison-avenue is being built up rapidly. Mr. CHARLES DUGGAN has at present in course of construction ten residences on the avenue and Forty-second and Forty-third streets. The houses are nearly all of the same style; the largest, at the corner of Forty-second-street, measures 38.5x73, and 18.6 extension for a yard. The two largest are built of Philadelphia brick, with Ohio stone dressings; three others are built with Ohio stone, and the other five with brown stone. They will have cost, when completed, as follows: $110,000, $98,000, three $58,000 each, four $55,000 each, and one $45,000.

Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR, the lawyer, is erecting a handsome dwelling on the east side of Fifth-avenue, above Forty-ninth-street. It measures twenty-eight feet front and sixty feet deep, with extension eighteen feet by forty. The building is of Nova Scotia stone, and costs about $70,000. On the south side of Forty-eighth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, two elegant residences are being erected for Messrs. H. A. GILDERSLEEVE and WM. G. WILSON. Each house has four stories, with high stoop. The basements and first stories are brown stone, and above the first story is built of Philadelphia brick, with stone dressings. These houses cost $30,000 each. Ex-Mayor OPDYKE is putting up a residence at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Forty-seventh-street at a cost of $140,000. On the corner of Fifty-third-street and Fifth-avenue Mr. T. H. AMIDON is building three residences, which will cost $40,000 each. On the lots commencing at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Forty-sixth-streets seven beautiful residences have been erected for Mr. TIMOTHY D. CHURCHILL. They are brown-stone fronts and are magnificent structures; five of them cost $60,000 each, and the other two $80,000 each. No. 576 Fifth-avenue is a new brown-stone residence, the property of Mr. A. MESEROLE, that cost over $60,000. Mr. P. LORILLARD'S new house, on the northeast corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-sixth-street, is a magnificent structure. It is unusually large, measuring forty-five feet by one hundred and twenty-three. Its cost is estimated at $125,000. On the corner of Fifth-avenue and Tenth-street is a new brick house measuring thirty-three feet by one hundred and ten feet. It is owned by Mr. L. KEP.

In Lexington-avenue there have been many new buildings erected during the year, the latest of which are two very fine brown-stone houses near Forty-sixth-street. Lower down the avenue, turning into Forty-eighth-street, we noticed five elegant residences built of Philadelphia brick, with Bellevue stone dressings, for Mr. EDWARD HAIGHT, of the Bank of the Commonwealth. They are very neat but small, consisting of two stories and attic, and cost $9,000 each, exclusive of the ground. In Forty-eighth-street, between Fifth and Madison avenues, there is a magnificent residence being built for Mr. C. F. SIMPSON at a cost of $110,000, and in Sixty-fifth-street, near Fifth-avenue, Mr. HUGH SMITH is erecting a brown-stone front which, when complete, will have cost $80,000.

The same amount is being paid by Mr. L. B. STRONG for the brown-stone residence going up on West Fiftieth-street, near Fifth-avenue. Mr. H. W. ROBINSON is expending $70,000 on a new building in East Sixty-fifth-street, near Fifth-avenue, and on the corner of Madison-avenue and Fortieth-street there is a magnificent and extensive building going up, intended as a residence for Mr. D. HENRY HAIGHT. It is being built of brown stone, and will cost upward of $130,000. Mr. BRYAN MCKINNEY is the owner of six elegant residences, now nearing completion, on the corner of Thirty-eighth-street and Park-avenue. They have brown-stone fronts and will cost $60,000 each. Mr. HENRY S. INGLES is laying out $60,000 on a new residence on Eighteenth-street, near Fifth-avenue. Further up, on Thirty-sixth-street, near Fifth-avenue, Dr. ISAAC TAYLOR is erecting a residence adjoining Mr. LORILLARD'S; it is built of Philadelphia brick, and cost about $60,000. No. 9 West Fifty-second-street is a residence being built of Philadelphia brick and brown-stone front for Mr. JOHN P. HAY, at a cost of $45,000, and one block below—No. 46 West Fifty-first-street—is a similar building owned by Mr. NATH. CHENEY. Mr. JACOB KORN is erecting six handsome brown-stone residences on Forty-third-street, near Sixth-avenue.

INTERESTING FACTS.

Landlords are not so exacting or stiff about high rents for stores as they have been, and are now very glad to accommodate good and trustworthy tenants at reduced figures. This revolution has been caused by the losses which many owners experienced during the year by bad tenants. Men rushed into business without consideration, and rented the finest stores at the highest prices. The result in many instances was bankruptcy, and the landlords unexpectedly found themselves on the list of creditors. They were glad to compromise in order to get possession of their houses. One well-known real estate owner suffered in no fewer than six of these cases during the year.

Another very important matter in the building of New-York that demands attention, is the fact that numbers of wealthy Boston men are turning their eyes toward the metropolis, buying ground here and building thereon. It is an association of Boston men that have leased nearly all of the City Hospital property, and are now erecting stores on it. They are induced to come here because in Boston they can realize but seven per cent. on money invested in building, while in New-York the same will return them very nearly twenty-five per cent.

Many other buildings of the more costly kind have been erected earlier in the year, and many others are in prospect. Those given in this article, however, are about the latest—either finished or commenced. They tell us of the rapid strides our City is making, and of the near approach of the day when every inch of ground on Manhattan Island will be covered with comfortable houses, costly mansions and magnificent stores and public offices unequaled, perhaps, by those of any other city in the United States, and unsurpassed by any on the Continent of Europe.

Important Sales of Land in Nebraska.

From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald, Oct. 3.

W. L. CHADWICK, Esq., our auctioneer, yesterday returned from Lincoln City, Nebraska, and gives us the following particulars of the sales made under his superintendency:

The sales commenced at Lincoln on the 23d ult., and continued three days. The sales were more largely attended than any previous ones, and the bidding was even more active than at the sales held last June. Among the prominent individuals present were Ex-Governor DENNISON, of Ohio; General COBB, Member of Congress from Wisconsin; Judge GRAVES, of New-York; Colonel PIERCE, of Mobile, Ex-Member of Congress from Alabama; Colonel WRIGHT, of Illinois; Rev. Dr. BURNS, of Iowa, and wealthy residents from all parts of the East and South. Vacant lots in Lincoln to the value of $65,000 were disposed of at prices ranging from $40 to $625 per acre. Over 18,000 acres of land were sold, all situated within the section tributary to Lincoln, at prices ranging from $5 to $22 per acre.

General COBB purchased over $20,000 worth of these lands. Colonel PIERCE, of Alabama, was a heavy purchaser, and proposes to make his future home in Nebraska. Ex-Governor DENNISON, who is largely interested in railroad interests in Nebraska, has made arrangements to take 10,000 acres of the State lands. Another party offered to take 10,000 acres of land at the appraised value of $5 per acre.

Mr. CHADWICK then went to Ashland, thirty miles northeast of Lincoln, on the line of the Burlington and Missouri Railroad, where he sold $12,000 worth of town lots, averaging $65 per lot. Ashland already has 400 inhabitants, and will be one of the most prominent points in Northern Nebraska. The place is gifted with superior water power, and will in time be a place of considerable manufacturing importance.

Mr. CHADWICK informs us that the section of country in which these State lands are situated is just the land for new settlers. These lands are sold for the benefit of the State University, the Insane Asylum and other State buildings. About 1,000 town lots in Lincoln and a large amount of valuable farming land, belonging to the State, will be sold next Spring. With CHADWICK as auctioneer, these lots and lands are sure to bring good prices.

While at Lincoln Mr. CHADWICK witnessed the laying of the corner-stone of the State University, and in the evening attended a grand banquet given in honor of the event.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY OF EUROPEAN MORALS, FROM AUGUSTUS TO CHARLEMAGNE. By WILLIAM EDWARD HARTPOLE LECKY, M. A. In two volumes. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1869.

There is a story told of John Kepler, that, after having listened to a famous musical performance, instead of appearing ravished, as was expected, he quietly asked the composer: *"Aber was ist nun endlich damit bewiesen?"* (Well, but what does all that prove?) In regard to Mr. Lecky's book, we are much in Kepler's predicament. We have read it with pleasure, found it erudite and well written, are convinced that it is the work of a gentleman and a scholar; but, after all, when we come to ask what it proves, or what addition it makes to the sum of human knowledge, we are obliged to answer: Nothing. The truth is, that Mr. Lecky, though a man of unusual acquirements and taste, with a rare command of fluent and correct English, labors under two very great and almost fatal disadvantages in attempting to write history, and especially in attempting to estimate the direction and character of the tendencies of any particular period. In the first place, he is by no means a cosmopolitan either in thought or feeling. The standard by which he tries moral principles is his own subjective consciousness; whatever would be repugnant to the ordinary Englishman is set down as *simply* repugnant without modification. He has, in fact, as may be seen on every page of the introductory chapter, the most moderate pretensions to any philosophical views either upon the grounds of moral truth or of the historical laws which govern the current of moral tendencies. His work will have interest in this wise only to Englishmen, from whose point of view it is written. In the second place, Mr. Lecky is evidently not a German scholar. Once or twice only we have observed a reference to German works, and these always in translations. The result of this is that he is cut off almost completely both from the profoundest works ever written on the subject of morals, and also from that immense mass of historical material which the plodding industry of German scholars has accumulated. The moral standpoints with which he is familiar are those which polarized men a century or two centuries ago. He speaks of Hobbes, Hartley, Butler, Adam Smith, Cudworth, Clarke, Wollaston, Hutcheson, Henry More, Reid, Hume and Lord Kames, but of all that has been done since their times, and of all that has been done outside of England, he seems not to have even a notion. Of Kant, the father of all the modern phases of philosophy, he seems to have no knowledge. Hegel and Fichte, whose results we may reject, but whose thinking demands at least respect and consideration, he ignores.

If Mr. Lecky is a hundred years behind the times in knowledge of moral science, he is still further in arrears in knowledge of historical science. Not that he is by any means deficient in knowledge of historical facts; his knowledge of minutiæ, on the contrary, is very extensive; at the same time it is plain that he is not universal historian enough to be able to see individual epochs from the point of view of history as a whole. He is as well aware as any one that history is not a mere succession of unconnected events, but a chain of causes and effects. What he fails to see, or at least to give sufficient prominence to, is the fact that this chain is something more than a chain—that it has a distinct direction, and that its links are ever becoming larger and larger.

Few persons who have given much attention to history, with the light which late years have thrown upon it, any longer doubt—

> "That through the ages one unceasing purpose runs,
> And the thoughts of men are widened by the process of the suns;"

Though, perhaps, few have come to any settled conclusion as to what that purpose is. Still, as soon as any such principle is recognized as established, it is clear that all history must take it into account, and show its application to every phase and epoch of human society. Only in so far as an historical work is written from the standpoint of universal history can it be said to be a scientific production, or to add anything real to our knowledge of what man is. It is the fault of Mr. Lecky as an historian, that he writes with far too narrow a horizon to enable him to make a real contribution to the science of history. While he has quoted a saying of Winckelmann's, to the effect that the change from Paganism to Christianity was a change from the idealization of the masculine virtues to that of the feminine ones, he fails to see the exceeding depth of truth therein contained, and to show how readily it would coördinate and reduce to a system the multifarious changes of relation among the virtues, as well as point out the direction of progress generally.

It was perhaps the existence of Dr. Dollinger's *Heidenthum und Judenthem* that prevented Mr. Lecky from calling his work *Heathenism and Christianity*, which indeed would have been a more suitable title than the one he has chosen, inasmuch as his real purpose is to exhibit, first, the pagan world; second, the transition thence to the Christian world; and, lastly, the aspect presented by the world when the principles of Christianity had been carried to their legitimate consequences in actual practice. The picture of the pagan empire is correct and just, although its details are rather too numerous to allow one to have the feeling of unity. The many influences that prepared the world for the reception of Christianity have hardly been sufficiently appreciated by Mr. Lecky, and we get but a very dim idea of what took place on that occasion. When the civilized world, or any considerable portion of it, changes its entire view of the order of the universe, the grounds of such change must be sought for deep in the consciousness of the people, in other words, in the speculations of the philosophers, together with the feelings of the thoughtful with regard to the highest things. To have made his work exhaustive, Mr. Lecky ought to have traced all the main currents of thought and feeling in the different peoples who contributed to form the consciousness of the Roman world, till he found them meet in that strange chaos of weary hopelessness in the midst of which Christianity shaped itself and uprose like steady light over a tempestuous boundless-seeming sea.

The picture of the Christian empire suffers from the same want of unity as that of the pagan empire. A change has evidently taken place; but where are the elements of the old recognizable in the new? What and where is the logical connection between the two? These questions Mr. Lecky does not answer, and we apprehend could not answer. The time for answering is not yet, and will not be till the three hundred years that preceded, and the four hundred that succeeded the commencement of the Christian era have received a more thorough investigation than they have hitherto done, at the hands of a man at once a historian, philosopher and poet—a man endowed with rare sagacity for the sifting and classifying of facts, with piercing intellect to enable him to grasp the thoughts that struggled in the brains of the old philosophers, and a sympathetic fancy to reconstruct and open the seven-sealed book of the past.

In treating Mr. Lecky's book as we have done, we would not be understood as saying that it has no merits. It is well written, and though it contains no new facts and few fresh generalizations or presentations of old ones, it contains, in a form adapted to the wants of the man of ordinary education, many things that such a man will be benefited by knowing. The closing chapter, in particular, "On the Position of Women," we would heartily recommend to the notice of persons interested in that question. If we might be allowed to make a suggestion to the author, it would be to give his days and nights to the later Greek philosophy and to modern German historical works.

THE EPISTLE OF PAUL TO THE ROMANS. By J. P. LANGE, D. D., and Rev. F. R. FAY. Translated from the German by J. F. HURST, D. D., with additions by P. SCHAFF, D. D., and Rev. M. B. RIDDLE. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co.

The Epistle of Paul to the Romans is universally regarded as genuine. It has the unanimous testimony of the ancient Church upon this point, its contents are in harmony with the historical character of Paul, and its intrinsic importance and admitted influence with the Church certify to its authenticity. Even the severe critic Baur, who rejects most of the New Testament books, admits the greater part of this epistle. Irenæus, Tertullian and Clement, of Alexandria, the three great witnesses among the Fathers, testify in favor of it, and Origen wrote a commentary upon it. From the time of Origen to the present day, commentaries and treatises upon this letter of Paul have been multiplied, until the mere list of writers, and the place and date of the publication of their works, occupies several pages of a royal octavo. The reason for this literary and theological devotion to the Epistle to the Romans, is found in the fact that it is the central doctrinal portion of the New Testament. It presents in a systematic and logical form the fundamental truths of Christianity, and does this with such clearness, precision and force, as to have made it invaluable to the Christian Church in every age. St. Paul having been called to the Apostleship of the Gentiles looked naturally to the metropolis of Rome as his great aim, and made every effort to go to Rome, where a Church of Jewish and Gentile Christians had already been gathered. To encourage this Church, and prepare the way for his visit, he sends first two friends, and after them this "Epistle to the Romans," in which he designs to prepare the Christian Church in Rome to be the centre and starting point of missionary labors which shall reach to the western limits of the Roman Empire.

In the Epistle, the idea of piety, or righteousness, as a living worship of God is prominent, produced doubtless by the predominance of the practical element in the Roman conception of *cultus*, and Paul's designs to make Rome a centre for the restoration of the living and real worship of God by all nations, to whom he is the divinely-appointed Apostle. The early Church placed this Epistle at the head of the Pauline Epistles; but the Reformation under Luther gave it a prominence unequaled by any other book of the New Testament, which position it has continued to occupy, rivaled only of late by the writings of the Apostle John. Coleridge, in his *Table Talk*, calls St. Paul's epistle to the Romans "the most profound work in existence," and says: "The only fit commentator on Paul was Luther, not by any means such a gentleman as the Apostle, but almost as great a genius." Luther's opinion of Paul's letter is thus expressed: "The Epistle to the Romans is the chief part of the New Testament, and the purest gospel, well worthy to be committed to memory word for word by every Christian man, and to be pondered daily and enjoyed as the daily bread of the soul. It can never be too often nor too well read and considered, and the more it is understood, the better it tastes."

Upon this remarkable work of a remarkable man, we have now a new and elaborate commentary, issued by Charles Scribner & Co., in the series of volumes prepared by Dr. John Peter Lange, in Germany, and edited for the American Press by Rev. Dr. Philip Schaff. Dr. Lange's volumes, as they appear in Germany, have special reference to the wants of preachers, and hence the homiletical part has often seemed large in proportion to the rest of the volume; but under the able supervision of the American editor, large and important additions of critical, philological and doctrinal notes and explanations have been made, and this is specially the case in the present volume. The translation, which was a work of peculiar difficulty, was made by Dr. J. F. Hurst, while resident in Germany, and Dr. Schaff has been aided in his labors by Rev. M. B. Riddle, an excellent German and biblical scholar. The introduction is replete with historical and biographical information bearing upon the Epistle, and the analysis of the contents exhibits great critical ability. The commentary is unusually full and the doctrinal and homiletical departments of the work are rich in quotations and suggestions from a wide range of authorities; though the majority of authors from whom selections are made, in accordance with the aim of the whole series, are evangelical and Protestant in their views. The volume is a valuable addition to theological and biblical literature.

LAURE. THE HISTORY OF A BLIGHTED LIFE. By L. C. H. Philadelphia: CLAXTON, REMSEN & HAFFELFINGER.

Few results of misdirected industry are so melancholy as a bad novel. When we think of the freshness of hope which prompted the beginning of the work, and of the patience and industry that endured until its completion, we must regret that the writer should have failed to discriminate between inclination and capacity, and to perceive that neither the highest moral purpose nor the most urgent necessity for turning an honest penny, are alone sufficient reasons for publishing the effusions of youth or inexperience. *Laure* is an instance of such misdirected industry. There is no attempt at dramatic construction in the plot, no probability in the situations, nothing interesting in the characters nothing original in the sentiment; and the whole is conveyed to the reader in inelegant English, sprinkled with superfluous French.

ROLAND YORKE. By Mrs. HENRY WOOD. Philadelphia: PETERSON BROTHERS.

Sequels rarely equal their antecedents, and even if they did, would not appear to do so to readers who soon weary of the effort of memory necessary to identify characters and recall events. *The Channings*, which preceded *Roland Yorke*, was not one of Mrs. Wood's most interesting tales, and *Roland Yorke* having the same characters has much the same faults. In truth, all this lady's novels resemble one another, and all, more or less, deserve the censure to which *The Channings* and *Roland Yorke* are certainly entitled; that the characters are shadowy and too numerous, and that the reader is almost always confused by a crowd of vague personalities, whose movements impede rather than aid the development of a tolerable plot. The only positive feeling of certainty experienced during the perusal of one of these stories is the conviction that somebody, perhaps many people, will die. So great indeed is Mrs. Wood's passion for killing, that one positively dreads the first faint allusion to a cough, a stoop of the shoulders, or the well-known hectic flush, for he knows that there is then no escape from the long, wearisome illness, with its fatal though peaceful end. It is a pity that Mrs. Wood's talent should be spread out, as it were, and made to cover such a vast expanse of paper. The number of titles on her title pages is quite appalling when we consider the aggregate toil of herself and readers. But

> "The labor we delight in physics pain."

THE WORKS OF HORACE. Edited, with Explanatory Notes, by THOMAS CHASE, A. M., Professor in Haverford College. Philadelphia: ELDREDGE & BROTHER. 1870.

In our modern time the value of any edition of a classic author rests chiefly, if not entirely, on its notes. The days of conjecture and emendation are pretty well over, and the labors of a legion of German and English critics have settled uncertain texts or exhausted plausible readings. It is to his notes, then, that we must look for the measure of Professor Chase's merit. We find here the same fault that seems characteristic of American editors of classical authors—profuseness of explanation on points which the student should either know before being introduced to the author at all, or should be left to discover for himself. A pupil, for example, who needs to be told that "an interjection consisting only of a vowel cannot be elided," is unprepared to read *Horace* at all, and should be remanded to his prosody. Indeed, it always seemed to us at least a mistake to put Horace's Odes into the hands of any but the most advanced students, whose greater mental development and supposable increase in taste may fit them to appreciate that marvelous grace of rhythm, that delicate beauty of thought, that curious felicity of phrase, which Scaliger envied, and which to a true lover of the tuneful Venusian it seems almost a sacrilege to commit to the mercy of a Freshman rabble. Moreover, in the higher classes we would have it used not as an exercise, but as a reading book, taking care to have an edition without notes, (there is none better for this purpose than the Leipsic edition of Tauchnitz,) and leaving it to the teacher to explain, in a *viva voce* commentary, the difficulties and allusions of which the Odes are full. Merit should be graduated not only according to correctness, but elegance of translation, and after each ode the instructor should read aloud one of the best of the metrical translations—say, Mr. Theodore Martin's or Professor Conington's. In addition, the student should be required to put into English verse one or two of the odes every week, the teacher to compare these versions, as before in class, with Conington's or Martin's, and point out wherever and why these excel. In this way, and in this way alone, it seems to us, can Horace's Odes be made a profitable class book. Professor Chase's notion of their use seems to be different, and from his standpoint his edition is in most respects praiseworthy, and many of the notes show discrimination and care, yet many, as we have said, are only dead lumber, depriving the idle or sluggish of self-reliance and the diligent of occasions of merit. Surely, not even the younger student, for whom the book is apparently intended, needs to be told that "*moriture*," in II. 3, means "destined to die," or "*illacrymabilem*," in II. 15, "tearless." Nor can we agree with Professor Chase in many of his readings, but that, perhaps, concerns the critic rather than the pupil. The index of proper names is a useful addition, and the book is neatly and clearly printed.

SERMONS PREACHED IN ST. JAMES' CHAPEL, York-street, London. By Rev. STOPFORD A. BROOKE, M. A. Boston: FIELDS, OSGOOD & Co.

It is said that publishers begin to frame a courteous denial whenever they see a clergyman approaching with a roll of manuscript, fearing lest they may be entrapped unawares into publishing a volume of sermons which, however profitable spiritually to the readers, is rarely profitable pecuniarily to either author or publisher. Whether this be true or not, the author of the life and letters of Rev. Frederick W. Robertson—Rev. Stopford A. Brooke, who is also Honorary Chaplain in ordinary to Queen Victoria—had no occasion to fear denial or even to solicit a publisher for his sermons. One who is familiar with Robertson's sermons will recognize the similarity in style and thought between those of Mr. Brooke and of his dead friend, and yet it is resemblance which is perfectly consistent with originality and individuality. The subjects of these discourses are well chosen, developed with chaste illustration, and applied very forcibly with what may be called personal argument. Their author is a humanitarian in the best sense of that term; he treats religious subjects from the human standpoint, and brings high truths so near to his hearers that they see and admit their practical force. In some of the discourses he rises to eloquence of no mean order, and the entire grade of the volume is above the usual range of this class of literature.

AGNES GRAHAM. A Novel. By FILIA. Philadelphia: CLAXTON, REMSEN & HAFFELFINGER. 1869.

Trusting mainly to ordinary domestic life for the interest of her story, the author of *Agnes Graham* has produced a novel which is likely to obtain a fair share of popularity, and which gives promise that future efforts, shorn of the exaggeration which disfigures her earlier chapters, will insure the lady that position among her contemporaries for the attainment of which she only otherwise needs experience. She possesses many of the requirements of a good novelist. She has considerable knowledge of human nature and a capacity of giving a genuine presentation of life which is rare and valuable; her pathos is not the fruit of imagination, but obviously comes from a heart to which right and true feeling seems native and spontaneous. The story is a sad one. It gives the picture of a woman's life unconsciously destined to sorrow, marked out for suffering by an irresistible and pitiless fate; of one who can give up her only hope in life when duty demands her to do so, but without that assumption of martyrdom in which ordinary heroines delight. "Filia" is, we repeat, a promising effort, and we shall be glad to welcome other work from the same pen. We have had, and continue to have, so much that is weak and trivial from the pens of our native so-called novelists that any lady who shows the ability to do better things, deserves encouragement and is pretty sure to have it.

IN SILK ATTIRE. A Novel. By WILLIAM BLACK. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS, 1869.

If the talent of this author does not lie in the construction of plot, he makes amends by a thoughtful study of character and a sympathetic appreciation of the sufferings to which humanity is liable. In the delineation of settled melancholy which affects the heart with aching heaviness and makes life tasteless alike in its pleasures and its pains, he is tolerably successful, and in his dialogues and descriptions of ordinary life, he is sometimes happy. But when he roams into the artist world he shows an ignorance of its habits and conditions which suggests the wish that an author capable of interesting his readers should confine himself to scenes with which he is familiar. His respect for the profession of his heroine is honorable, but the circumstances in which he places her are unnatural and improbable.

A MEMOIR OF THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF THE REV. PRINCE DEMETRIUS A. DE GALLITZIN, Founder of Loretto and Catholicity in Cambria County, Penn., Apostle of the Alleghanies. By Rev. THOMAS HEYDEN, of Bedford, Penn. Baltimore: JOHN MURPHY & Co. 1869.

The subject of this memoir was the son of one of the first families of Europe. His father at the time of his birth was Russian Ambassador at the Hague, and Privy Councilor of Catharine II.; his ancestors were Councilors of Peter the Great; another Prince Gallitzin defeated Charles XII., of Sweden, on the famous battle-field of Pultowa. Rev. Prince Demetrius Augustine de Gallitzin was born in December, 1770. After finishing his studies, he served for a time in the Austrian army, but in consequence of an order issued to exclude all foreigners from the service, his military career was brought to an abrupt termination. His parents sent him, at the age of 22, to travel a couple of years in America. He landed in Baltimore in 1792, with letters to Archbishop Carroll, by whom he was persuaded to renounce the world and embrace the clerical profession. He was in due season appointed a missionary to the region which now constitutes the dioceses of Pittsburg, Erie, and a large part of the Harrisburg new Episcopal See.

Though the heir of an immense fortune his refusal to return to Russia deprived him of the right to inherit. His sister, the Princess Salm, and his family promised him that he should not suffer by his absence. Relying upon their promises he contracted debts in buying land, building churches, and otherwise improving the wild region to which he had consecrated his days. The money that was expected did not come, and his life was spent in fighting poverty, debt and the devil. This volume is a record of his devotion, his trials and his triumphs. The Prince does not appear to have been remarkable in any respect except for his title and for the facility with which he crucified all his natural affections that he might serve the Alleghany mountaineers. He refused all the solicitations of his mother and sister to go and visit them. He preferred his log church and the wilderness to his kindred and civilization. Those who admire characters so deformed by what they consider their duty will read this little book with interest, if not with profit.

A portrait of the Princess Amelia, the Prince's mother, ornaments the volume.

A SHORT COURSE IN QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS, WITH THE NEW NOTATION. By J. M. CRAFTS, Professor of General Chemistry in the Cornell University. New-York: JOHN WILEY & SON. 1869.

Familiar with, and rightly appreciating the wants of students, Professor Crafts has prepared a manual as excellent in design as able in execution. It goes over the whole field that a student would be likely to work in in a condensed, yet eminently comprehensive and lucid, manner. It gives full instruction in manipulation, explicit directions for conducting the various methods of testing and accurate accounts of the operation of the usual reagents, together with the behavior of the various classes of substances in their presence. The general arrangement of the subject is the best, perhaps, that could be desired for the special aim in view; the divisions are natural; copious references, back and forth, among the different analyses, afford material assistance; while the letter-press itself, with its conspicuous headings, is called in to aid the student's progress. The very full tables, at the end, have all the force of diagramatic illustrations. We need scarcely add that the classification, nomenclature and notation are in accordance with latest researches in chemical philosophy. So very convenient, useful and trustworthy a book cannot fail to take and maintain the place it was intended for—at the elbow of the student working in the laboratory. We commend it to the favorable consideration of those engaged in teaching this branch of the science.

A POLITICAL MANUAL FOR 1869. By EDWARD MCPHERSON, LL.D. (Washington: PHILP & SOLOMONS.)

This volume is a continuation of the very valuable political manuals by Hon. Edward McPherson, Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, and covers the year from July 15, 1868, to July 15, 1869. This, as do the previous volumes, includes the political documentary history of the period to which it refers, including a classified summary of executive, legislative, judicial, politico-military and general facts. The work is of great value to every political writer or politician in the country.

Books Received.

—Diossy & Cockcroft, New-York. Four vols., vol. I, 1867, vols. II., III. and IV., 1869. *A Digest of the Reports of the United States' Courts and of the Acts of Congress from the Organization of the Government to the Year* 1867. Compiled by Benjamin Vaugan Abbott and Austin Abbott.

—Hurd & Houghton, New-York, 1869. *Dame Nature and Her Three Daughters.* (*La mère Gigogne et ses trois filles.*) Translated from the French of X. B. Saintine.

—John Wiley & Son. *The Fruits and Fruit Trees of America.* By A. J. Downing, Second Revision, &c., by Charles Downing.

—Western News Company, Chicago, 1869. *Essays on Political Economy.* By the late M. Frederic Bastiat, &c.

—Fields, Osgood & Co., Boston, 1870. *The Poetical Works of John Greenleaf Whittier.* Complete edition. 2 vols.

—D. Appleton & Co. *Arms and Armor in Antiquity and the Middle Ages.* By Charles Boutell, M. A., &c.

—Hurd & Houghton, New-York, 1869. *The Two Baronesses, a Romance.* By Hans Christian Andersen.

—Fields, Osgood & Co. *Miscellanies.* By W. M. Thackeray. 1. *The Memoirs of Barry Lyndon*, &c.

—Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger. *Sabbath School Manual.* By N. C. Brooks, LL.D., &c.

—J. B. Lippincott & Co. *Sleep and its Derangements.* By William A. Hammond, M. D., &c.

—Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger. *Scripture Manual.* By N. C. Brooks, LL.D., &c.

—Fields, Osgood & Co. *Silas Marner*, and *Scenes of Clerical Life.* By George Eliot.

—Chas. Scribner & Co. *A Text Book of Chemistry.* By Leroy C. Cooley, A. M., &c.

—J. B. Lippincott & Co. *One Poor Girl; The Story of Thousands.* By Wirt Sikes.

—William White & Co. *Death and the After Life.* By Andrew Jackson Davis.

—G. P. Putnam & Son. *Letters from the East.* By William Cullen Bryant.

—Hurd & Houghton. *Among the Trees.* By Mary Lorimer.

—*Bankers' Magazine*: Office. *The Banker's Common Place Book.*

—Fields, Osgood & Co., Boston. *The Secret of Swedenborg, being an Elucidation of his Doctrine of the Divine Natural Humanity.* By Henry James.

—G. P. Putnam & Son, New-York. *Christopher Kenrick; his Life and Adventures.* By Joseph Hatton.

S. R. Urbino, Boston; Leypoldt & Holt and F. W. Christern, New-York. *Les Petites Filles Modèles.* Par Mme. de Segur. *Et, Les Goûters de la Grand Mère.* Par Mme. Z. Carraud. *Les Princes de l'Art: Architectes, Sculpteurs, Peintres, et Graveurs.* Par C. Fallet

LITERARY NOTES.

The London journals continue industriously to discuss the Byron business. Nearly all the most respectable among them have expressed strong distaste for the subject, deprecating its agitation and implying that they, at least, would not be parties to it; and have followed up such intimations by long and repeated essays on one side or the other, to which there seems just now little prospect of any termination. They have usually some ingenious reason to offer for such discrepancies between theory and practice. For example, "The appearance of Lord Lindsay's second letter published in the *Times* of Saturday last, induces us (the *Saturday Review*) to break the silence on the Byron case, which we had intended to maintain until the promised appearance of Mrs. Stowe's vindication of the 'True Story.'" Meanwhile the *Spectator*, "While waiting, as every reasonable person will wait, for more evidence than has as yet been published on Mrs. Stowe's inaccurate accusation, and taking for what it is worth the altogether inconclusive reasoning of Lord Byron's admirers," finds that "it is rather interesting to note the kind of people who take Byron's side, and the sort of feeling, independently of evidence, which prompts them to take it." After this there follows one of that paper's ablest articles, full of original thought and as usual marred, in parts, by infelicities, not to say inaccuracies, of expression. Thus, it informs us that there was in "Lady Byron's whole conduct in relation to her husband, full of marvelous patience and self-denial as on any hypothesis it undoubtedly was, an external appearance of pallid, frigid, and patronizing criticism, which has prejudiced the public far more than *a grave expression of unutterable indignation, followed by absolute silence*, probably her wisest line of conduct, could have done," &c. Whatever of evil there may be in the protraction and voluminousness of this controversy, it has certainly had the effect to elicit stronger and more philosophic criticism on Byron's poetry than, with one or two exceptions, has hitherto been contributed by any writers to our literature. As Mrs. Stowe has broken her silence at last to offer a promise of new evidence and further corroboration, it may be presumed that we are about to enter on a fresh stage of the discussion, the end of which no man can foresee.

The librarian to the English Royal Academy, Mr. George Jones, the contemporary and friend of Turner, Wilkie, Chantrey, and other great men who have passed away, has just died. He had talent as an artist, and was warmly esteemed for his warmth of heart, his valuable attainments and his services to art and literature. He is succeeded in his office by a brother academician, Mr. Solomon Hart.

A correspondent of the *Athenæum* writing from Naples, says that the Museum there will be shortly enriched by a valuable contribution from Cavaliere de Rosa, of Rome. Those who have wandered over the Palatine Gardens, in the Eternal City, will remember de Rosa as the distinguished and indefatigable director of the excavations conducted on the site purchased by the present Emperor of the French. Casts of most of the ancient statues discovered there were made by de Rosa and sent to Paris, and copies of a portion of them have now been presented to, and will shortly decorate the National Museum of Naples. The same writer gives some interesting details respecting the monastery or abbey of Cava near Salerno. We are told that this is now open to visitors daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P.M., except on Christmas, New-Year and Easter Day, and on the *fêtes* of the King and of the Statute; presents to the attendants being prohibited. Cavaliero Salazaro, Inspector of the Pinacotheca in the Natural Museum, has lately published a guide to the abbey, in the form rather of a pamphlet than of a book, and as it is written both in French and in Italian, it will be found of great use to Winter visitors. Passing over his architectural descriptions, it will be of more interest to state that the Pinacotheca contains 127 works of pictorial art. The library consists of 10,000 volumes, many of beautiful editions. Very remarkable, too, is the collection of *Incunabili*, amounting to 600, the most ancient of which dates so far back as 1467. The archives are composed of two rooms. In the first are preserved all "papers;" in the second there are 15,000 diplomas, Greek and Latin parchment MSS., arranged in perfect order, with a chronological and alphabetical index, in eight volumes. Some of the most remarkable of these are exposed to view.

General Garibaldi has written a book that will shortly appear in London. The theme is *Rome in the Nineteenth Century*. It is understood to be a popular book, and one which will throw some light upon many matters which have hitherto been but partly seen or quite concealed. The General's great ambition now being, it is said, to assist in the education of Italy, we may expect in it some information respecting the reasons for the need of education in a country which was once, in this regard, second to none in the world.

We are informed that there are more than fifty candidates for the lucrative post of editor of the London *Gazette*, among whom is Mr. Blanchard Jerrold. The office is a practical sinecure.

Messrs. Macmillan & Co., of London and New-York, will shortly publish *The History of the Life of Albert Dürer, with a Translation of his Letters and Journal, and some Account of his Works*, by Mrs. Charles Heaton. This work will be illustrated by reproductions, by the autotype (carbon) process of photography, of many etchings by the artist, including "Melancolia," "The Knight, Death and the Devil," "St. Jerome Reading," "The Prodigal Son," the limestone carving which is styled "The Naming of St. John the Baptist," &c.

The ladies are certainly getting their share of literary work in London. Four of the magazines there are edited by them, and three or four of the best-known writers of magazine fictions are of the sex. It is said, too, that a man of eminence in the scientific world—Sir Charles Lyell—and a well-known member of Parliament—Sir Francis Goldsmid—employ ladies in the capacity of private secretaries.

Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co. have in press, among other works: *Turner's Celebrated Landscapes*, a series of sixteen autotype reproductions of the most important works of J. M. M. Turner, R. A.; *The Sheepshanks Gallery*, consisting of twenty autotype reproductions of the most important of the pictures in the Sheepshanks Gallery in the South Kensington Museum, (London,) taken from the original paintings; *Masterpieces of Living English Painters*, a series of twenty-six autotype reproductions, taken from the best engravings of the celebrated works of living English artists; *The Great Empress*, a portrait, by Professor Schele de Vere, of the University of Virginia; and *A Memorial Volume of Hon. Howell Cobb, of Georgia*, edited by Samuel Boykin.

Mary, Queen of Scots—By Mr. John Hosack.

A very interesting work has just been published in London called *Mary, Queen of Scots, and her Accusers*. Mr. Hosack defends that unfortunate and most interesting Sovereign with warmth and eloquence. Among the letters alleged to have been written by Mary to Bothwell, and to have been found in the celebrated "Silver-gilt casket;" the second was the worst evidence produced against the Queen, and the thing that has done her most mischief with posterity. Mr. Hosack considers it a forgery, and brings forward important arguments to sustain his opinion. The topic is so attractive to great numbers, the figure of the ill-starred and beautiful Mary being surpassed for general interest by perhaps no other in history, and moreover the injustice done to her memory, supposing Mr. Hosack to be right, has been so cruel and flagrant that it is worth while to quote some of her new champion's points in her defence. His postulate is, to be sure, no new one, but he certainly brings some new propositions to its support. The following includes his main arguments against the authenticity of the famous second letter:

> "Laing, who examines this letter with the utmost attention, is unaccountably silent respecting Crawford's deposition; but this historian, who invariably expresses himself with a degree of confidence which much diminishes that of his readers, asserts that this letter is a genuine and most characteristic composition of the Scottish Queen. 'Nothing is explained,' he said, 'of which Bothwell was informed; nothing omitted of which he required information.' These remarks are unfortunate, for she dwells upon details which, unless he were the most inveterate of gossips, could have little interest for Bothwell, while she misleads him on the only point of practical interest in the letter. Bothwell would probably care little about Darnley's confessions and complaints, but he would no doubt be eager to know where his victim was to be lodged on his arrival in Edinburg. The Queen is made to inform them that her husband is to be brought to Craigmillar, but we know that he was brought directly to the Kirk-of-Field.
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> With regard to its internal evidences of authenticity, every reader of this letter must judge for himself. It was necessary for the enemies of the Queen to show that she entertained at this time a violent passion for Bothwell, and a no less violent hatred of her husband. The letter, accordingly, contains abundant proofs of both. She not only expresses the most extravagant attachment for her supposed paramour, but she seems to anticipate with savage joy the approaching fate of Darnley. She exultingly contrasts her own heart of adamant with her husband's heart of wax; and to her guilty fancy the bleeding of his father's nose and mouth foreshadows the intended murder. 'Have ye no desire to laugh to see me lie so well?' she then exclaims, as she paints the perfidious arts with which she lulls the suspicions of her helpless victim.
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> Hume pronounces the style of this letter to be 'natural,' though inelegant. But human depravity surely has its limits, and the most hardened wretches do not boast, and least of all in writing, of their treachery and cruelty. Even in the realm of fiction we find no such revolting picture. The most terrible woman that Shakespeare ever painted was, it so happens, a former Queen of Scotland; but although determined at all hazards that *Duncan* shall be slain, *Lady Macbeth* indulges in no unseemly levity with the partner of her crime, nor does she gloat with fiendish delight over her intended victim. Calm, resolute, remorseless, she inspires us with terror it may be, at last with pity, but never with disgust. The brutal levity of Bothwell's correspondent inspires the latter sentiment alone.
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> There are hundreds of genuine letters of the Queen of Scots still extant, many of which are universally admitted to be models of good feeling and good taste. In none do we find the smallest approach to unbecoming levity or coarseness of expression; and the same remark applies to her reported conversations, which differ notably in this respect from those of her more fortunate rival. Are we then to believe that a Princess, famed throughout Europe for intelligence and humanity, sank all at once to the depth of wickedness depicted in this Glasgow letter? It is obvious that a charge of this heinous kind ought to be supported by the strongest evidence. Whether that which was produced in its support answers to this description will be considered in its proper place.
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> There is only one other passage in the first portion of the letter to which we would call the attention of the reader, and that is to the concluding paragraph or postcript.
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> This postscript is perhaps the most remarkable passage in the whole letter. It represents Lord Livingstone and Lady Reres talking openly in the presence of the Queen of her guilty intimacy with Bothwell. The Queen says that while she is at supper Lord Livingstone alludes in a familiar bantering way to her fondness for Bothwell, and proposes to drink his health. How many persons were present we are not informed, but this is said in the hearing at least of Lady Reres. In the same bantering tone Lord Livingstone alludes to the Queen's visit to her sick husband, yet she betrays not the smallest resentment or even surprise at this impertinence. On the contrary, she seemed pleased and flattered; for we find her shortly afterward at the fireside leaning bodily on the man who had just spoken slightingly of her husband and proposed the health of her paramour. She even represents herself as asking who that person is; and by way of reply Livingstone 'thristit her body'—*Anglicè*, nudged Her Majesty in the ribs. She not only takes all in good part, but dwells with evident satisfaction on the whole scene.
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> A fair critic of these letters has observed that they bear unmistakable marks of having been written by a man, and this scene in particular is so intensely coarse that we can hardly believe it to have been painted by a female hand. The colors are too glaring and too gross. Not only is the queen represented with the morals of a Messalina, and with manners that would disgrace a kitchen-wench, but she actually describes to her paramour her suspicious familiarities with another man. Would not the last incident have been instinctively concealed even by the most abandoned woman in the world."

THE EXTENSION OF THE REPUBLIC

In What Form Shall it be Made—Mr. Sumner's Opinion of Canada—Cuba—Mexico—Dangers of Annexation—Differences of Races and Immensity of Territory.

THE BEECHES, Monday, Sept. 27, 1869.

The speech of Mr. Sumner, made to the Massachusetts Convention, calls up a subject which, if it were possible, the nation ought to take counsel with itself upon. That the American Government will, in regard to power, be *de facto* extended over the American Continent is is one of those obvious things which requires no great sagacity to foresee. That the Governments of Europe have arrived at sufficient practical wisdom not to go to war for any of their colonies is also, it seems to me, very obvious; but, admitting that this continent is, in regard to power, to be controlled by us, does it follow that we must receive Cuba, Mexico, Canada, &c., into our family? Must we encounter great and obvious social and political dangers merely to say that they are in our Union? This is a great question, and it is surrounded with great dangers. It seems to me that the federative system opens a clear, practical way for us to enjoy the commerce and mutual protection of other States on the continent, without endangering the unity and harmony of our country.

Mr. Sumner, after quoting Mr. Cobden's anticipation of the independence of the Canadas with the consent of England, says:

> "Nearly twenty years have passed since these prophetic words, and enough has already taken place to give assurance of the rest. Reciprocity, which is so often desired on both sides, will be transfigured in Union, while our Plural Unit is strengthened and extended. The end is certain; ner shall we wait long for its mighty fulfillment. Its beginning is the establishment of peace at home, through which the national unity shall become manifest. This is the first step. The rest will follow. In the procession of events it is now at hand, and he is blind who does not discern it."

I do see that we shall control all these countries, but I do not see that the Plural Unit will be better off by embracing them. We have gone on the principle of receiving immigrants from all countries and ultimately making them citizens; but we have not done it at wholesale by territories already populated. The effect of individual immigration has been very great; but it has not heretofore been dangerous, because the immigrants of all sorts have never amounted to more than a sixth part of the nation, and have in regard to race been almost the same with our own people. The race of the thirteen American States have always been predominant and now make four-fifths of the American people. They were nearly homogeneous in race, religion and language. Hence it is that this nation has grown up to such immense magnitude without any internal convulsions arising from differences of race or religion. Suppose the people of the Pacific States were of Spanish or French origin and Roman Catholic religion, I don't believe you could keep them ten years without great armies. I look upon Mr. Sumner's idea of integration as necessarily resulting in disintegration. Crockery ware may be glued together, but it will break again. I have spoken of races because a proposition to take in Canada is a proposition to take in Mexico and Cuba also, and ultimately Central America. The question is one, and must be treated on general principles. Lower Canada is French, Mexico and Cuba are Spanish, Central America is mongrel. If we ever bring them in as States of this Union we shall weaken the power of our Government and ultimately destroy it. Every foot of foreign territory we get now is an element of weakness. This is palpable to every thinking man. We saved the country in our recent war only by stretching the elastic power of the Government to the utmost limit, and in fact imperializing the Central Government. Fortunately the Constitution was made elastic and I, in common with millions of patriotic people, sustained those powers to save the life of the nation. But it won't do so to create a necessity for those powers in time of peace. But you will do so if you add an immense territory and population utterly foreign to the race which has carried this country forward in a career of glory and prosperity. Mr. Sumner's imagination carries him far beyond the bounds of true statesmanship, and his rhetoric embellishes the visions of imagination; but we must not administer the affairs of a great Government by the interpretation of dreams.

Has any man thought for a moment what embracing the whole North American Continent in one Union means? Has he thought how great the territories and population to be annexed? Does he know that the territories of Great Britain in America are larger than those of the United States? Does he know that the population of those territories is made up almost entirely of those who did not like the Government of the United States? Does he know that nine-tenths of the Spanish-American race neither like the Government or the people of this country? Yet such is certainly the fact. What they would like to be is to be independent, sustained against other nations by the power of the United States; and this is what they ought to be, and what nature evidently points out. Both Canada and Mexico are separated by natural boundaries—boundaries which, I venture to say, will never be passed by the Government of the United States without danger.

Let us see what these extraneous colonies of Europe in America are:

	Sq. Miles.	Population.
British America	3,097,174	3,471,651
Mexico	793,179	8,400,236
Cuba	50,000	1,400,000
Totals	3,940,358	13,271,857

Now the territory of the United States is 3,037,000 square miles, and 40,000,000 population. We see, then, on the principle of a Union comprehending the continent, we must embrace a territory much larger than the United States, and a population already equal to one-third our nation, and utterly foreign to our principles, religion and habits. I consider the question in wholesale, because if we move one step further we shall do it for the entirety.

The idea of national aggrandizement is no sufficient to account for any mere desire for more territory. For the true idea of national grandeur is to strengthen and perpetuate what we have. If any of us are impressed (as it seems to me we must be) with the great danger of such a Union, surely we would not seek to make it. We are more like the Roman Empire than like any other people. We have risen up to imperial greatness by the agglomeration of territories and the active energy of a free people. But we have two great advantages, without which we could not maintain our freedom. First, we have representation, our great sheet-anchor; and then we have comparatively a homogeneous people. Now I grant that representation makes a Government possible over a vast extent of territory and yet be free. But even with this immense centripetal force we came near going to pieces by the superior strength of local interests over the central; but let the country be greatly extended, and the local interests be accompanied by a total want of sympathy in race and religion with the Central Government, and it seems to me it must go to pieces in a few years. I said we were like the Roman Empire, and how did the Roman Empire perish? By two facts—interior corruption and exterior breaking off. Are we not growing corrupt at a most rapid rate? I wish that some one could show that we are not. But, alas! the evidences are against us. Look at the frauds, the swindlings, the immoralities which are filling the columns of the Press. What we did really want was a broad highway to the Pacific, which we could line with settlements and open to both oceans. We got it by the acquisition of California, and from that moment all want of more territory ceased. Nothing can now be urged in favor of more territory which is not obviously the result of a selfish and vulgar ambition to make a physical show. But I admit that we shall control this country. Now, in what way shall it be done? It seems to me there is a very simple way, which will satisfy all required conditions and do no mischief. 1. Let Cuba, Canada, or other American colonies become independent—as Mexico now is—by the natural process of ripening. 2. Then let the United States Government guarantee that independence. 3. Let there be an International Confederation—commercially—as in the Zollverein, and let trade be free within that Confederation, as it is among the several States, on this condition—that the internal tariff shall be uniform for all. My idea is that of a confederation for mutual benefit, but independent in all political affairs, so that there need be no internal controversies about systems of political policy, which would involve this country in conflicts for territories and peoples which are foreign to us.

My suggestion may seem premature, but events are marching upon us with terrible force. Great internal questions—such as the Chinese movement, the woman question, the question of capital and labor—are fast coming up to be settled, and settle them as you will, we are in the midst of a revolution. I have the most undying faith in republican institutions and the intelligence of the American people, but it yet remains to be seen whether any institutions can resist the corruptions of human nature, or any intelligence is incapable of being deluded. Certain I am that unless God saves us from the corruption and the infidelity which are now pervading this land, we shall, like the Roman Empire, ripen to greatness only to fall by decay.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

The City of Savannah—Its Commercial Importance—Its Record of Mortality.

From the Savannah (Ga.) Republican.

Neither the Press nor the people of Savannah have been noisy over her advantages and success as a seaport and great centre of trade. While others have been gassing and propagating all manner of marvelous stories regarding this or that pretender to commercial greatness, and filling the columns of Northern papers with such fictions for the purpose of advancing a favorite speculation, Savannah has not felt it necessary to sound her own praises abroad in words, but relies upon her record, her deeds, to speak for her. There is no deception, no speculation in these. Facts speak for themselves, and in due time will command the public confidence. These she holds up in answer to newspaper writers who claim that there is but one eligible seaport on the Atlantic south of Norfolk. For the depth of water on her bar and in the channel of her river, she does not refer to editorial squibs or the scribbling of interested newspaper correspondents—she points to the disinterested soundings of the Coast Surveyors, and to the vessels lying at her docks. The former give her nineteen and a half feet on her bar at mean low water, while the latter afford incontrovertible proof that vessels drawing eighteen feet can pass any day through her river channel and anchor at her wharves. And with her present dredging facilities, she will soon do even better than this. In the face of such facts as these, she is perfectly willing for the public to determine for itself how much of truth there is in the oft-repeated statement that Georgia needs another seaport on account of the deficiencies of Savannah.

But there is another important consideration to which we would call public attention, as it speaks volumes in behalf of our city. Whatever may be the commercial advantages of a place, without comparative safety to life and health they go but for little. Whatever amount of money may be made, as a general thing, a city will never attain to any great magnitude unless its citizens can enjoy a reasonable degree of health. On this score, also, notwithstanding the general impression abroad that all Southern seaboard cities are unhealthy, Savannah is willing to be judged by the facts. The record of mortality is carefully and accurately kept, and is testimony which none can impeach. Preliminary to its introduction we would remark that while no exact census of the city has been taken since 1860, persons best informed on the subject agree that it has a permanent population of 40,000. The number of voters would also argue in favor of this conclusion. The population, too, has been steadily increasing since the close of the war, the additions embracing, almost exclusively, families that are wholly unacclimated. With these facts by way of preface, we introduce the following comparative tables of mortality for the four sickliest months for the years 1868 and 1869, remarking, however, that the mortality for the present month is brought up only to the 21st:

	1868.			1869.		
	Whites.	Col'd.	Total.	Whites.	Col'd.	Total.
June	47	60	107	29	44	73
July	44	58	102	38	28	66
August	36	37	73	35	36	71
September	74	47	121	27	24	51
Total	201	202	403	129	132	261

Let these figures speak for themselves. They show, first, that our bills of mortality will compare favorably with those of any city in the Union; indeed, we may say, contrast most favorably, for it is evident that no city of equal population can exhibit such a record.

They show also that the health of Savannah is progressively improving, notwithstanding the influx of a large unacclimated population, the deaths in 1869 not equaling those of 1868 by nearly one-half. It is a notorious fact, too, that a large number of families from the North, who settled here after the close of the war, have resided continuously in the city, at all seasons of the year, and enjoyed uninterrupted health. Many of them have told us that it is far more comfortable in Savannah during the Summer than in any of the Northern cities.

These facts speak strongly in favor of Savannah, and afford assurance on a point that has been a stumbling-block to many, who, but for their fears, would cast their lot among us. We take a special pride in holding them up to public view at the present time, when, in all other respects, the prospects of our city are so full of promise.

TELEGRAMS.

Progress of the Insurrection in Spain.

A Compromise with the Republican Deputies.

The London Times on the European Situation.

Death of Baron Haussmann, of France.

Proclamation of a National Day of Thanksgiving.

Ratification of the Constitutional Amendments by Virginia.

SPAIN.

An Appeal to Serrano to Abolish Slavery—The Insurrection—An Attempt to Compromise with the Republicans.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The French and English Societies for the Abolition of Slavery have sent an address to Marshal SERRANO, the Regent of Spain, on the subject of human slavery. They ask him to use all his efforts to abolish slavery in Cuba, and refer him to his own speech, wherein he said that "slavery only exists in the civilized world as a Spanish institution."

MADRID, Oct. 8.—The Government troops have had several encounters with the insurgents in Catalonia, and have been uniformly victorious. The loss of the insurgents has been large.

The Mayor of Tortosa has left his post and taken command of a band of Republicans.

Order has been restored in Valentia and Galicia.

A state of siege will be declared wherever outbreaks occur.

A conference was held yesterday by General PRIM and President RIVERO and Deputies CASTELLAR and FIGUERA, at which an endeavor was made to effect a compromise with the Republicans, but no result was reached.

A bill has been introduced in the Cortes to place the merchant marine of Spain and the Antilles on a footing with shipping in the coasting trade.

PARIS, Oct. 8.—Official reports from Madrid represent that the Spanish insurgents are everywhere defeated.

Capture of a Republican Leader.

MADRID, Oct. 8.—MOQUERO, a Republican leader, has been taken prisoner, and his followers dispersed.

The Government requires the volunteers in the capital cities of Provinces to give up their arms.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

The London Times on the Rumored Disarmament—The French Garde Mobile—Signs of Peace.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The *Times*, in an article on the state of Europe, says: "Little notice has been taken of a paragraph which recently appeared in the Vienna *Presse* hinting at a probable disarmament. The news is too good to be true. We will not undertake to say what results the diplomatic contrivances of the past few weeks have had toward improving NAPOLEON'S position with respect to foreign affairs, so as to enable him to meet his home difficulties with sufficient confidence of success. If it is true that General LEBOEUF intends to drop the scheme of a *Garde Mobile* and propose the suppression of general commands, that might be taken as an earnest of the Emperor's pacific and economical intentions.

The interchange of civilities between sovereigns and statesmen augurs well for the chances of tranquillity. At the present moment there is no apprehension of a warlike outbreak; no cause of offence; no pretext for dispute exists. The old alliances have been broken up, and the "balance of power" is a question of the past. It may be said that peace now rests on a sounder basis than ever.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Church Congress—The New Bishop of Exeter—Lord Stanley on Coöperation.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The sessions of the Church Congress opened at Liverpool on the 6th inst. Dean CHESTER urged the importance of a large-hearted and generous treatment of all nonconformists and Catholics. Several members of the Congress absented themselves on account of a paper presented by MACKONOCHIE.

Rev. FREDERICK TEMPLE has been appointed Bishop of Exeter.

At the opening of the Trades Hall in Liverpool, Lord STANLEY made a speech, in which he admitted that it was natural for workmen to combine for a share in the profits of their industry, and declared that he expected a more extended application of the coöperative principle in the future.

Prorogation of Parliament—A Byron Letter on the Cause of Separation.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Parliament has been prorogued until the 23d of December.

There has been no extraordinary tides to day on the English coast.

KELLY, the English oarsman, will probably accompany WALTER BROWN on his return to America.

The *Academy* publishes a letter written by Lord BYRON in 1817, expressing his desire that the Noel family will make a statement of the cause of his separation from Lady BYRON, and pledging himself to meet all obligations incurred. Lord BYRON writes that he is utterly ignorant of the reasons for his wife's action, and declares that he is not aware of the purpose for which the statement is withheld, unless it is to sanction most infamous scandals by silence.

FRANCE.

The Corps Legislatif—Depreciation of the Conduct of the Left.

PARIS, Oct. 8.—Deputies SIMON and MAGNIN support Deputy JULES FERRY in calling a meeting of the members of the Corps Legislatif to take action in regard to the delay in the convocation of the Chambers.

Nearly all the journals deprecate the proposed manifestation of the Deputies of the Left on the 26th of October.

Death of Baron Haussmann.

PARIS, Oct. 8.—Baron HAUSSMANN, Prefect of the Seine, died suddenly to-day, at Bordeaux, of a stroke of apoplexy.

[BARON HAUSSMANN was a man who had become famous during the last few years as the right-hand man of the Emperor in carrying through the stupendous works in Paris which are calculated to beautify the City and to hand down to posterity the name of NAPOLEON III. For the last fifteen years he has been engaged in these works, and during that time has created a debt of 465,000,000f. and expended something like $400,000,000 in gold; but as the result of this expenditure Paris is to-day the most beautiful city in the world. The great characteristic of Baron HAUSSMANN'S operations was the celerity and rapidity with which he had accomplished all that he undertook. The order was no sooner given to effect a great public improvement than houses disappeared like magic, and in their place boulevards, parks, or whatever else it was designed to effect, appeared almost instantaneously. It was not long since that an attempt was made by the Opposition to remove HAUSSMANN from his position, and various charges were made against him, alleging "irregularities," and great unnecessary expenditures in the course of his administration. M. THIERS was particularly violent, and used his best efforts to render him unpopular; but when the time came to vote upon the loan desired, it was granted with only forty-four opposing voices, and he remained in power. In personal appearance Baron HAUSSMANN was tall and commanding, with gray hair, and as superb in his general bearing as he was in his ideas of beautifying Paris. He had already effected the most marvelous changes in the appearance of the city, but several works remained still to be completed; these are the four large central streets—the Boulevard St. Germain, the Avenue Napoleon, the Boulevard Haussmann, and the Rue Reaumur; and in addition to these the Grand Opera and the decorations of the Heights of Nocades. It is to be regretted that he did not live to carry out fully his grand designs. The Emperor will miss him greatly in his future projects, and it is to be doubted if he can well supply his place.]

GERMANY.

Opening of the Prussian Diet—The King's Speech—A Deficit in the Budget.

BERLIN, Oct. 8.—King WILLIAM opened the regular sessions of the Prussian Diet with a pacific speech. He said the deficit in the national finances was unavoidable, and that an augmentation of the taxes would therefore be necessary. He announced several reforms for the Eastern Provinces, the most important of which were a new educational law, and measures looking more to local self-government. He spoke at considerable length on the efforts that had been made to preserve peace and friendly relations with the other nations of the world, and the success these efforts had met with. He hoped his future policy in this direction would be equally satisfactory. He should still strive to preserve friendly relations with all the world; aim at the development of the resources of the country, and the maintenance of the dignity and independence of Germany.

In the Diet to-day, the budget for 1870 was submitted. It shows a deficit of 5,400,000 thalers, and proposes to meet it by increasing the excise and income tax twenty-five per cent.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The Question at Issue Suspended—A Probable Entente Cordiale.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The Levant *Times* says: "The Turko-Egyptian controversy is suspended. It is reported that the Viceroy of Egypt will come to Constantinople during the visit of the Empress EUGENIE, and that the Sultan will probably go to Egypt to be present at the opening of the Suez Canal."

THANKSGIVING.

A Proclamation by the President—Thursday, Nov. 18, Appointed a Day of Thanksgiving, Praise and Prayer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 8, 1869.

By the President of the United States:

A PROCLAMATION.

The year which is drawing to a close has been free from pestilence. Health has prevailed throughout the land. Abundant crops reward the labors of the husbandman. Commerce and manufactures have successfully prosecuted their peaceful paths. The mines and forests have yielded liberally. The nation has increased in wealth and in strength. Peace has prevailed, and its blessings have advanced every interest of the people in every part of the Union. Harmony and fraternal intercourse restored are obliterating the marks of the past conflict and estrangement. Burdens have been lightened; means increased. Civil and religious liberty are secured to every inhabitant of the land whose soil is trod by none but freemen. It becomes a people thus favored to make acknowledgment to the Supreme Author, from whom such blessings flow, of their gratitude and their dependence; to render praise and thanksgiving for the same, and devoutly to implore a continuance of God's mercies.

Therefore, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States, do recommend that Thursday, the 18th day of November next, be observed as a day of thanksgiving, and of praise and of prayer to Almighty God, the Creator and the Ruler of the Universe; and,

Second—I do further recommend to all the people of the United States to assemble on that day in their accustomed places of public worship, and to unite in the homage and praise due to the bountiful Father of all mercy, and in fervent prayers for the continuance of the merciful blessings He has vouchsafed to us as a people.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed, this, the fifth day of [L. S.] October, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-fourth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

VIRGINIA.

Ratification of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution—Adjournment of the Legislature to Oct. 18.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 8.—Both Houses of the Legislature to-day ratified the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. In the House there were only six votes against them, and in the Senate only four against the Fourteenth and two against the Fifteenth, one of the latter being a colored Republican Senator, who declined voting because the Legislature is illegal. The Legislature, by joint resolution, then adjourned till Oct. 18.

In the House an amendment to the bill passing the Fifteenth Amendment, making it take effect on and after the admission of the State to the Union, only received five votes. In the same body a resolution was offered, that in view of doubts expressed about the legality of this Legislature, it will, after admission to the Union, reënact the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. The resolution was referred.

In the Senate, before adjournment, a resolution was offered pledging the reënactment of the two amendments to the Constitution after the admission of the State. The resolution was pending when the Senate adjourned. It was opposed by a Conservative, Senator as casting doubt on the already pledged faith of Virginia.

General CANBY has issued an order appropriating $15,000 to pay the expenses of the present session of the Legislature.

The Brooks Assassination Case—The Prisoners Committed in Default of $20,000 Bail.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8.—The *habeas corpus* in the case of MCLAUGHLIN, the driver of the carriage in which the Brooks assassins escaped, was quashed this morning on the ground that the prisoner had not applied for the writ, nor did he desire its issue. All three prisoners were remanded, in default of $20,000 bail, and conveyed to prison under the guard of policemen. That these precautions are necessary is evident to those who have been present at the hearings of the case; and when threats are made to shoot the detective officers if they dare to search particular houses, and when a man will publicly declare that he would give $10,000 if NEIL MCLAUGHLIN were out of the custody of the Philadelphia Police, the authorities cannot exercise too many precautions.

Lynch Law in Indiana—A Thief Hanged.

SEYMOUR, Ind., Oct. 8.—A notorious thief and desperado, named STEPHEN CLARK, was hanged by the Vigilance Committee at a point four miles west of Clear Springs, in this county, last Wednesday night. He was in charge of the Sheriff, and was being taken to jail when overtaken by regulators and hanged.

Transfer of the Northwest Territory—Movements of Prince Arthur.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Sept. 8.—The royal proclamation for the transfer of the Northwest Territory will be issued as soon as Mr. ROSE arrives in England. Mr. ROSE has instructions from the Dominion Government to pay £300,000 to the Hudson's Bay Company, without waiting for the raising of a loan.

MONTREAL, Oct. 8.—All the dignitaries and an immense crowd of spectators were disappointed at noon to-day by the non-arrival of Prince ARTHUR. Information was received that, in consequence of fog on the river, the boat would not arrive until 3 o'clock. The city is magnificently decorated in honor of the Prince's visit.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

Official Regulations for the Navigation of the Canal—Capacity of Vessels, Restrictions and Charges—Rules for Towing.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The following are the official regulations for the navigation of the Suez Canal:

I. Navigation on the Suez Maritime Canal is permitted to all vessels, whatever their nationality, provided they do not draw more than seven metres and a half of water; the canal being eight metres deep. Steam vessels may navigate by means of their own steam power. Sailing vessels of about fifty tons burden must be towed by the service established for this purpose by the company. Steamers requiring to be towed will arrange by special contract. Each vessel towed will provide its own towline.

II. The maximum speed of vessels on the canal is provisionally fixed at ten kilometres per hour.

III. Every ship exceeding 100 tons burden must take a pilot employed by the Company, who is bound to furnish every information as to the route to be followed, the Captain remaining responsible for the conduct and handling of the vessel.

IV. When a vessel requiring to pass the canal has taken up her moorings at Port Said or at Suez, the Captain is to enter his vessel at the office and pay the passage dues, as well as the pilotage fees, towing and harboring fees, when due. A receipt will be given him, which will be available in case of need. He will be bound to furnish the following particulars: Name and nationality of the vessel; name of the Captain; names of the owners and charterers; port whence sailed and destination; draft of water; number of passengers; tonnage of the ship according to legal measurement, certified by official documents.

V. In the formation of trains, the Captain, furnished with a number, according to his receipt, serving as a way-bill, and after having received the pilot on board, will take up the position assigned to him.

VI. Every vessel about to enter the canal is to have her yards braced up and booms topped. They must have two anchors—one forward and one aft, to allow of anchoring at the first order of the pilot.

VII. (1.) Every vessel must have during the passage of the canal a boat in tow, with a hawser ready, in order, in case of need, to carry out his hawser to one of the mooring piles placed along the two banks of the canal. (2.) The Captain is bound to keep watches on deck, both night and day, to be ready to cast off or cut the tow lines at the first order. (3.) During the night vessels will keep lights burning, according to regulations, and a lookout forward. (4.) Every steam tug or other steamer will whistle at the passage of the corners, at the approach of vessels which are to be passed or crossed, and at the approach of dredging or other engines which they may meet. (5.) When two vessels proceeding in opposite directions come to sight, they are to slacken speed, each keeping the starboard bank, or stop, according to the order of the pilot. (6.) When a vessel requires to pass another going in the same direction, warning must be given by signal. The vessel going at the least speed is to keep close to the starboard bank, and to slacken speed as much as possible.

VIII. Vessels which, for any cause whatever, are obliged to stop in the canal, are, as soon as possible, to place themselves on the windward bank, and moor fore and aft. (2.) In case of necessary stoppage, and when it is impossible to reach a siding, which is always to be done if possible, the Captain must immediately give notice by signals by day, and by lamps by night, fore and aft. (3.) In case of grounding, the agents of the Company will have the right to direct the means of getting the vessel off, and, if necessary, of unloading the whole, at the expense of whoever may have caused the grounding.

IX. Captains are forbidden (1) to anchor in the canal, except in case of absolute necessity, and without the pilot's consent; (2) to throw into the canal earth, ashes, cinders, or any other materials. (3.) In case of anything falling into the canal, a declaration is to be made to the pilot, who is bound to transmit it to the agent at the nearest station. (4.) The Captain is forbidden to fish up anything fallen into the canal, except under the direction of the Company's agents. (5.) The salvage of all objects fallen into the canal is at the expense of the Captain, to whom they will be restored on payment of those expenses.

X. Captains will bind themselves, on receiving a copy of these regulations, to obey every order for the purpose of carrying them out.

XI. The dues to be paid are calculated on the actual tonnage of the vessel, both as to the transit dues and the towing and harbor dues. This tonnage is determined (until further orders) by the official papers on board. The transit due from one sea to the other is ten francs per ton burden, and ten francs per passenger, payable at the entrance at Port Said or Suez; the tonnage dues are fixed at two francs per ton; the harbor dues for anchoring at Port Said, at Ismailia, and before the platform at Suez, after remaining twenty-four hours, for twenty days at the utmost, five centimes per ton per day at the place assigned by the Captain of the Port.

The pilotage dues for the passage of the canal are fixed according to the draft of water, as follows: Up to three metres, five francs per decimetre; from three to four and a half metres, ten francs; from four and a half to six metres, fifteen francs; from six to seven and a half metres, 20 francs. Every decimetre to be paid for proportionally according to the category to which the vessel belongs.

The pilot kept on board in case of anchorage will be paid 20 francs per day. Vessels towed will be entitled to a reduction of twenty-five per cent. on the pilot dues.

FERD. DE LESSEPS, Director.

The Question of the Opening of the Canal.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Letters to the *Times* from Alexandria indicate that the confidence of people on the ground in the opening of the Suez Canal for immediate traffic is declining.

The Emperor of Austria to be Present at the Opening.

VIENNA, Oct. 8.—It is rumored that the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH intends to visit Constantinople, and to proceed thence to Suez to attend the inauguration of the canal.

TENNESSEE.

The Object of Withholding Governor Senter's Message—Johnson's Prospects for the Senatorship—Additional Repeal Bill in the House.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 8.—Governor SENTER'S action in withholding his message provokes comment and suspicions. His private friends here, who deal largely in Tennessee bonds in Wall-street, have known its points on finance for some days, and have acted accordingly. He opposes repudiation vigorously, and urges payment of interest and bonds.

The Memphis *Avalanche* charges boldly that New-York bankers are in Nashville, backing JOHNSON for Senator heavily with money. It promises names and facts very soon. A special to the *Press & Herald* says that JOHNSON was on the floor of the House to-day at work.

Bills were introduced to repeal the Railroad Receivers' law, and compelling all railroads to pay up their interest.

The bill repealing the School law and Militia bill were referred.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 8.—Both branches of the Legislature have adjourned till Monday, when the vote for Governor will be counted, and SENTER inaugurated.

Fatal and Serious Accidents.

CORNELIUS DRISCOLL, of No. 358 Cherry-street, fell from his cart yesterday, at the corner of Ludlow and Canal streets, receiving a compound fracture of the leg. He was taken home by the Police.

SIMON DRESCHLER, of No. 16 Amity-place, yesterday fell down a hatchway and was instantly killed. The body was taken in charge by the Police and the Coroner notified.

JAMES WATSON, aged 7 years, whose parents reside at No. 240 West Tenth-street, yesterday fell into the North River at the foot of Barrow-street and was drowned. The body has not yet been recovered.

ELLEN CULLEY, aged 13 years, and her brother PATRICK, aged 5 years, who resided at No. 634 East Ninth-street, attempting, yesterday afternoon, to jump across a hole in the dock foot of Tenth-street, East River, fell through, and both were drowned. The bodies have not been recovered.

Music at Central Park.

The Park Commissioners announce that if the weather be fair there will be music on the Mall, at the Park, this afternoon, commencing at 3:30 o'clock. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. Overture, "Alesandre Stradella"..........Flotow
2. Aria Traviata, "Sempre Libera"..........Verdi
3. Rondo, "The Forest"..........Dodworth

PART II.

4. March, "Formation"..........Cooper
5. Overture, "Heimkehr aus der Fremde" Mendelssohn
6. Quadrille, "Herold"..........Strauss
7. Selection from "La Sonnambula"..........Bellini

PART III.

8. March, "Constance"..........Dodworth
9. Hallelujah Chorus..........Handel
10. Comet Waltz..........Lannet
11. Galop, "L'Œil Creve"..........Hevre

Home Thoughts.

WASHINGTON.

The Election in Mississippi—Distillation of Spirits—Important Circular from Commissioner Delano—Trouble with the Sioux.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The President has received a dispatch from General AMES, commanding in Mississippi, saying, in effect, that he learns from the newspapers that dispatches have been sent to the President asserting that he will not permit a fair election in that State. This assertion General AMES unqualifiedly pronounces false, and the country may rest assured he will grant full protection at the ballot for both sides in the approaching election.

PERSONAL.

Among the arrivals to-day is Mrs. GEORGE P. MARSH, wife of our esteemed Minister to Italy. She was the guest of the President this evening. Senator CASSERLY, of California, and Senator OSBORN and Governor REID, of Florida, are also in the city.

DISTILLATION OF SPIRITS.

Commissioner Delano will soon issue an important circular concerning the distillation of spirits from apples, peaches and grapes exclusively. Hitherto, under the provision of the second section of the act of July 20, 1868, distillers of fruit spirits were exempted from that provision of the law in reference to warehousing, &c. They were, however, bound by section twenty-three to draw their spirits into casks, of a capacity not less than twenty gallons, which left fractions of less than that amount unprovided for and subjected them to other inconveniences. Besides there was no provision for packages less than twenty gallons in quantity. Section 101, however, beyond a doubt, authorized the Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to prepare a stamp for packages of ten gallons with coupons attached covering packages all the way up to nineteen gallons in the public interest at any time seems to require a measure of this kind. The Commissioner has availed himself of this authority, and the Secretary of the Treasury has approved his action. A new stamp is therefore now in course of preparation, and will be issued in the course of a week, together with new instructions directing its use, &c., and will be sent to the revenue officers in a few days. A very large class of small firms in various Eastern States and Southern States will be very materially benefitted and a large addition will be made to the revenue.

OUTRAGES BY THE SIOUX.

Commissioner PARKER received a letter to day from the Governor of Dacotah, transmitting a dispatch received by him from Lieutenant POOLE, agent for the Sioux Indians at Whetstone Creek reservation, reporting outrages by some of the Sioux, and expressing apprehensions of a serious outbreak. The Commissioner has submitted the application to the Secretary of the Interior with the request that he will recommend to the Secretary of War to furnish the required military force to protect life and property in that region.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

CHEAP OCEAN POSTAGE.

Postmaster-General CRESWELL has opened negotiations with the British Post Office Department for a further reduction of letter postage between the United States and Great Britain. By the existing postal convention which went into effect on the 1st of January, 1868, the single rate of postage for letters between the two countries was reduced from 24 to 12 cents. Mr. CRESWELL now proposes a further reduction from 12 to 6 cents, to take effect on the 1st of January, 1870, which, he claims, is fully warranted by the present abundant means of trans-Atlantic steamship communication. If this reduction be agreed to by Great Britain, it will establish an ocean penny postage between the two countries, the combined rate of 6 cents comprising a sea postage of 2 cents and an inland charge of 2 cents in each country. The British office declined last year to reduce the international letter rate below the present charge of 12 cents; but in view of the fact that a large number of the members of the present Parliament are advocating the adoption of a system of ocean penny postage between the two countries, and have recently presented a memorial to our Minister at London on that subject, as well as of the fact that the general expression of public sentiment in both countries is strongly in favor of this important postal reform, it is hoped the proposed reduction will be assented to. It is well known that Mr. CRESWELL favors the cheapest possible postal intercourse with foreign countries as the best and most efficacious method of promoting our commercial interests, and the public of both sides of the Atlantic will be glad to know of this movement to further reduce the postage between the two countries.

THE PRIVATEER HORNET.

United States War Vessels Dispatched to Wilmington—Arrival at this Port of a Spanish Sloop-of-War—The Spanish Gunboats.

Last Thursday evening, at a late hour, the Navy Department at Washington telegraphed to the Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard to immediately dispatch one of the fleetest war vessels at hand to Wilmington, as it had been telegraphed here that it was the intention of the late *Lady Sterling*, *Hornet*, and more lately Cuban privateer *Cuba*, to secretly get up steam and give the slip to those in whose custody she had been placed. Her destination, in all probability, would be some Mexican port. It is stated that the real intention of the *Cuba* in coming into port was not as stated, on account of her being disabled and in want of coal, but in order that a test case might be made, Commander HIGGINS and her other officers preferring to be tried as pirates by the United States rather than by any of the European Governments. We now have it from good authority that at the time she entered the port she had nearly a week's coal, in addition to her being able to go with sails alone. The *Frolic* was immediately dispatched to find and guard her. Similar telegrams were at the same time sent to the Commandant of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and a vessel was also dispatched from there the same night.

The officers of the Government steamer *Maria*, under whose surveillance the Spanish gunboats are at present, seem to have increased their vigilance in preventing the departure of No. 1. The little war vessel is now lashed alongside of the gunboat lying nearest the mouth of the Delamater basin, and always keeps up her steam, so that she has nothing to do, in case of the slightest movement on the part of any one of her charge, but to cast off her hawsers and she is ready for the chase.

The Spanish sloop-of-war *Hernando Cortes*, Commander FRANCISCO G. QUEVADA, arrived here yesterday morning from Havana. She carries a battery of six guns, and her officers and crew number one hundred and sixty-five. Her presence in this port is occasioned by her want of repairs, and, as it is reported, a desire on the part of the Spanish Government to keep a strict watch on the actions of the Cuban Junta. It is also hinted that she may be the vessel intended to convoy the *Euterpe* to her destination.

The Case of the Hornet at Washington—The Affidavits on which She was Seized.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The Cabinet meeting to-day did not consider the case of the *Hornet*. Though it is freely reported that this question was the chief matter under consideration, it was only incidentally referred to. The fact is that the case presents as yet no question for the consideration of the Cabinet. The matter is in the hands of the Courts for adjudication, and there it will remain until the *status* of the vessel is judicially determined. It may be remarked that while the vessel was on the high seas, our Government, in view of the fact of her British clearance, incurred non-responsibility for her action. But now that she has entered one of our ports, in her assumed character, a very grave degree of responsibility attaches to the case. In official quarters here the opinion is entertained that the vessel was voluntarily placed within reach of our authorities through fear, on the part of her officers, that she would be treated as a pirate by the war ships of all the leading European Powers. The following are copies of the affidavits and warrants on which the vessel and her crew were seized at Wilmington.

CAPE FEAR, DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA.—S. S. DENARD RUMLEY doth depose and say, that on or about the 2d day of October, 1869, in the said District of North Carolina, Edward Higgins, Thos. D. Donepin, David A. Telfair, G. W. Read, Fred. J. McNulty, Eraliens Prentiss Ingraham, J. A. Dubosse, D. D. Munee, Nicholas Eshing, R. Somers, Henry S. Cooke, A. M. Mason, R. H. Gibson, W. R. Phillips, Antonio Luray, Louis French, John Lynch, W. H. Robinson, Stephen Kearney, Joaquim Aguiar, Edward Foulas, John Mullay and W. J. F. Churly, did accept and receive a commission to serve a foreign people in war, to wit: the people of Cuba against the people of Spain, a country with which the United States are at peace, and furthermore did fit out and arm and did procure, to do, fitted out and armed, within the limits of the United States, a certain ship or vessel called the *Cuba*, with intent that the said vessel shall be employed in the service of the people of Cuba to cruise and commit hostilities against the people of Spain, and in violation of the statute of the United States and of the Act of Congress the 20th of April, 1869.

(Signed,) D. RUTBY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 5th day of October, 1869.

ALLAN RUTHERFORD,
U. S. Commissioner for the
State of North Carolina.

[Copy of warrant.]

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

To the United States Marshal for the State of North Carolina or his lawful deputy:

Whereas information upon oath has been made by DENARD RUMLEY to me, ALLAN RUTHERFORD, United States Commissioner, that the steamer *Lady Sterling*, *alias Hornet*, *alias Cuba*, or by whatever name called, has been fitted out and armed within the limits of the United States, and is now engaged in taking in coal and supplies in the Cape Fear River, at or near Smithville, N. C., for the purpose and with the intent to commit hostilities against the subjects and property of Spain, with whom the United States are at peace, and particularly the said steamer, her officers and crew are fully armed and organized with the intent to commit hostilities against the people and property of the Island of Cuba, in said island, and upon the high seas as a pirate; therefore I command you, in the name of the President of the United States, to summon such force as may be necessary, and to seize, arrest and detain in your custody the steamer *Lady Sterling*, *alias Hornel*, *alias Cuba*, or by whatever name called, so that you have it and them before me to answer the charge of violating section 3 of the Neutrality laws of the United States, approved April 20, 1818, within the time prescribed, at Wilmington, in the State of North Carolina. Herein fail not.

Given under my hand and seal the 4th day of October, 1869. ALLAN RUTHEREORD,
United States Commissioner, District
of North Carolina.

Spanish Reports of Rebel Defeats.

HAVANA, Oct. 8.—A convoy from Bayamo has reached Las Tunas without loss. Several actions were had with the rebels near the Cauto River, causing a loss to them of over 100 killed, besides prisoners taken.

JEROME PARK RACES.

First Day of the Meeting—Programme of the Day's Sport—The Pool Selling Last Night.

To-day is the first regular day of the Jerome Park Fall meeting, Wednesday being the extra or match day. The card to-day is unusually rich in racing sport, there being a hurdle race, a handicap dash of one mile and a quarter, a mile-heat race for three-year olds, and a mile dash for two-year olds. For the hurdle race, which is for a purse of $400, with $100 additional for the second horse, the entries are *Lobelia*, *Harry Booth*, *Mitchell*, *Julius* and *Eminence*. Of this lot, in the pool selling last night, *Harry Booth* was the favorite, bringing $35, *Lobelia* $25, *Mitchell* $20, and the field $20. In the handicap sweepstakes, one mile and a quarter, the probable starters are *R. B. Connolly* and *General Duke*, (J. O'DONNELL'S entry,) *Metairie*, *Hira*, *Sleety*, *Northumberland*, or *La Polka*; *Nemesis*, *Albuera*, *Tasmania* and *Ouida*. Although it was recently rumored that *General Duke* was suffering from a quarter crack, yet we learn that he is doing good work and will be a certain starter. In the pools last night Mr. O'DONNELL'S entry (*General Duke* and *R. B. Conolly*) was the favorite almost against the field, bringing $100 to *Tasmania's* $30: *Nemesis* $25; *Metairie* and *Sleety's* (Mr. ECKERSON'S entry) $25; Mr. SANFORD'S entry, $15; and the field, $35. Should *General Duke* come to the post all right, he will be the most dangerous horse in the race; his most formidable opponents being *Nemesis* and *Tasmania*, who are reported to have done wonders in private trials.

For the Champion Stakes for three-year olds, mile heats, the likely starters are *Glenelg*, *Vespucius*, *Inverness*, *Oynx*, *Seabreeze* filly, one of Mr. MORRIS', *Rapture*, *Viola* and *Attraction*. In last night's pools at the club room *Glenelg* was the favorite against the field in one pool of $500, bringing $250; *Vespucius*, $160, *Inverness*, $45; *Onyx*, $25; *Seabreeze* filly, 20; MORRIS' entry, $20; and field $20. *Glenelg* won the Travers Stakes at Saratoga, but in *Vespucius* and *Inverness*, to-day, he will find his most formidable opponents.

The Nursery Stakes for two-year olds, one mile, is a rich stake, there being thirty-four subscribers at $50 each, play or pay, with $1,500 added, making its net value $3,200. The likely starters are Mr. BELMONT'S *Nellie James* and *Finesse*, Mr. MORRIS' *Remorseless*, (winner of the Saratoga Stakes,) Mr. SANFORD'S sister to *Norfolk*, Mr. COTTRILL'S *Cricket*, Mr. DOSWELL'S *Midday*, Mr. LITTLIS' *Balrownie* colt, dam *Emma Johnston*, Mr. HUNTER'S *Intrigue*, Mr. PENNOCK'S ch. c. by *Norton*, and one of Messrs. DENISON & CRAWFORD'S. In last night's pools Mr. BELMONT'S entry sold for $75, Mr. MORRIS' $65, Mr. SANFORD'S $20, Mr. DOSWELL'S $10, and the field $14. A good day's sport may be safely relied on.

Narragansett Park—Closing Day—The Best Trotting of the Meeting.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 8.—The Narragansett Park races closed to-day. The weather was splendid and the attendance large. The first race, for a purse of $1,000, resulted as follows:

None Such	1	1	1
Dr. Ogles' No Name	2	2	2
Snow Ball	dis.		

Time—2:36¼, 2:38¾, 2:33.

The second and closing race for a purse of $5,000, resulted as follows:

Lady Thorn	1	1	2	1
Palmer	2	5	1	2
Goldsmith Maid	4	2	2	3
Lucy	5	3	5	4
American Girl	3	4	3	dis.

Time—2:19¼, 2:18½, 2:19¼, 2:21.

Mr. Greeley Accepts.

The Albany *Evening Journal* of last evening states that Hon. HORACE GREELEY has signified his acceptance of the nomination of Comptroller of the State, tendered him by the Republican Convention. Mr. GREELEY is at Albany, and doubtless the statement of the *Journal* is authorized by him. The State Central Committee, however, has not yet heard from him.

The Brooklyn Military Reviewed by the Governor.

The review of the Second Division of the National Guard at the Prospect Park parade ground, Thursday, was a brilliant affair. The Division was under command of Major-General WOODWARD. Governor HOFFMAN was accompanied by the members of his staff as follows: Adjutant-General TOWNSEND, Inspector-General MCQUADE, Commissary-General of Ordnance MORRIS, Engineer-in-Chief WM. M. TWEED, Jr., Judge Advocate-General JAMES B. CRAIG, Surgeon-General MOSHER, Quartermaster-General BISSELL, and Colonels WARREN and CONNELLY, Aids.

The marching and movements of the division were admirable, and justified the encomiums of all who witnessed the parade. At the conclusion of the review Governor HOFFMAN and Staff were entertained at dinner at the new Club House of the Prospect Park Fair Grounds Association.

Being toasted, Governor HOFFMAN made a pleasant response, in the course of which he said that if the Central Park Commissioners did not provide a parade ground for the First Division, he should endeavor to see if the Legislature would not interfere with the Central Park Commission.

The New German Hospital.

The Ladies' Aid Society for the new German Hospital held a meeting at the Steuben House yesterday afternoon, Mrs. FRANCISCA KLEIN presiding. During the last two weeks $84 45 and a number of articles needed in the hospital were collected by the Society, their entire money collections amounting now to about $32,000. For the benefit of the hospital a concert will be given at the Atlantic Garden, in the Bowery, on Thursday next, and a fair will be held by the Society from Dec. 1 to Jan. 1. It was resolved by the officers of the Society to confer with the Committee of the Association that built the hospital and are managing it now, on Monday next, in order to devise means for maintaining the hospital and raising funds for defraying the expenses due still for the erection of the hospital. The meeting then adjourned.

Rev. GEO. J. MINGINS and other prominent speakers will address the Morning Star Sunday School, held in Apollo Hall, corner Twenty-eighth-street and Broadway, to-morrow at 2 P. M. Seats free.

HON. FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Death of the Ex-President at Concord, N. H.

Official Announcement by President Grant—Sketch of His Life.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 8.—Ex-President PIERCE died at 4:40 o'clock this morning. His disease was chronic inflammation of the stomach, attended with dropsical effusion of the abdomen. The funeral has been fixed to take place on Monday noon, at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of which he was a member, Rev. Dr. EAMES. Should the attendance be very large, it will be held in the State House ward adjoining. The Bar of Merrimac County held a meeting this forenoon at the Court House, Judge I. A. EASTMAN Chairman, and W. CASE Secretary. A committee was appointed to make arrangements pertinent to the occasion, and report the resolutions at an adjourned meeting. The Committee consisted of Ex-Chief Justice PERLEY, Ex-Judge IRA A. EASTMAN and Hon. M. W. TAPPAN.

Official Recognition of His Decease—Order from President Grant.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The painful duty devolves upon the President of announcing to the people of the United States the death of one of his honored predecessors, FRANKLIN PIERCE, which occurred at Concord early this morning. Eminent in the public councils and universally beloved in private life, his death will be mourned with a sorrow befitting the loss which this country sustains by his decease. As a mark of respect to his memory, it is ordered that the Executive Mansion and the several Departments at Washington be draped in mourning, and all business suspended on the day of the funeral. It is further ordered that the War and Navy Departments cause suitable military and naval honors to be paid on this occasion to the memory of the illustrious citizen who has passed from among us.

U. S. GRANT.

Sketch of His Career—His Public and Private Life.

FRANKLIN PIERCE was born at Hillsborough, N. H., on Nov. 23, 1804. His father, General BENJAMIN PIERCE, was an old Revolutionary soldier, who, removing from Massachusetts to New-Hampshire, was one of the earliest settlers of the town of Hillsborough. He was a man of influence and power, and politically a Democrat. In the years 1827 and 1829 he was Governor of New-Hampshire. His son FRANKLIN was educated at the academies of Hancock and Francistown, and in 1824, at the age of 20, was graduated from Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me. While in College he displayed a great fondness for military life, and commanded a company composed of students, of which his friend NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE, the future novelist and biographer, was a private. After his graduation he adopted law as his profession, beginning his studies with Judge LEVI WOODBURY, at Portsmouth, then passing two years at the Law School at North Hampton, Mass., and completing them in the office of Judge PARKER, at Amherst, N. H. He was admitted to the Bar in 1827, and began practice in his native town of Hillsborough. At first he was not successful as an advocate, but persevered with a determination to attain eminence in his profession.

In politics, Mr. PIERCE was a strong Democrat, as his father had been before him, and he strongly advocated the election of General JACKSON to the Presidency. In 1829 he was himself chosen to represent the town of Hillsborough in the Legislature of New-Hampshire. He was four years in that body, and during the last two was Speaker of the House. In 1833 he was elected member of Congress, where he served on important committees, but did not distinguish himself in debate. He strongly supported the Administration of General JACKSON; was opposed to all internal improvements, and even made a speech against a bill providing for the support of the West Point Military Academy. He was, as he continued to be through life, thoroughly proslavery in his views and sided with the South in all measures calculated to advance the "institution."

He had been a member of the House of Representatives four years, when he was elected to the Senate in 1837, and upon taking his seat he was the youngest member of that august body. At that time the seats of the council chamber of the nation were occupied by such men as WEBSTER, CLAY, CALHOUN, BUCHANAN and SILAS WRIGHT, and feeling his inability to cope with those giant intellects, the young Senator took no conspicuous part in debate, and it was not until 1840 that he made his first speech on the question of Revolutionary pensions. In 1842 he resigned his position, and resumed the practice of the law at Concord, to which city he had removed in 1838. It was then he first began to distinguish himself as an advocate. In 1846 he was offered a place in the Cabinet of POLK as Attorney-General, but declined. He also declined the nomination for Governor of his native State, tendered him by his party. Yet, although refusing to take an active part in politics, he retained his interest in them, and strongly opposed the annexation of Texas, in opposition to his political friends and the Democratic Party of New-England.

In 1847, at the beginning of the Mexican War, and when New-Hampshire was called upon for troops, Mr. PIERCE immediately enlisted as a private in a Concord volunteer company for a New-England regiment. He did not long remain in this position, for an act to increase the army having passed Congress, he was given command of a regiment, and afterward commissioned Brigadier-General. During the war he was in several engagements, and was severely injured at Contreras by the falling of his horse. After the battle of Cherubusco he was appointed by General SCOTT one of the Armstice Commissioners. After the fall of Mexico General PIERCE returned home and again resumed the duties of his profession. In 1850 he was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of New-Hampshire, and was selected as its presiding officer.

On the 12th of June, 1852, the Democratic National Convention assembled at Baltimore, Md. The principal candidates for the Presidential nomination were BUCHANAN, CASS, DOUGLAS and MARCY. The partisans of each were present in full force, and the discussions in regard to their claims upon the party for a nomination were long and earnest. Thirty-five ballots were taken without reaching any result, when, as the next ballot begun, the name of FRANKLIN PIERCE, of New-Hampshire, was brought forward by the Virginia delegation. At first it was received with but little favor, but continuing to gain strength as the balloting advanced, and the members of the Convention becoming wearied with the long session, which had continued for nearly a week, on the forty-ninth ballot he was nominated for President, receiving all the votes of the Convention but eleven. His nomination was most unexpected to the whole country, but although comparatively unknown in the canvass which followed, the same unanimity of sentiment which had pervaded the deliberations of the Convention seemed to take possession of the minds of the people, and he was elected fourteenth President of the United States in the following November by an almost unanimous vote, his old Commander-in-Chief, General SCOTT, the Whig candidate, receiving only the electoral votes of Massachusetts, Vermont, Kentucky and Tennessee. To this overwhelming defeat of the Whig Party, and the subsequent Pro-Slavery Administration of PIERCE and the acts of his political advisers, can be traced the formation of the present Republican organization.

Soon after this brilliant political success, the newly elected President was smitten by a family affliction, in which he received the sympathy of the whole country. In taking a railway journey with his wife and child, from Andover to Lawrence, Mass., the train was thrown from the track, and his only son, a bright boy of thirteen years, was instantly killed.

President PIERCE was inaugurated March 4, 1853, and in his address on assuming the duties of his office he clearly foreshadowed the policy of his Administration, taking strong ground that slavery was recognized by the Constitution, and that the Fugitive Slave law should be enforced. He denounced the agitation of the slavery question, regarding it as settled by the compromise of 1850, and hoped that "no sectional ambitions or fanatical excitement might again threaten the durability of our institutions." His Cabinet, as appointed three days afterward, clearly showed him to be consistent in his policy, for in it were JEFFERSON DAVIS, JAMES GUTHRIE and CALEB CUSHING, and his entire administration was characterized, if by nothing else, by a steady adherence to his pro-slavery friends and his pro-slavery views.

The first question of importance which came up during the Administration of President PIERCE, and soon after he had taken his oath of office, was the dispute in regard to the boundary between the United States and Mexico, which was finally settled by negotiations, and resulted in the present Territory of Arizona becoming the property of this Government.

It was also during the early portion of his term of office in 1853 that the Fishery questions between Great Britain and this country, in which the rights as to certain fisheries on the coast of Newfoundland were in dispute, threatened to cause serious disturbance between the two countries. The matter was, however, amicably adjusted by mutual concession.

While these negotiations were in progress, the case of MARTIN KOSZTA came up, which at the time excited the greatest interest on both sides of the Atlantic. KOSZTA was a Hungarian by birth, but having resided nearly two years in the United States and taken out his first papers, declaring his intention of becoming a citizen, was entitled to the protection of the Government. He had been seized and imprisoned on an Austrian ship of war in the Mediterranean Sea. Captain INGRAHAM, of the United States Navy, in command of the sloop-of-war *St. Louis*, coming into the port of Smyrna, and being apprized of these facts by the American Consul, immediately took steps to effect his release, and demanded his instant surrender from the Austrian Government, which resulted in KOSZTA'S soon being set at liberty and returned to the United States. The whole affair was discussed at length in Washington, and notwithstanding it might have led to grave complications, the conduct of Captain INGRAHAM was thoroughly approved by the Government.

The first Congress of President PIERCE'S Administration assembled in December, 1853, and early in January, 1854, the famous Kansas and Nebraska bill was introduced by Mr. DOUGLAS, then Chairman of the Senate Committee on Territories. This bill introduced slavery into a section of country from which it had been formerly excluded by the Missouri Compromise, and thus repealed that measure. The bill received the warm and earnest support of the Administration, and was passed, but not without the most violent opposition from the anti-slavery members of Congress. The act became a law, and the signature making it such affixed by the hand of the then Executive, was but another link in the chain which was to pull down the Democratic Party from the heights of power. The passage of the bill aroused a strong feeling of indignation throughout the free States, and it was everywhere denounced. Another measure at this time also conspired to weaken the Administration, and that was the noted Ostend Conference between the American Ministers of England, France and Spain, BUCHANAN, MASON and SOULE, in which they proposed to pay Spain $120,000,000 for Cuba or take it by force. The sure prospect of largely-increased taxation in either event, without any regard to the rights of international law, rendered this measure most unpopular among the people and created dissatisfaction with the Government which favored the project.

In 1854 also, which was a memorable year in the term of President PIERCE, the treaty between England and the United States was ratified by the Senate, in which commercial reciprocity was provided for between the two countries and the British Provinces. The Commodore Perry treaty, negotiated with Japan and opening up that land to the trade of the civilized world, was also ratified at the same session of Congress. It was in this year that Greytown, Nicaragua, was bombarded by the United States frigate *Cyane* for refusing to make reparation or restitution for property stolen from American citizens, although it was not until 1855 that WALKER made his fillibustering expedition, and subsequently sent a Minister to Washington, who was recognized by the President, and diplomatic intercourse opened with Nicaragua.

President PIERCE during his administration distinguished himself for the number of his vetoes. In 1854 the bill making appropriations for the completion and repair of certain public works, and another giving ten million acres of the public lands for the relief of the indigent insane, failed to receive his signature. In 1855 he vetoed the bills passed for the payment of the French spoliation claims, and also the one providing for an increase in the annual appropriation for the Collins steamers, which eventually rendered it necessary to draw off the line. Among some of the most important measures which became laws, he assenting thereto, were the act to reorganize the diplomatic and consular system of the United States; to organize the Court of Claims; to provide a retired list for the navy, and to establish the rank of Lieutenant-General for General SCOTT.

In 1855 occurred the difficulty between Great Britain and this country in regard to the enlistment of recruits in the United States for the British Army in the Crimea. President PIERCE having learned that Mr. CRAMPTON, the English Minister at Washington, was conniving at this violation of the Neutrality laws, demanded his recall, which was refused, whereupon he dismissed the Minister, and also the British Consuls at New-York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati. His firmness in the matter threatened to embroil the two countries in a serious difficulty, but it was finally adjusted by negotiation, and a new Legation sent from England to Washington.

The last two years of the Administration was principally noted for the disturbances and the scenes of strife and sectional discord which took place in Kansas, and were intensified in their severity by the weak and vacillating course of the Executive. The whole power of the Administration was used to prevent Kansas becoming a free State, and in 1856 he sent a message to Congress in which he justified the principles of the Kansas and Nebraska act, and characterized the attempt to establish freedom in Kansas as an act of rebellion, and in his last message, in 1857, he reviewed the condition of affairs in that distracted State, taking the strongest grounds against the Free State Party.

In the Democratic Convention which met at Cincinnati in 1856, on the first ballot President PIERCE received 122 votes for a renomination, but subsequent ballots proved that his popularity with his party was gone; his votes became less and less, and on the seventeenth ballot JAS. BUCHANAN received the nomination, was elected, and on March 4, 1857, succeeded FRANKLIN PIERCE as the fifteenth President of the United States.

At the termination of his official career Mr. PIERCE went to the Island of Madeira for the benefit of his wife's health, and subsequently traveled in Europe, returning to his home in Concord, N. H., in 1860, where he has since resided, taking no prominent part in public affairs. At the breaking out of the war, in 1861, at a mass meeting held in Concord, he made a speech in which he declared himself for the Union, opposed to a Southern Confederacy, and urged a cordial and hearty support of the Administration in the suppression of the rebellion.

Mr. PIERCE, at home, was a popular man, engaging in his manners, agreeable in all social intercourse, and, generous and kindly in his disposition, he inspired the personal respect and love of those with whom he came in contact. He was excessively fond of sporting, particularly fishing, and would spend days in his favorite amusement. Before his nomination for the Presidency he was the law partner of Colonel GEORGE, of Concord, but since his retirement from office he has formed no professional connection; neither has he devoted himself to active practice, although his services have been engaged as counsel in the management of important cases. For some months past the failing health of the Ex-President and the repeated reports which have been telegraphed over the country, have led the public mind to expect his death at any moment. From his non-connection with public matters, his place will not be missed by those actively engaged in political affairs, and although his record as a statesman cannot command the approbation of the nation, still he should be followed to the grave with that respect which is due to one who has filled the highest office in the gift of a people—a President of the United States.

TENNESSEE.

The Legislature—The Senatorial Contest—Andrew Johnson's Prospects—Railroad Matters—The Crops.

From our Own Correspondent.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, Oct. 2, 1869.

The Legislature of this year is, without doubt, one of the most important that has assembled since the war. Its action will be carefully watched and closely criticised. It meets at an important era in the history of the State, and it is capable of doing much good if governed by liberal, comprehensive principles. The political, financial and social problems to be considered are not without their perplexities, and statesmanship of a high order will be in demand. By an unfortunate division of the Republican Party an opposition is placed in power made up of heterogeneous elements, which must coalesce so as to give a successful administration or break up into factions and provoke an early defeat. Without analyzing minutely its composition, I may say it is composed of and controlled in a very great measure by men who have bitterly opposed the Republican Party since the days of the emancipation proclamation of Mr. LINCOLN, and these will give tone and temper to the policy of coming legislation.

THE SENATORIAL CONTEST.

On one week from next Tuesday a United States Senator will be chosen to succeed Mr. FOWLER. I have heretofore expressed very positively my views of the result of that contest. I have only to say now, with the light of later developments, that the opposition to ANDREW JOHNSON is even less formidable than I anticipated. I should not be surprised if he were elected on the second or third ballot. If the first ballot is not scattered by complimentary votes for the several gentlemen prominently named, he may be elected on it. EMERSON ETHERIDGE is his most formidable opponent; but JOHNSON is supposed to embody more hatred of Radicalism and President GRANT, and in this lies his greatest strength. So far as I have noticed the influences operating in his favor, they are a desire on the part of a certain portion of the victors to express by his election their hatred and undying opposition to the leading measures of the Republican Party and to President GRANT, who now represents them. This spirit may be content with such a manifestation of its vitality, and may not show itself in legislation; but it is, without doubt, one of the strongest influences in his behalf. The opposition to JOHNSON has been strongest on the part of a certain class of Democrats who desire to expurgate from the party old and dead issues, and organize a new party on liberal progressive principles. This new element has provoked the fierceness of the old unadulterated pro-slavery party, and they rally about JOHNSON with enthusiasm. I may be mistaken, but in my judgment the contest will be short, and the result as I have long ago predicted.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

At an early day the Legislature will provide for a Constitutional Convention, which will meet during the early Winter. That Convention will accomplish legally what SENTER accomplished illegally and unconstitutionally, *i. e.*, the repeal of the Franchise laws. This is now a mere formal matter. Its principal labor will be the complete remodeling of the Judiciary of the State. Judges are now chosen for eight years by a popular election. The Convention will probably change the manner of their choosing. Two reasons will bring about such a change; first, if the Judges were elected by the people, here, in East Tennessee, we could elect several Republicans. To obviate this, some other method will be adopted. Secondly, the Bar of the State, generally speaking, are opposed to an elective Judiciary, and will use all their influence to bring about a change. The Convention will give us an out-and-out anti-Republican Judiciary. What other matters will come before the Convention I do not know. The spirit of innovation will hardly be satisfied with one or two measures, and we will, no doubt, have others. But these political measures are the least perplexing. We are likely to have more reason to complain of these; but there will be other legislation which will effect us as severely. The financial problems are difficult and momentous. In my last letter I gave it as my opinion that practical repudiation would be the policy of the new party. I still think so, and expect soon to see my prediction fulfilled.

RAILROADS AND CROPS.

By the means of State aid from South Carolina the Blue Ridge Railroad Company will be enabled to complete within a few years the railroad from Charleston to Knoxville. The whole of the work is now under contract to be finished by the 1st of August, 1871. Allowing for usual delays and disappointments, I think it will be safe to say that cars will run from this city to the seacoast at Charleston inside of three years. The Knoxville and Charleston Company, which is the title of the corporation building the road from here to the State line, has mortgaged its road to the Blue Ridge Company, and the latter Company contracts to finish the road in two years. This prospect of an early through connection South will expedite the work of the Cincinnati Road, so that the completion of the great through line from the Ohio to Charleston is now a certainty. It will be a great advantage and aid to East Tennessee, and particularly to Knoxville.

The effects of the late severe drought are now apparent. Corn will be scarce. The crop will hardly be a half yield. Vegetables are few and high. Grasses burned up. On the whole, our people have not a pleasant Winter before them.

OMEGA.

Sudden Death of Senor Jose Godoy, Mexican Consul at San Francisco.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Sept. 30.

Last evening, when the guests had assembled at the Occidental Hotel to witness the presentations to Mr. SEWARD, the Mexican Consul at this place, Señor JOSE GODOY, entered the parlor with Mr. SEWARD, and was speaking with him, when Mr. SEWARD went back to his apartment. While he was gone gentlemen who were standing near the Consul observed that his face became suddenly suffused with blood, he straightened up, held out his hands as for assistance, and fell toward the floor. People caught him and laid him down. Drs. SHORB, STOUT and HOLLAND, who were present, went to his relief and ordered the Consul to be removed from the room. When they had gone Mr. SEWARD returned, and as it was thought Mr. GODEY had only fainted, the incident was concealed from his knowledge till the ceremonies of the presentation were concluded. Then, while the guests were being introduced to him, it was announced by the physicians that the Consul was dead.

The wife and children of the Consul were informed of the terrible event, and the former at once hastened to the hotel. She seemed almost broken down by the suddenness and weight of her grief, and although she insisted on being taken to her husband, it was deemed best to refuse her wish, and Mayor MCCOPPIN conducted her into the presence of friends in another apartment.

The body of Señor GODOY was conveyed to the Consular residence, which was at the Russ House, and from which the funeral will take place.

The deceased has been for several years the representative of the Juarez Government to this city, and during that time he had won the confidence and esteem of his own countrymen and of citizens of our nation. His expressions of sympathy with the Federal Government in the war against rebellion were strongly marked, and on several occasions publicly declared.

The *Times* gives the following sketch of his life:

Señor Don JOSE A. GODOY was a native of New-Grenada, South America, but became a citizen of the Republic of Mexico, under its Constitution, about nineteen years ago. He had been a Republican in principle all his life, and during the struggle of the South American Republics for independence was in active sympathy with the movement. During his residence in Mexico he edited several newspapers in various places. He was for ten years editor and proprietor of the *Heraldo*, a daily newspaper published in the City of Mexico; he also edited at Vera Cruz a paper called the *La Reformia Social*. He was at various times editorially connected with other papers published in Zacatecas, Durango and San Luis Potosi. He was appointed at one time by the Government to write the history of the Revolution of Ayutla, and was tendered several public offices, none of which he would ever consent to accept. His ambition, while resident in Mexico, was to remain in the field of journalism and contribute his best efforts in forming an enlightened and progressive public opinion. As a journalist Señor GODOY was a vigorous and earnest writer, and few, if any, stood higher in a reputation which was national in its extent. In November, 1864, while sojourning in New-York, he received the commission appointing him Consul for Mexico at this port. About three years ago he was complimented by the Nicaraguan Government with the appointment of Consul-General of that Republic on this coast. He had also been honored by the Legislatures of the States of Zacatecas, Guerrero and Sonora, (or Sinaloa,) as a mark of personal respect and esteem with the nomination of "Citizen." It had happened to him, in an early day, to suffer on account of his liberal views. He was subjected to a series of persecutions from the Conservative Party, and was at one time banished from the Republic. During the French occupation of Mexico he was untiring in his labors for the party of resistance. He fought their cause persistently in the public prints and strove zealously to preserve a tide of public opinion in their favor. During the darkest hours of the conflict he never for one instant lost heart. He looked with serene faith to the end of the struggle. He had equal faith in the future of his country and the destinies of her people. He believed that they would yet rise to a position among the nations worthy of the noble traditions of their ancestors. At the time of his death Señor GODOY was about 54 years of age. He leaves a wife, a son of 18 years of age and a daughter of 11 years to mourn his loss. His wife is of American parentage.

To-day the Mexican flags at the Consulate were at half-mast, and the American flags also at various points, out of respect to the memory of the departed.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

John Chinaman and Bridget—The Despotism of the Future.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish those editors who are continually quoting paragraphs and writing editorials on the desirability of John Chinaman as a house servant would look ahead a little and see what consequences their folly is likely to bring upon an unsuspecting people. This consequence, for example:

It is well known to all who have watched the career of John here that he invariably chooses a Celtic wife so soon as he can find one to have him. Very well. What is to prevent the kitchen despots from marrying every John Chinaman that sets foot in this country? There are wives enough for all the Chinamen that ever can by any possibility reach us; and having once married them, a deeper, darker, deadlier despotism than ever was before known would instantly be enthroned. The privileges of employers—alas! too few now—would be abrogated wholly, and instead of having Thursday afternoon to myself, I should have to go without it. If the matter assumed only this shape, it would be sufficiently alarming; but when we consider the absolute monarchy established over John in his domestic relations, what door of escape is open for us? Bridget will still rule!

Oh, yes! it is all very well to laugh hysterically and sardonically about it. To point the finger of scorn at my anguish is much easier than to suggest a remedy. Look you, Sir! Wages will be at a fearful figure, and stipulations as to stationary tubs, holidays and visits of cousins will be printed on forms which you and I must sign, the same as any other contract, and our last end will be worse than when we had Bridget only. If you will put these facts before the thinking people of the country, and let them see for themselves what a terrible state of things threatens them from the hasty action of a few editors and essayists crowded for copy, I am sure you will do much to avert the evil, and I shall be very grateful.

EGBERT P. WATSON.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1869.

The Perils of Vaccination—A Sad Case.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As pertinent to the discussion of the subject of vaccination, allow me to call attention to the case of a young man who has long been the subject of treatment by the most eminent of the medical profession in New-York, in hospital and private practice. The person referred to is at present a patient in the Home for Incurables, in this village.

His case not only illustrates the class of patients cared for, and the work done by this noble charity, but also shows one of the many dangers to which all are liable from the mistaken views entertained by physicians on the subject of vaccination. The recently-published report of the Superintendent of the above-mentioned institution contains the following statement of the case: "One year ago the Pastor of the Home was requested to visit at Bellevue Hospital a young man who was desirous of being admitted to the Home, and on entering the ward was directed to a youth whose case fitly illustrates the necessity of such a home as this. The person referred to was a victim in childhood of an error on the part of a physician, and had received in vaccination the virus of that formidable disease, elephantiasis, in its most fearful form. He has lost both hands and one entire foot, with a portion of the remaining one, and yet thus afflicted, and with the malady still advancing steadily toward the vital organs, there was added to his afflictions—peculiar and overpowering beyond anything we have met with in all our walks with sorrow—the fear of being discharged from Bellevue, and obliged, consequently, to spend the remainder of his weary life in the almshouse."

While we rejoice at the establishment of an institution where a fellow-being so terribly afflicted can be amply provided for, we have yet to regret that in this nineteenth century science cannot afford us some immunity or protection against these fearful diseases.

SIGMA.

WEST FARMS, Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1869.

Insulting Females in Public Vehicles—Letter from a Lady.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am a lady, and from the nature of my business I am compelled to ride in cars and stages a great deal; and on more than one occasion I have been subjected to insults from those of the male sex, who, no doubt, would feel highly indignant if called by any other title than that of gentlemen. Their *modus operandi* of insulting unprotected females is as follows: They enter a crowded car or stage, generally the latter, and after forcing themselves into a seat by the side of a lady they begin to make use of their feet and knees for the purpose of taking improper liberties with the person of the female seated next to them. Oftentimes they will have a newspaper or shawl in their hand, under cover of which they are quite bold in their proceedings, in some cases not hesitating to use their hands. In the majority of cases that have come under my observation I have noticed that the persons so offending are elderly men, no doubt many of them fathers of families, who would readily resent such an insult if offered to their wives or daughters.

By giving this a place in your widely-circulated paper you will be conferring a favor not only on the author of this communication, but on very many ladies who have been subjected to the same ordeal as myself.

NO PRUDE.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1869.

"Outrage in City Cars"—Another Letter.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I know nothing of either Mr. ELDER or Mr. HAMILTON, but imagine the first was not far from the truth in regard to the second, because an elderly gentleman calling himself Mr. ALEXANDER HAMILTON, joined a young lady of my family in the cars from Newark, gave her his card, proposed calling on her, and did not leave her until she reached my door in the upper part of the City. I do not intend to say there was anything offensive in his conduct, but rather that these attentions were entirely uncalled for and unwelcome. From his mentioning his being engaged in some business of the same description (insurance,) and the name exactly corresponding, I was struck by it, and leave others to draw their own inferences.

A LADY.

The Case of Passed Assistant Surgeon Green.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Is not the true point in the "Green Court-martial" case overlooked? That it rests with the Commander to decide in cases of emergency whether or no a man shall be ordered upon duty, however sick, no one can wisely deny. But to order the surgeon to take a name off the sick list—officially say a man is not sick—is equivalent to ordering him to tell a lie.

The Commander had the right to order the man to do duty, but no right to make the doctor say he was not sick while doing it, unless man's orders are to be obeyed before God's.

Yours respectfully,
W. S. SPENSER.

SEAVILLE, Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1869.

A Desperado Frightened by a Lady—An Incident of Mr. Seward's Trip.

From the San Francisco Alta, Sept. 29.

During the return trip of Secretary SEWARD and party from Los Angeles, they stopped for the night at a small place, the name of which will hardly be found on the map, and found the citizens in a high state of excitement on account of the doings of a bold villain who had deliberately stopped one of their number and robbed him of his valuables in broad daylight. As none of the other inhabitants were sheriffs or policemen, or in any way armed with the power of the law, they had evidently concluded not to risk their lives in an attempt to make an arrest, and at the time of the arrival of the Seward party were apparently waiting to see what would be the next move of the dreaded villain. During the night the house occupied by Mr. SEWARD and party was entered, the thief first seeking the room occupied by the venerable statesman himself, and managing to secure there valuable plunder, amounting to one pair of old and badly-worn pantaloons. With this valuable trophy in his possession, he passed into the room occupied by Mr. and Mrs. FREDERICK SEWARD, in search of jewelry. Mrs. SEWARD being awakened by the noise, espied the intruder, and at once attracted his attention by saying, "Leave here! get out! you've no business here." The rascal left incontinently, and it was fortunate for him that he did so, as the fearless lady, who is said to be a good shot, would doubtless in a few seconds have given him proof of her skill. Thus a lady, unaided, drove from a house a villain, whom several men did not dare attempt to arrest.

FINE-ART NOTES.

Quite an enthusiasm is apparent in England for the restoration of fine old buildings. Lord CLARENDON, the present proprietor of Kenilworth Castle, is causing works of a rather extensive nature to be executed among the ruins of that palace, with a view of preventing its further decay. Five thousand pounds have been subscribed toward the restoration of the choir of Salisbury Cathedral, which is desired as a memorial of the late Bishop. Fifteen thousand pounds is the amount of the estimate for the entire work in question, which will be intrusted to Mr. G. G. SCOTT. The Hospital Hall at St. Bartholomew's has lately been profusely gilded and decorated, and the lay governors have given the use of it for the dinner of the Old Bartholomew students on the 1st of October. The *Medical Times* remarks that the Old Bartholomew's men "will see the quinine and sarsaparilla that ought to have been prescribed by the dressers spread over the walls of the dining-room."

JEAN PIERRE DANTAN, commonly called DANTAN *jeune*, has died in Paris in his 69th year. He obtained a peculiar reputation as a sculptor, his principal works being grotesque figures of well-known characters. His travesties of BERTON, VERNET, PAGANINI, RUBINI, VESTRIS, FREDERIC LEMAITRE and ARNAL, with those he executed in England of WELLINGTON, BROUGHAM and D'ORSAY, preserve in caricature admirable likenesses. His more serious works included a statue of BOIELDIEU, now in Rouen, one of ADELAIDE KEMBLE, and one of ROSE CHERI, with busts of GRISI, CHERUBINI and THALBERG.

The equestrian statue of Don BERNARDO O'HIGGINS, one of the liberators of Chili, was to be unvailed at Santiago on the 18th of last month, the anniversary of Chilian independence. The cost, £3,000, was raised by public subscription, and the work was executed by M. CAMILLE BELLEUSE, of Paris.

A discovery made in tearing down an old house in Strasburg, of a portion of an antique bas relief on a pavement stone, is supposed to confirm the alleged fact of the diffusion of foreign forms of worship among the Gauls. On the stone there appears a divine figure, all but undraped, bearded, of imposing features, and with double pairs of wings. A key is in his left, a sceptre in his right hand. Behind him is a lion *passant*. At each foot is a vase or bowl, overturned. That at the right foot is broken; a serpent issues from the fragments, wreathing itself round the handle. The style is vigorous, yet not ungraceful. The work is conjectured to be of the time of the Antonines. The divine figure is supposed to be that of the tutelary divinity of the house which was formerly on the site. Local *savants* are divided between Mithra and Eon, as here represented. The prevailing opinion is for the latter, as traces of his worship are said, by French archæologists, to be found as far west as the British Isles.

One of the interesting illustrations of ancient customs, which is supplied by the recently-discovered wall-painting at Pompeii refers to the mode of arranging the *velum*, or vail, over the amphitheatre. At Pompeii, if not elsewhere, it appears to have extended over the upper rows of seats only, and some of the doorways, windows and fireplaces are not, as by some is supposed, over the arena. Several antique amphitheatres retain blocks of stone inserted into the outer surfaces of the walls, and intended, it would seem, to sustain poles on which the screens were stretched. Painters will remember that M. GEROME made careful inquiries into this subject ere he completed his famous picture, "The Gladiators," which displayed one mode of placing the *velum*.

Mr. HOLMAN HART has arrived in Jerusalem, whither he has gone to gather material for an important historical picture.

CHINA AND AMERICA.

Our New Minister—His Views Relative to the Chinese—Gratification in California at his Appointment.

From the San Francisco Alta, Sept. 30.

It is so seldom that one has occasion to praise a foreign appointment from this country, that the designation of Ex-Governor LOW as Minister to China affords a pleasing surprise. Mr. LOW is not only a representative Californian, but a representative American, and so, while our local pride is gratified by his selection, the natural anxiety which all feel who are interested in the subject of our relations with China is relieved when the name of the new Minister is announced. The attention of all civilized nations is just now directed toward the strange, mysterious country which, standing between the old and new civilizations of the world, is aptly called the Middle Kingdom. Reluctantly emerging from her ancient seclusion, distrustful of her eager new friends, and still paralyzed by the influences of Oriental sluggishness and enervation, China to-day presents the most interesting and fascinating study of any nation upon the face of the earth. How much the natural and created wealth of the country has been exaggerated, and how much has been concealed; how far genuine are the professed desires for material progress of the people; what are the relations of the people to the rulers; and what is the undeveloped policy of the central ruling force in China—these are all questions which not only must interest every thoughtful observer, but they greatly concern all mankind, for they enter into the problem of human progress everywhere. Mr. LOW has paid some attention to these questions, we believe, and has heretofore shown that he has some advanced ideas relative to the position which China holds to the rest of the world. In a speech made at the banquet given in honor of the opening of the line of steamers between this port and China early in 1867, Mr. LOW referred to intercourse with China in the following terms:

"Until within a few years, China has been to us a sealed book, practically, and even now we are permitted to examine only the outside and the title page; and it seems but yesterday that Commodore PERRY anchored his fleet in front of Japan, and gave the Tycoon the option of opening his outside door, or having it battered down with shells made of American iron. Who can foretell the results of intimate commercial relations with these countries during the next ten, twenty or fifty years? China, with an area of 5,000,000 square miles, a coast line of 3,350 miles, and containing a population of 410,000,000 people, or about one-tenth of the whole world, thrown open to unrestricted intercourse with, and the indomitable energy of the American people, what mutual advantages may not be expected to grow from it? The ruling powers in China will learn that free intercourse will be of advantage to them; that they can increase their imports of merchandise with profit, and dispense with the large amounts of precious metals which are annually received in payment of exports, and hoarded. And while the Chinese are receiving these valuable lessons, may not our magnates in finance learn that the true remedy for the unsettled state of our financial affairs is to be found in securing a balance of foreign trade in favor of the United States, rather than in acts of Congress making the selling of gold a misdemeanor. * * * I am a strong believer in the strength of mind and muscle of the Anglo-Saxon race, which will win in the contest for supremacy with any people, without the aid of unequal and oppressive laws; and the man who is afraid to take his chances on equal terms with his opponents is a coward, and unworthy the name of an American. Were I to sum up the whole duty imposed upon us, I should say, let us be honest, industrious and frugal, be persevering and progressive, and remember RALEIGH'S maxim, that 'Whoever commands the sea commands the trade of the world, and whoever commands the trade of the world commands the riches of the world, and consequently the world itself.'"

Of course, in the glow of a post-prandial speech, something must be allowed for the enthusiasm of the hour and the occasion. We apprehend that Minister LOW will find free intercourse with China something more difficult to achieve than it would have appeared when the new steam line was established, and the gush of gratulation was going out from our community. But those who know Mr. LOW will expect that he will bring to bear upon the perplexing duties of his new mission that native shrewdness, sagacity and largeness of view which have always distinguished him as a successful business man, legislator, officer of the Government, and Chief Executive of the State. California has a right to feel honored at being called upon once more to furnish a representative of the United States for China; and we are satisfied that the new Minister will not only sustain any such sentiment of local pride, but will do credit to the American name abroad.

That the appointment of Mr. LOW is eminently satisfactory to the people of the Pacific States need hardly be said. An evidence of its fitness, in the eyes of our representative men, is found in the following dispatch sent to President GRANT yesterday:

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29, 1869.

To President U. S. Grant, Washington City, D. C.:

Ex-Governor LOW'S appointment to the Chinese Mission is a high compliment to this Coast, eminently satisfactory to our people, and gives the nation a representative at that ancient empire whose ability and acquaintance with their customs, commerce and industries, will vindicate the fitness of his selection. We join in congratulations to the President on this excellent choice.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,
JAMES W. NYE,
JOHN F. MILLER,
THOS. H. SELBY,
EDGAR MILLS,
F. D. ATHERTON,
ABRAM SELIGMAN,
OLIVER ELDRIDGE,
ALSOP & CO.
C. COLE,
WM. M. STEWART,
W. C. RALSTON,
C. N. FELTON,
J. D. FRY,
MILTON S. LATHAM,
O. H. LAGRANGE,
JOHN PARROTT.

Arrival of Chinese Emigrants at San Francisco.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Sept. 30.

From tables published in the *Bulletin* yesterday, it appears that our net gain of population by sea arrivals for the eight months succeeding Jan. 1, 1869, was 21,624. Of this number, however, a larger proportion than usual were Chinese, the whole number of that people who arrived being in the neighborhood of 11,000. This figure, however, ought not to be taken as representing the net gain, for what with the return of Chinese to their own country and the departure of many to other States and Territories, there has probably been little addition to the number of Chinese in the State a year ago. If the exact number of Chinese that arrived in eight months this year was 11,000, that would give an average of 1,375 a month, and the same ratio for the remaining four months of 1869 would make a total of 16,500. With one exception, this is a larger number of Chinese than ever arrived in California in one year. As long ago as 1852 the total number of Chinese arrivals at this port was 18,434; and the excess of arrivals over departures was 16,378. The next largest arrival was in 1854, when over 15,000 were landed here and 12,677 remained. The arrivals during the five years previous to 1869 showed a considerable falling off as compared with all earlier years up to 1852; while the ratio of departures to arrivals was larger in the five years referred to, and in three of them there was actually an excess of departures of 1,182, while at the same time the departures by land to adjoining States and Territories were very numerous, and, with the deaths, effected a considerable reduction of the Chinese population of California.

But for the marked increase in arrivals during the present year we should be warranted in assuming that the Chinese immigration was abating. From the best information obtainable, the number of arrivals during twenty years, from 1848 to 1868, inclusive, was, in round numbers, 108,600. This would give an annual average of only 5,400; but as the arrivals for the first four years of that period aggregated only about 3,500, we shall obtain a more correct result by calculating on the basis of 104,900 arrivals in sixteen years, which gives an average of 6,531 per annum. The actual arrivals per year ranged from 18,423 in 1862, as the highest number, to 2,351 in 1866, the lowest number. It is interesting to observe that while the arrivals from 1852 to 1863, inclusive, a period of eleven years, aggregated 88,402, showing an average of over 8,000 per annum, the arrivals from 1864 to 1868, inclusive, a period of five years, aggregated but 16,098, showing an average of only 3,219. For the longer period named the excess of arrivals over departures was 55,759, or an average of 5,069 per annum; while for the shorter and later period, the excess of arrivals over departures was only 4,972, or an average of about 994 per annum. The statistics to which we refer also show that of the total number of Chinese passengers in twenty years, 3,766 were females, a greater part of whom arrived between 1853 and 1864, though larger numbers have arrived within the last twelve months than in any equal period before.

These comparative statements tend to sustain the views frequently advanced in the *Bulletin*, that so long as the Chinese movement to America is clear of any forcing influence from abroad, and left to voluntary impulse, it does not threaten an undue influx. The right thing is simply to leave it to itself, and watch results, taking care that there shall be no importation of coolies under subterfuges that evade legal prohibitions.

Presentations to Mr. Seward—His Departure from San Francisco.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Sept. 30.

Mr. SEWARD and his party sailed on the steamer *Golden City* to-day. Through the courtesy of the officers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company they will be landed at Manzanillo, where preparations have been made by the Mexican Government to receive and transport them to the capital and across the country to Vera Cruz, whence they will proceed to New-York. On their way they will visit the volcano of Colima, and pass through Guadalajara, Queretaro, Orizaba, Jalapa and Puebla. The party consists of Hon. W. H. SEWARD and servant, FREDERICK SEWARD and wife, ABIJAH FITCH, of Auburn, and ALBERT S. EVANS, of this city.

PRESENTATIONS TO MR. SEWARD.

Last evening members of the Society of Pioneers, to the number of nearly 200, assembled at their hall, and soon afterward Mr. SEWARD and FREDERICK SEWARD and his wife arrived. They were received by a committee and conducted to the upper hall. After the customary salutations and introductions, JOSEPH WINANS stepped forward, and, in a handsome speech, presented Mr. SEWARD, on behalf of the Pioneers, an elegant cane, which has been described in the *Bulletin*.

At the conclusion of Mr. WINANS' address, which was received with applause, Mr. SEWARD said:

Gentlemen of the Society of California Pioneers: If I was embarrassed by the unexpected welcome extended to me at the capital and in this commercial metropolis of California on my arrival on the Pacific coast, the presentation of these tokens of regard and esteem on the eve of my departure, might well overwhelm and confound me. It was apparent to me, gentlemen, that the extension of the territory of the United States over the ancient provinces of Upper California and New-Mexico, in 1848, must ultimately produce a vast change in the relations of the several members of the Union to each other, still greater change in the relations of the whole to foreign nations, and possibly a change even of its political constitution. The great responsibility which was devolved upon the Government upon that occasion, consisted in the elimination of slavery from our institutions with all practical prudence and moderation, and the development under State organizations of the resources of the central regions and the Pacific coast as rapidly as possible. You, gentlemen, the pioneers of California, first apprehended this important policy. It is no new thing for me now to say that in executing this policy with entire success, you have achieved a position which will be second in the history of American civilization only to that of the founders of the Republic. You have justly conceived the motive in which my visit here originated—namely, a desire to see with my own eyes, and be assured from my own personal examination, of the entire success of the enterprise. I might be tempted to speak, on this occasion, at large of what I have seen and learned, but this would be a perversion of private hospitalities, which ought to be held sacred, into an occasion for a public demonstration upon questions which affect the entire country as profoundly as they affect ourselves. Your certificate of my enrollment as an honorary member of your patriotic Association, together with the gift which you have presented to me, rich in material, exquisite in art, and ten thousand times more precious for its association with the transaction of this night, will be preserved while I live, and left to my successors as an encouragement in the performance of duty. Let us hope that we part now only to meet again.

At the conclusion of Mr. SEWARD'S address the whole assembly joined in giving him several rounds of hearty and enthusiastic cheers.

From the Pioneer's Hall the party returned to the Occidental Hotel, in the parlors of which a large company of gentlemen had assembled for the purpose of another presentation to Mr. SEWARD. He was received and escorted to the parlor by a committee, when Judge CURREY addressed Mr. SEWARD in a few well-chosen remarks, and presented him the golden cigar case and snuff-box described in the *Bulletin* of Tuesday last. Mr. SEWARD, in response, said:

GENTLEMEN: If I correctly understand the generous sentiments of the givers of these beautiful and costly presents, they are bestowed upon me as tokens of an appreciation of my bearing as a citizen of an old Atlantic State toward the new States and settlements of the Pacific Coast. In this respect you have revived the sense of my earliest and most constant ambition. As a citizen of New-York I had before me the achievements of HAMILTON and JAY, in organizing not merely a free and equal republican Government for my own State, but a free and equal republican Government for an entire confederacy of American States, and the example of CLINTON, in securing the diffusion of knowledge and the development of resources, not merely in my own State, but throughout the whole American Republic. While I dare not hope, gentlemen, that I have been equal in my day and duty to those illustrious statesmen, I will, nevertheless, accept these tokens with profound gratitude and sincere affection, and I will preserve them in humble remembrance that such efforts as I have been able to make are not altogether unappreciated by my countrymen. Gentlemen, although I am your fellow-citizen, I am only a visitor and sojourner here. There is, however, at Auburn, a public stage where the charity of my countrymen has long indulged me with entire freedom of speech. When I shall have arrived there you may expect to hear from me other acknowledgments, not merely of this demonstration of kindness on your part, but of the many other demonstrations of kindness of which I have been the subject from all parties and all classes of citizens, as well as aliens unnaturalized, and not overlooking Indians not taxed.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies the gentlemen present were introduced to Mr. SEWARD.

THE FAREWELL TO-DAY.

According to the announcement previously made, Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, California's honored guest, with FREDERICK W. SEWARD and wife, and ABIJAH FITCH, took passage on the steamship *Golden City* to-day for Mexico. While sojourning on this coast he has been treated with such marked respect as was never before accorded to any public man by our people. Every heart seemed overflowing with gratitude to the patriotic old statesman, and in each city, town and hamlet favored with his presence, a cordial, spontaneous reception awaited him. About twenty minutes before the departure of the steamer, Mr. SEWARD arrived at the wharf, in company with the rest of the party and Mayor MCCOPPIN, and proceeded on board the vessel. A number of prominent gentlemen paid their respects to Mr. SEWARD before the final order to "cast off" was given; but time flew quicker, and soon the ponderous wheels began to revolve. The little knot of persons at the end of the wharf had now swelled to hundreds, and even the quarter deck of the steamer on the opposite side of the wharf was crowded with ladies and gentlemen. Hats and handkerchiefs were flying in the air, and soon Mr. SEWARD, his son and daughter-in-law appeared on the quarter deck. All was quiet for a moment or two, and it seemed too sad an occasion for cheering. Mr. SEWARD removed his hat, his gray locks fluttered in the breeze, and he bowed his last farewell to California. Three hearty cheers were now given by the assemblage, and the vessel soon passed out of view.

INCIDENTS OF THE FLOOD.

The Railroad Accident at Hoosick Falls—A Thrilling Scene.

From the Troy Times, Oct. 7.

The recent railroad accident at Hoosick Falls, by which Dr. FOWLER and wife, of that place, and Mr. AIKEN, of Sandlake, lost their lives, and other parties were seriously injured, has in a measure been overshadowed by the events of the week. It was, however, a most tragic and heart-rending affair; and it is impossible after listening to the narration of the accident by those who participated in its horrors, to understand how it was that any upon that fated engine escaped with their lives. Last night we had the pleasure of meeting at the American Conductor H. J. CLARK, of the Troy and Boston Road, one of the victims of the accident, whose injuries at first were supposed to be very serious, but who, we are happy to state, escaped with only a few slight bruises. Mr. CLARK gave us a very thrilling account of the disaster. It will be recollected that the train which left here on Monday evening at 5 o'clock met with an accident a short distance above Lansingburg by collision with a freight train, by which three men were severely hurt. The passengers exchanged cars with a down train, which came along shortly afterward, and proceeded on their way, all of them being destined for Hoosick Falls, as it was understood the road was impassable beyond that point. When the train arrived at Eagle Bridge Conductor CLARK was informed that a bridge near the station had been undermined and could not be crossed by the cars. He informed the passengers of this fact, and suggested to them the propriety of remaining over night at Eagle Bridge. Before, however, any of them had left the cars, he remembered that his brother, ROBERT CLARK, was on the opposite side of the bridge with the engine "George Gould, and he proposed that they should walk over the bridge and take conveyance upon the engine to the Falls. This was gladly assented to by all the passengers—only fifteen in number—and as soon as possible the engine was loaded with its precious freight of humanity, and started on its way to the Falls, backing up to the village. The baggage master of the train, FRANK LEWIS, and the express messenger, H. W. BENSON, sat upon the rear end—now the front—of the tender, each, to avoid accidents, holding a lantern which threw a flickering light upon the track. Mr. CLARK, the engineer, like his brother the conductor, is one of the most careful and prudent men upon the road. He ran the engine very slowly, and had reached a point within a mile of the Falls when LEWIS and BENSON simultaneously called upon him to stop. It was the work of a second to reverse the lever; but almost before it was done the engine began to settle upon the track, and in another moment it was toppling over and plunging down the embankment, fifty feet or more, into the dancing, boiling, foaming water of the Hoosick River. Conductor CLARK says the sensation experienced during the fall cannot be described. It was simply horrible. He was more fortunate than his companions, for in the descent he was struck upon the chin by some part of the machinery of the engine and knocked insensible. He did not therefore get the full benefit of the fall. When he recovered his senses he found himself stretched out from the engine to the shore of the river, his hands just touching the muddy banks of the stream. The situation was little better than infernal. The roar of the waters was deafening. No lights were at hand. The screams of the injured and of those struggling in the water were appalling. "Save me!" "Save me!" were the cries that even above the roar of the waves and the fury of the storm pierced his ears. Mr. CLARK found himself pinioned by a rail of the track, which lay across his body. AIKEN lay dead by his side. With superhuman exertion he removed the rail and struggled to the river bank. Of all that load of persons upon the engine every one went down, save BENSON, the express messenger. The engine appears to have made a complete summersault in the descent of the embankment and plunged down into eight feet of water. RYAN, the fireman, was fastened in the cab, but managed to release himself, and swam a long distance until finally he reached the trunk of a tree and gained the shore. A student at Williams College also swam to the shore. Dr. FOWLER and wife were both drowned, but young AIKEN was killed outright by the fall. L. M. COOLEY, of Hoosick, was scalded and bruised. His face was so badly injured as to be unrecognizable. These, with Rev. Dr. DWYER, of New-York, were the only ones thrown in the water, the others being on the upper side of the engine. The dead and wounded were carried up the embankment, and laid upon the track. After the extent of the calamity was known, Conductor CLARK, overcome with excitement and the pain of his injuries, as well as others of the party, were saved from fainting only by lying down upon the track and permitting the generous rain-fall to descend upon their faces. Messrs. BENSON and WEBSTER then walked up to Hoosick Falls, and, securing a hand car, the bodies of the dead and wounded were removed to the village. All were taken out of the wreck at the time, except the body of Mrs. FOWLER, which was recovered yesterday afternoon. Conductor CLARK and Engineer CLARK did not meet until the party had regained the track. Each supposed the other lost. Something more than a warm grasp of hands attended that happy reunion of the brothers. The next morning Conductor CLARK started by hand car for North Adams, which place he reached in the afternoon, having walked six or seven miles around places in the track which were impassable. Yesterday he returned to the city by way of Pittsfield, and was warmly congratulated by scores of friends upon his narrow escape from death in the terrible accident of Monday night.

The Hoosick Tunnel Flooded—Exciting Escape of the Workmen.

From the Troy Whig, Sept. 8.

On Monday about 10 o'clock, the stream north of the Hoosick tunnel, brook through the embankment and poured into the cut or excavation between the west end and the old Haupt tunnel, so called, through which the water is conducted off into the Hoosac River. The east mouth of the Haupt tunnel was closed and soon the cut was filled and the water began to set back into the west end tunnel with great force. Seventy-five men were at work in the new tunnel, scattered along to the west shaft and beyond for nearly a mile. As soon as possible after the break, Mr. HOCKING, of the firm of HOLBROOK & HOCKING, gave the alarm to the men in his employ, who attempted to escape from the East End, but were forced back by the torrents of water to the "Brick Shaft," where all but one of them were saved. The two sons of Mr. HOCKING displayed great courage in their endeavors to save the men. JOHN RYAN, a little boy about 12 years old, was rescued by JOHN HOCKING after repeated trials. The current was so swift that young HOCKING was three times swept away from the timbers of the shaft. At length he succeeded in seizing and saving the boy. JAMES KELLY, who was floating upon a piece of timber about thirty feet from the shaft, was saved by a rope thrown to him by JAS. HOCKING. After KELLY was saved, and when the tunnel was nearly full of water, JAMES HOCKING shouted and was answered by RICHARD BARRYMAN, a young man who had only that morning began work. He appeared to be floating on a timber, and the current was carrying him away from the shaft into the tunnel. For a few moments after he shouted, JAMES heard the poor fellow praying earnestly, then suddenly his voice was hushed, and he sank to rise no more.

Immediately on giving the alarm to the workmen at the West End, Mr. HOCKING mounted a horse, and rode with all speed to the West Shaft to apprise the miners at that point of their danger. The workmen at the heading quickly hastened to the shaft and were saved. Mr. HOCKING, seizing a light, started westward for the adit between the West Shaft and the East End, through which some miners were attempting to flee in the dark, pursued by the rushing water—with the aid of Mr. HOCKING'S light they reached the west shaft and were saved. BARRYMAN is believed to be the only man lost in the disaster. The open cut between the west end and the Haupt Tunnel is level full of earth.

The entire tunnel from the mouth of Farren's arch to the end of the heading beyond the west shaft—nearly a mile—is full of water, with fifteen feet in the west shaft and rising continually. This will interrupt the work and be a serious loss to the contractors.

One of the Victims of the Indianapolis Disaster.

From the Rochester Chronicle, Oct. 6.

In the report of the terrible accident at Indianapolis, by which nearly thirty persons were killed and a large number wounded, the name of WM. DEMING, formerly of Rochester, N. Y., was given. A young man named WM. DUNNING, whose widowed mother resides in the Eleventh Ward, and who was employed by WM. LOVECRAFT, of this city, went to Indianapolis several months ago, under an engagement to work at the coopering business for J. LOVECRAFT. Since the accident nothing has been heard from him and the greatest fears are entertained that DUNNING and the DEMING mentioned were one and the same person. Mr. LOVECRAFT has telegraphed to Indianapolis to ascertain the facts.

OBITUARY.

James Pollock.

Mr. JAMES POLLOCK, whose death occurred on Thursday evening in this City, was an esteemed and valued citizen of San Francisco, Cal. He arrived in New-York some two months since, being one of the first to take advantage of the New-Orleans route across the continent, and was visiting relatives who reside here. He was a prominent member of the Republican Party of California, although before the war a strong Democrat. When the struggle began he threw off the trammels and prejudices of party, and at once identified himself with those in favor of prosecuting the war, and during the contest rendered efficient service to the Union cause in his State. He was a member of the Republican State Central Committee, and at the last election was the candidate for Senator from the San Francisco district on the Independent ticket. By profession a civil engineer, for fifteen years he was Superintending Engineer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Resigning about two years ago, he accepted a similar appointment from the Dry Dock Company of San Francisco, and at the time of his death was holding that position. In his decease San Francisco loses an active, energetic business man, and the Republican Party of California an earnest and zealous supporter.

The Oscillation of Railway Carriages—Coned Wheels.

Mr. JOSEPH FOX contributes to the London *Times* the following in reference to the oscillation of railway carriages:

"The oscillation of railway trains, more especially at high velocities, producing what is ordinarily called 'gauge concussion,' is a very serious source of wear to the permanent way and rolling stock of railways, and, as a consequence, of great expense, to say nothing of the discomfort it occasions to passengers, and is, in my opinion, caused in very great measure by the use of wheels the tires of which are portions of cones instead of cylinders.

It is well known to engineers that the tires of railway wheels are generally coned to an inclination of one in twenty. It is considered that these were first introduced by Mr. GEORGE STEPHENSON in the expectation of facilitating the passage of vehicles round curves by their adapting themselves through their various diameters to the different lengths of the two rails on which they were running. This, however, is not the case in practice, as any one will find upon carefully investigating the matter, inasmuch as in a vehicle passing round a curve the flange of the off fore wheel will be found close up to the outer rail, while that of the aft near wheel will be found running with its flange close up to the inner one, so that no benefit whatever accrues from the use of the cone even in going round curves.

The question of passing with steadiness over straight lines, seems to have been altogether overlooked in the introduction of coned wheels, for it will be obvious that with the inch 'play' allowed between the tires and the rails, unless one-half of such play be constantly preserved on each side of the way, two wheels staked upon the same axle will be running upon different diameters, and consequently a struggle arises which cannot fail to result in oscillation, inasmuch as the moment one of the flanges touches a rail, that wheel becoming larger than the opposite one turns it off from the rail only to make the opposite one perform in its turn the same operation, when serious oscillation is the result.

As I have already stated, no advantage is found to arise in the use of conical wheels in passing round curves, and as much evil results therefrom on straight lines, I have constructed upward of 250 miles of railway abroad, in the rolling stock of which I have departed from the usual form of wheel, and have used only cylindrical ones, and have, as I expected, been gratified with the satisfactory reports I have received of the steadiness of trains supplied with them.

Now that main-line companies are running their express trains at such high velocities, this oscillation is becoming a very serious matter, not only as a question of safety, but also one of great discomfort to the passengers, to say nothing of the enormous cost occasioned by this destructive action. I would therefore venture to recommend that should any one desire to test the correctness of the principles here stated, he should select a carriage known to be most subject to oscillation, and place under it four cylindrical instead of conical wheels, and let this carriage run in an express train, care being taken to avoid the oscillation of the two adjoining carriages with conical wheels being communicated to it, which would be effected by the introduction of two coupling links, say ten feet long, instead of the shorter ones in general use, and he will at once perceive the advantage of using cylindrical wheels."

Nearly £60,000 Bequeathed to Quebec Institutions.

From the Quebec Mercury, Sept. 29.

We learn that the late JAMES GIBB, Esq., has made the following handsome bequests to city institutions and charities: £5,000 to Morrin College, £5,000 to the Quebec High School, £5,000 to the Finlay Asylum, £5,000 to the Jeffery Hale Hospital, £5,000 to the Ladies' Protestant Home, £1,500 to the St. Bridget's Asylum, £1,500 to the Sisters of Charity, and £1,500 to the Ladies' of the Congregation of St. Rocks. These sums are payable at the decease of his widow, who is left a life interest in all his estate; and the remainder, said to be about £30,000, is to be distributed between the English and French Cathedrals, the St. Andrew's, Chalmer's and St. Patrick's Churches in similar proportions to those allotted to the above charities. Mr. GIBB'S will is the record of a truly catholic and generous heart, but is only what was expected of him by those who knew him best. Instances of such generosity are rare, and, therefore, the more deserving of public acknowledgment.

A Letter from the Poet Tennyson.

From the Philadelphia Age, Oct. 6.

It may not be generally known that we have in this city a society named after the Poet Laureate, but, however that may be, there can be no doubt that every one will read with interest and with pleasure the following letter it has recently received from the poet:

SEPTEMBER 9, 1869.

DEAR SIR: You have done me honor in associating my name with your institution, and you have my hearty good wishes for its success. Will the following Welsh motto be of any service to you? I have it in encrusted tiles on the pavement of my entrance hall: "*Y Gwyr yn erbyn y byd.*" The truth against the world. A very old British apothesym, and I think a noble one, and which may serve your purpose either in Welsh or English. Your letter arrived when I was away from England, or would have been earlier answered. Believe me, yours truly,

A. TENNYSON.

State Assessment of Kings County Property.

The following announcement of the assessment for State purposes, of property in Kings County, has been made to the Board of Supervisors of that county: "The Board of Equalization of taxes, in pursuance to chapter 312 of the laws of 1869, have fixed the aggregate valuation of property in your county at the sum of $154,491,259, upon which amount a State tax of $869,013 33 must be levied for the current fiscal year, commencing Oct. 1, 1869, being 5⅝ mills on the dollar for the following purposes: Schools, 1¼ mills; general purposes, 1½ mills; bounty debt, 2¼ mills; canals, ⅝ mills; canal floating debt, ⅛ mill. Total, 5⅝ mills.

A New Railroad.

A new railroad, the Flushing and North Side Railroad, is just being completed from Hunter's Point to Flushing, and on eastward along the north side of Long Island, with a branch to College Point and Whitestone. The road is now in operation to Manhasset and to College Point. A portion of the old New-York and Flushing Railroad has been purchased by the new Company, and a track built from Winfield to Woodside, which will give a double track from Flushing down to the new depot, now building on the north side of the ferries at Hunter's Point, and separate from the Long Island Railroad.

Common Council.

The Aldermen yesterday directed the Corporation Counsel to draw up a proper form of ballot for the City and County and Judiciary, to be used at the ensuing election; accepted an invitation from the Cuban Junta to join in the celebration of the declaration of Cuban independence on the 11th inst.; and refused to adopt a resolution to increase the salary of Marshal TOOKER to $5,000.

The Assistant Aldermen also met yesterday, but transacted nothing but routine business.

Increase in the Supply of Croton.

The late rains have increased the supply of Croton considerably. The feeders of the Croton River, although not yet "full flowing to the brim," bring down so much water that no apprehension is now felt of a deficiency. The reservoirs in the Central Park have been so reduced by the late drought that the rocks at their bottoms are visible in some places. During the week, however, the quantity in each reservoir has increased over a foot in depth, showing that the supply is a little greater than the demand. The order forbidding the sprinkling of streets and the drives in the Central Park has been rescinded. Persons using water should still be careful not to waste it, as a large fire might require all the surplus water now being brought down to the City.

ASPHALT PAVEMENTS.

Complaints as to the Concrete Laid Down in Fifth-avenue—Its Unreliability and Continual Need of Repair—How the Work is Done in Paris.

Many complaints are made as to the concrete pavement which has lately been laid on Fifth-avenue. It is alleged by the residents on that thoroughfare that the new pavement does not at all answer the purpose for which it was intended; and that the laying of it has simply necessitated, in future, an additional expense for removing it, to be borne either by the property owners on the avenue or by the City at large. Among other nuisances created by this concrete, it is claimed that the street is rendered more dusty than it would be were the Belgian pavement allowed to remain without the bituminous top-coating which has been given it. The durability of the concrete is also seriously questioned, and its capacity to preserve a uniformity of surface under the continuous travel of heavy stages which take in the avenues as a part of their route, is declared to be almost worthless. Already the pavement has broken down in spots, here and there, and workmen have been constantly employed, from day to day, in patching and repairing the concrete where it has been, from time to time, laid bare. The largest of these spots is opposite Mr. STEWART'S new mansion, corner of Thirty-fourth-street, where the Belgian began to peep through the bituminous covering before the new pavement had been subjected to three weeks' travel. Many of the Fifth-avenue residents declare that they are willing to pay an additional assessment to cover the cost of removing the asphaltum, which, it was promised, should make their street the model thoroughfare in the City. When it is remembered that the substratum over which the concrete is spread, is simply the Belgian pavement; that this latter was not put down with any view to having a bituminous layer placed over it, and that it is so compactly put together as to afford no opportunity for the under side of the concrete to sink into the interstices or seams between the blocks, and thereby gain an adhesive force, it seems not unlikely that the new pavement will be in such constant need of patching and repairing, that its ultimate cost will be far greater than was anticipated; and prudence might suggest the advisability of its immediate removal, as being less expensive than allowing it to remain a standing drain on the City Treasury for continual repairs.

CLOUDS OF DUST.

That the residents on Fifth-avenue have suffered immeasurably by the prevalence of dust generated by this pavement, is a fact that any one may easily discern by taking a stroll through the street anywhere between Washington-square and Forty-fifth-street. The fronts of the houses, especially above Twenty-third-street, are literally begrimed, and in many instances small heaps of dust are found on the stoops and window sills, which await only a breath of air to transfer them from house to house. To keep the exterior of the residences in a cleanly condition is, under the circumstances, a matter of impossibility. No sooner is one layer of dirt removed than it is supplemented by another no less unwelcome, and the supply from the concrete seems to be never-ending. Inside the houses mantels, curtains, carpets and furniture generally are continually receiving coatings of dust, which are fast working the destruction of articles of *vertu*, and the countless fancy adornments that are to be found in such profusion in these abodes of the wealthy. If some means are not taken to prevent this intolerable annoyance on the avenue, its reputation both as a drive, a promenade and a residence will sink to a very low ebb. From necessity an asphalt pavement, if not of the very best character, must be more provocative of dusty streets than the Belgian, or any other. In the latter case vast quantities of fine earthy particles find their way into the interstices between the blocks, and remain there confined, even when windy weather prevails, while the concrete affords no opportunities for the dust thus to hide itself away. The surface of the latter being perfectly even, the lightest wind removes the dust from one portion of the street merely to deposit it in another spot fully as smooth, and whence it is liable to be again removed as soon as a breath of air reaches it. In this way the surroundings of an asphalt-paved thoroughfare are continually subjected to the particular annoyance regarding which the residents on Fifth-avenue utter such loud complaints.

There are many who insist that concrete can never be made serviceable as a pavement in this City, by reason of the changeableness of our temperature; that it will be either too brittle, or too liable to expansion under the varying phases of heat and cold to which our climate is subject.

HOW THEY DO THE WORK IN PARIS.

But it is asked, If this style of pavement can be put down with profit in Paris why not in New-York? The response is very simple. In the French capital the process of paving is far different from that which obtains among us. Besides, the materials used are of a far better quality, and more care is taken of the work while in process of completion. In Paris the concrete seldom covers the whole carriageway from curb to curb. Except in very narrow streets it is put down only in the centre of the causeway, where it is of a width little more than sufficient to allow two carriages to pass each other. The pavement on either side of this is of granite, or other stony material, put down in the very best manner, and used principally for the purpose of turning out to one side or the other whenever a driver desires to get ahead of the line of vehicles going either way. This asphalt pavement is found to be every way capable of sustaining travel, and gives universal satisfaction. In the published requirements of the *Service Municipal* for 1868, we find enumerated the conditions that are to be observed by contractors to whom awards for street improvements may be made, from which it readily appears why the asphalt streets of the gay capital are superior to ours. Under the heading, "*Pouts et chaussées—Trottoirs et Dallages en Bitume*," it is provided that—

"The asphalt carriageways must be made of a bed of natural bituminous mastic, at least 0.015 metre in thickness, laid down on a bed of hydraulic concrete of 0.10 centimeter, which must rest on a stratum of gravel perfectly rammed and saturated with limestone water. The asphaltum must be also, in certain cases, (subject to the direction of the engineer,) spread on a bed of bituminous concrete of 0.05 centimeter in thickness, of gravel mixed with tar, with sand, or with saltpetre; or it must be put on any other foundation that may be judged to be most desirable.

The granite [for the sides of the carriageways] must be of the hardest grain, well adhered, broken at acute angles, and of not less than 2,650 kilogrammes per cubic yard, and none must be received that does not comply with these conditions.

The asphalt employed either on new carriageways or for repairing old ones, must be made of fine stone naturally or artificially impregnated with bitumen of the best quality, obtained exclusively from mineral rocks.

All artificial bitumen made from heavy oils and slate, from distilled oils, or from grease, tallow, &c., and analagous products, shall be rigorously excluded.

The rock employed, [for mixing with the bitumen,] after having been reduced to powder, either by the process of trituration, or by heat or steam, must be mixed with a proper quantity of pure natural tar for making the mastic, which, when cooled, must present a homogeneous mass, slightly elastic, and not liable to melt under the action of the sun. This mastic must be moulded into squares.

The asphaltum must, so far as possible, be free from all bituminous grit, and from other defects, and the tar component must be perfectly pure. It must not become sticky at an ordinary temperature; neither brittle nor liquid; must not draw off in strips, and must not be liable to lengthen, nor to crack, nor to break off, even at the smallest points."

The contractor who fails to comply with these, and many other no less stringent requirements specified in the *Service Municipal* not only forfeits his contract, but, if his work be condemned as not meeting the conditions under which the award is made, he is mulcted in a heavy sum for damages. Were some such system adopted in New-York, our people would have better pavements, not only of asphaltum but of every other material, and less expense would be incurred than has annually to be met by our people for repairs to the streets of this City.

Sudden Deaths.

SIMON DRESSLER fell through the hatchway of No. 16 Amity-place, yesterday afternoon, and was almost instantly killed. Coroner SCHIRMER was notified to hold an inquest.

In the case of Officer MICHAEL COOGAN, who died suddenly on Thursday, at No. 333 Cherry-street, under suspicious circumstances, the *post-mortem* examination showed that death had resulted from a complication of diseases of long standing. Deceased was 57 years of age, and a member of the Police for over twenty-five years.

THOMAS DOWDELL, a man of intemperate habits, was found in the streets of the Thirteenth Ward in an apparently intoxicated condition at a late hour on Thursday night, and conveyed to the Station House. He was a few hours after found dead in his cell. A *post-mortem* examination will be made to-day by Dr. CUSHMAN, after which the Coroner will hold an inquest. Death is believed to be the result of exposure and dissipation.

"REDDY" RELEASED.

The Trial of "the Blacksmith"—Tame Testimony of the Chief Witness—Varley Acquitted and Let Loose Once More.

The Court of General Sessions was crowded with people again yesterday, for it was known that the trial of "Reddy the Blacksmith," whose proper name is WILLIAM VARLEY, was at length about to take place. The jury was completed after the rejection of many on the panel, and Mr. HUTCHINGS read the indictment, charging WM. VARLEY, in connection with several others, with having robbed LAWRENCE GRAHAM at the saloon (VARLEY'S) No. 7 Chatham-square.

Lawrence Graham testified as follows: I reside in Hudson City; was in New-York on the 25th of last March; came to the City to buy some ale, and brought the money to pay a liquor bill at Whitney's brewery; was coming down the Bowery on the evening in question, about seven o'clock, and met a man named Brennan, who asked me to drink, and invited me into several places, including Varley's; at this place was induced to play cards, which finished, was leaving, when Varley stopped me, saying, "I understand you got some drinks here for which you did not pay;" I said such was not the case, but, to avoid trouble, paid, after which five or six men gathered around me, seized and robbed me, among whom was the prisoner, Varley, who did not himself take the money, but assaulted me at the time, another man unknown took the money; I then left, and returned with a policeman, when Varley and other parties were arrested.

The letters already published from GRAHAM to VARLEY were produced, and the writing acknowledged by GRAHAM. One letter closed: "I am and will be yours until death."

The cross-examination of GRAHAM showed that he, when returning to the scene of the robbery, had, by mistake, gone into another saloon, and caused the arrest of a man for the robbery, who was afterward discharged, being a respectable citizen. It also showed that GRAHAM had visited several liquor saloons, where he indulged occasionally but moderately in ale.

Mr. HUTCHINGS read a portion of the testimony given by GRAHAM at the trial of HOWARD, when VARLEY'S counsel objected, and the objection was sustained.

A juryman asked GRAHAM if VARLEY held him at the time of the robbery. GRAHAM answered, "No, but he was kicking me at the time."

Officer WATERMAN, Sergeant CARR, of the Fourth Precinct, and FRANCIS KING gave testimony concerning minor occurrences previous to and after the robbery, but did not see the offence committed.

Thomas Varley, brother of the prisoner, and barkeeper at the saloon on the night of the robbery, testified that Graham came there about one o'clock in a very drunken condition, and in company with Sheehan and Brennan; they played cards; Graham lost; called all present to take a drink; then said he had been robbed, but did not know where; Graham endeavored to go out, but Sheehan pulled him back; at this time witness went for his brother, and told him what Graham said, and that he owed $2 for drinks; Varley (Reddy) asked each one present if they had robbed Graham; all said not but Sheehan, who said he had taken $7 from him, when his brother (Reddy) struck him with the pitcher, cutting him badly on the head.

The jury, after an absence of half an hour, returned into Court with a verdict of "Not guilty." VARLEY bowed to the Recorder, and left the Court room with his counsel, followed by his friends.

The Roosevelt Hospital—Description of the Building.

A year or two ago, the sum of $1,000,000 was left by Mr. ROOSEVELT to build and endow a hospital in this City. The site chosen for the hospital is the block bounded by Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets and Ninth and Tenth avenues. The necessary excavations have already been made, and the corner stone of the new building will probably be laid within a few days.

The hospital will be built on the pavilion plan, with large building in the centre of the block, and two pavilions on each side. In the rear of the administrative building will be the engine room and laundry. There will also be a mortuary building containing a pathological museum, *post-mortem* examination and Coroner's rooms. The principal entrance to the hospital will be in the centre of the block on Fifty-ninth-street, through the administrative building, which will contain the office, apothecary's room, chemical laboratory, Superintendent's offices, &c. The boilers and heating apparatus will be placed in vaults underground and detached from the main building, so that in case of any explosion the buildings and their inmates will not be injured. Each of the four pavilions will be 170 feet long by thirty feet wide in the central part, forming the wards, and fifty-six feet wide at the front of Fifty-ninth-street, where will be the physicians' and nurses' rooms, linen and bath-room, ward kitchens, &c. The wards will be thirty feet wide, ninety-three feet long and fifteen feet high, and are arranged for twenty-eight patients, giving to each patient 1,494 cubic feet of space.

Ventilating shafts are placed at each end of the wards, which operate with the flues in the wards in carrying off the foul air.

The lavatories, supplied with vapor baths, shower baths, basins, &c., are situated in the Fifty-eighth-street end of the pavilions, and are separated from the wards by wide passages. Numerous baths are also provided in other parts of the building.

The main stairway (which is built of stone and iron and entirely fire proof) is situated at the Fifty-ninth-street end of the pavilion. The basement under the large wards in the first story, is divided into an opthalmic, children's and accident wards, with smaller rooms for *delirium tremens* patients, clothes presses, &c.

The floors are connected by a large elevator and dumb-waiters. Dust flues are provided for conveying the dust from each floor to the cellar.

One pavilion has already been commenced, and the others will follow in rapid succession. The hospital will, when finished, be one of the largest in the City, and will add an imposing architectural feature to the vicinity in which it is located. It will accommodate from 250 to 300 patients.

The architect is Mr. CARL PFEIFFER, of No. 4 Broad-street, and the contracts for masons' work, carpenters' work, plumbing, &c., have been awarded to Messrs. J. T. & J. B. SMITH, HENNESSY & GIBSON, and WM. H. WISTAR, respectively.

The Dreadnought—History of the Famous Vessel.

The clipper ship *Dreadnought*, whose loss on the morning of July 4, off Cape Penas, northeast of the Island of Terra del Fuego, was reported Thursday, was built at Newburyport, Mass., by CURRIER & TOWNSEND, under the supervision of Captain SAMUELS, who commanded the yacht *Henrietta* in her famous race across the Atlantic two years ago. She was launched in November, 1853, and became one of the packet ships of the Red Cross line running between New-York and Liverpool. She was 1,400 tons register, old measurement, and famed for her sailing qualities.

During the time she was connected with that line, under Captain SAMUELS' command, the *Dreadnought* made some of the fastest passages to from Liverpool that were ever made by a sailing vessel. At one time she left New-York on the 20th of November, passing Sandy Hook at 6:30 P. M. of that day, and arrived at Liverpool on the 4th of December, making the trip in thirteen days and eleven hours. On the 27th of February, 1859, she crossed the bar at 3 P. M., and entered the Mersey on the 30th day of the following month, after a passage of thirteen days and nine hours. At another time she landed her mails at Queenstown nine days and seventeen hours after leaving New-York, and, but for the easterly gale which came on that evening, would have made the passage to Liverpool in ten days and three hours. She made six successive trips to Liverpool in sixteen days, discharged, took in cargo, and was homeward bound on the thirty-eighth day after leaving New-York. In 1864 she was put on the California route, where she has continued to the present.

A Distillery Burned in Yorkville—Loss $40,000—Four Men Injured.

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning the bursting of a whisky meter set fire to the four-story brick distillery of JOSEPH SECKLES, in One Hundred and Sixth-street, near First-avenue. The interior of the building, with the contents, was almost entirely consumed, causing a loss of $40,000, which is fully covered by insurance. CHRISTOPHER KNOLL, who was employed in the building, was cut off from the stairway by the flames, and was forced to make his escape by jumping from a third-story window, and fortunately received no more serious injury than breaking his arm. The foundry of HOUSTON & TOMPKINS, adjoining, was damaged about $600 by the falling of one of the walls of the distillery upon the building. When this wall fell it also injured JOHN BRODIE, HENRY S. NUNNS and MICHAEL DALY, all of Engine No. 36, the first two being quite seriously hurt.

Police Trials.

Commissioner BOSWORTH yesterday sat to investigate charges against policemen. A large number of cases were tried, but were generally of a trivial character. CHARLES MCDOUGAL, of the Yonkers squad of the Thirty-second Precinct, was charged with dancing and drinking at a ball at West Mount Vernon, and taking a horse without permission. The accusation was shown to be without foundation. EDWARD V. ADAMS, of the First Precinct, was charged with being drunk on post. All the cases tried before a single Commissioner are now sent, with the evidence taken, to the Police Board for decision, without the expression of any opinion by the sitting Commissioner. The decisions, therefore, are not pronounced until some time after the day of trial.

Projected Buildings.

The following plans of proposed buildings have been submitted to the Superintendent of Public Buildings for the week ending Oct. 7:

Plan No. 1,017—Brick dwelling house, brown stone and brick front, north side of Sixty-fourth-street, near Lexington-avenue, 20x45, basement, cellar and three stories; Hon. JAS. W. BEEKMAN, owner.

Plan No. 1,018—Brick dwelling house, brown stone and brick front, 20x45, north side of Sixty-fourth-street, near Lexington-avenue, cellar, basement and three stories; JAS. CARR, owner.

Plan No. 1,019—Brick store and dwelling, 25x23, No. 86 Willett-street, three stories in height; BERNARD SCHAFF, owner.

Plan No. 1,020—Brick store and tenement, 24x52, No. 139 Forsyth-street, cellar and five stories; CHRISTIAN VOEGE, owner.

Plan No. 1,021—Frame stable and dwelling, 20x25, south side of Fifty-sixth-street, near Eleventh-avenue, two stories in height; FRANK MARVIN, owner.

Plan No. 1,022—Brick stables, 91x61, two stories in height, N . 84 Horatio-street; JACOB T. BLANWELL, owner.

Plan No. 1,023—Four brick tenements, 25x54, cellar and five stories, south side of Seventeenth-street, near Avenue B; ARIKE COOPER, owner.

Plan No. 1,024—One brick dwelling, 25x70, cellar, basement and four stories, No. 5 East Fifty-fourth-street; JOHN & WALSHS, owner.

Plan No. 1,025—One brick store and dwelling, 25x54, basement and four stories, east side of Third-avenue, near One Hundred and Twenty-second-street; R. M. HAWTHORNE, owner.

Plan No. 1,026—One brick store and dwelling, 25x36, cellar, basement and five stories, No. 356 Broome-street; PATRICK LOVELLE, owner.

Plan No. 1,027—Four brick dwellings, brown stone and brick fronts; dwellings 20x52, cellar, basement and four stories, north side of Fifty-third-street, near Madison-avenue; W. G. & P. E. MCCORMACK, owners.

Plan No. 1,028—One brick store and offices, 123x58, four stories in height; northeast corner Eleventh-street and University-place; J. H. SHERWOOD, owner.

Plan No. 1,029—One brick dwelling, brown stone and brick front, 21x56, four stories, north side of Fiftieth-street, near Fifth-avenue; G. G. VANDERBILT, owner.

Plan No. 1,030—One brick dwelling, cellar and four stories, 21x54, No. 232 East Thirty-fifth-street; MICHAEL GIHIGAN, owner.

Plan No. 1,031—Two brick and frame dwellings, two stories, 16x40, south side One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, near First-avenue; E. BIRMINGHAM, owner.

Plan No. 1,032—Two brick stores, five stories in height, 25x53, Nos. 66 and 68 Warren-street; G. W. WELSH, owner.

Plan No. 1,033—Two frame and corrugated iron dwellings, clapboard iron fronts, three stories in height, 25x40, No. 437 East Sixteenth-street; JANE MCNEALLY, owner.

Plan No. 1,034—One frame dwelling, two stories, 25x34, south side Fifty-ninth-street, near First-avenue; HENRY RONEDE, owner.

Plan No. 1,035—Five brick stores and dwellings, basement and four stories, northeast corner of First-avenue and Seventy-sixth-street; J. G. DORING, owner.

Invention of an Improved Railroad Seat.

In a recent number of the TIMES allusion was made to the pressing need of an improved chair for railroad cars, which could be so adjusted as to permit the occupants to recline as comfortable as upon a couch. An invention of the kind has just been brought to our notice by the inventor, Mr. H. S. BLOOD, of New-Orleans, who is quite confident that he has fully met the demands of the traveling public in that respect. The chairs, of which models are to be seen at No. 7 Murray-street, are of the most simple and unique order imaginable, combining the forms of seat, lounge, and bed, at pleasure. Although a very recent invention, it has already been adopted by the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern, Louisville and Nashville, Mississippi Central, Kansas Pacific, and Hannibal and St. Joseph Roads, all of which will soon have it in operation on their lines, as its adoption simply compels them to change the irons on which the seats revolve, which is accomplished at very slight trouble and expense. The public will have ample opportunity of examining the invention, as it will remain on exhibition at the above-named place for several days to come.

Murder by a Negro at Phillipsburg, N. J.

A shooting affray, attended by fatal consequences, occurred at Phillipsburg, N. J., on Wednesday night. A white man named WM. NIGHTENGALE was shot and instantly killed by JAMES SCRULL, a negro. The inquest, which was held by Coroner BALL, of Belvidere, yesterday, brought the following circumstances to light: SCRULL had some time previous to the affray had a difficulty with NIGHTENGALE, and on Wednesday night, in company with two colored men, whose names were NEIL and RYAN, he met NIGHTENGALE on the Delaware Bridge. The latter was talking with a woman, and SCRULL having accosted him with some insulting words, he followed the negroes, challenging them to fight him. After a short dispute, SCRULL turned upon him and fired three shots, one of them taking effect in the left breast, near the heart. NIGHTENGALE died almost instantly. The three negroes were arrested and committed.

The Revenue Commissioner After the Liquor Dealers.

In accordance with a decision recently made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the several Collectors in this City are preparing to "make a raid" on all liquor dealers who persist in using "stand casks" in their business. The Commissioner decides that none but rectifiers are entitled to them, and has directed that all others be prosecuted.

A New Phase of the Rooney Homicide.

Yesterday Officer BUTCHER, of the Sixteenth Precinct, arrested JOHN MEANY for alleged complicity in the killing of PETER ROONEY, who was shot by the negro ROBERT FRY, and took him before Justice LEDWITH at the Jefferson Market Police Court, by whom the prisoner was remanded for the action of the Coroner. MEANY was one of the friends of ROONEY and engaged with him in the attack upon FRY. The Police have not explained on what theory he is held as an accessory to the crime.

Base Ball Notes.

This afternoon the Eckfords and Atlantics play their second game for the championship on the Union Grounds in Brooklyn. The reputation of these splendid nines will not fail to draw a great crowd. Game will be called at 2:30 P. M. On Monday afternoon another first-class game is announced to take place between the Atlantics and Athletics of Philadelphia, on the Capitoline Grounds. Yesterday the Orientals and Atlantics had a social match, resulting in favor of the latter.

The Gold Injunctions.

The argument in the cases of SMITH, HEISER, PALMER, ENOS and WILLARD *vs.* The New-York Stock Exchange and New-York Gold Exchange, which was to have taken place yesterday, was postponed until Tuesday morning next. The application was made on behalf of defendants, and was not opposed by plaintiffs.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

RECUSANT WITNESS—PRACTICE.

In the matter of Garret S. Bellis and James Milligan, Bankrupts—This was an application for an order of arrest against Elizabeth R. Milligan, wife of James Milligan, one of the above bankrupts, to compel her attendance and examination as a witness. An affidavit by James Milligan sets forth that he had endeavored in every way to induce his wife to appear, but on account of her nervous condition and feeble health had been unable to procure her attendance, and that he believed it would be dangerous to her health, if not to her life, for him to insist further that she should attend for examination. BLATCHFORD, J.—Under the circumstances of this case I think an order to show cause why a warrant should not issue is the proper proceeding.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—OCT. 8.

Before Judge Barbour and a Jury.

WARRANTY—STATUTE OF FRAUDS.

Joseph Eneas vs. Ward H. Wheeler.—The plaintiff, who is a well-known dealer in foreign fruits, offered to sell to the firm of Wheeler, Merritt & Co., in June, 1868, 3,200 sugar-loaf pineapples at $17 a hundred. The goods were aboard a steamer in open crates, and could have easily been examined by the defendants. On Friday, the defendants, after seeing the fruit, purchased it, and it was taken out of the crates, (the unsound ones being thrown out,) received by the defendants into their own carts and taken to their store, where it was put into an upper loft. The defendants allege that there was no delivery, and that the contract is void by Statute of Frauds; and that on Saturday one of the firm took home a couple of the pines for his Sunday dinner, and on cutting them open they were found to be black and decayed. This caused an examination of the rest on Monday, when they were found to be wholly worthless. They at once sent word to the plaintiff to take back his pines, sent a load down to him, and at a subsequent interview they claim that the plaintiff accepted back the fruit, and directed them to send it to Philadelphia in his name and for sale on his account. This is denied by the plaintiff. The fruit was sold in Philadelphia for $90. The defendant claimed that there was a warranty that the fruit was sound and would "keep a week," which the plaintiff denied. Although he proved that the fruit was sound on the day of the sale, and claimed that even if it was unsound the defendants had ample opportunity to examine before purchasing, and if they failed to discover so manifest a defect as decay it was their own negligence and they could not recover even if there was an express warranty.

The Judge charged the jury that on the evidence the plaintiff was entitled to recover, unless the defendants had proved that the fruit was received back by the plaintiff, or unless he directed the sale in Philadelphia to be made on his account and by his request. The jury, which consisted of only six persons, rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount, $601 45, to which the Court added an allowance of $85, with twenty days' stay to make a case on appeal.

Goodrich and Wheeler for plaintiff; J. F. Harrison for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 8.

Before Judge McCunn.

MOTION FOR REJUSTIFICATION OF BAIL.

Leland Belch vs. Jonathan H. Blane.—In this case the Court has delivered the following opinion: Upon an examination of the papers in this case, I find that Justice Freedman has already passed upon the sufficiency of the sureties offered by the defendant. This, as a matter of law, precludes me from entertaining the present motion. If, however, upon examination, the bail is found to be worthless, or that a fraud has been practiced upon the Court, or that the bail has become insolvent since its first justification, then I might order other bail; but such does not appear before me. At present the justification as allowed by Judge Freedman must stand, but without prejudice to renew upon further affidavits as above suggested.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 8.

By Judge Cardozo.

Bank of British North America *vs.* James C. King et al; motion granted, but proceedings to be stayed.

Towle *vs.* Wainwright; attachment allowed.

Carleton *vs.* Carleton; motion granted.

Maas *vs.* Volkening; motion granted.

Corwin *vs.* Harwood; motion granted, without costs, on defendant stipulating not to sue.

Watson *vs.* Blanchard et al.; motion to change place of trial granted; motion for receiver denied; no cost.

Maben *vs.* Lasher et al.; motion denied.

Milchner *vs.* Emmerybeck; reference ordered to ascertain the facts upon the motion.

In the matter of the *habeas corpus* of Wm. Barton; memoranda for counsel.

Hooke *vs.* Riebesche; affidavit wanted.

Halloran *vs.* Wall et al.; motion granted without costs.

Mornson *vs.* Pope et al.; motion denied on the ground of laches, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 8.

By Judge Jones.

Edward Brown et al. *vs.* George H. Hanson; motion granted.

Henry Roberts *vs.* John Baird et al.; motion granted.

John J. Byzlandt *vs.* George J. Sanger; motion denied.

In the matter of Charles J. O'Neill to be discharged from custody on *habeas corpus*; prisoner remanded.

Emmett Blair *vs.* George W. Dinkle et al.; motion granted and cause referred.

Charles F. Gilmor *vs.* Edward Bedell; motion granted.

Alfred Lovendal *vs.* Thomas H. Gaynor; motion granted.

By Judge Monell.

William H. Talmadge et al. *vs.* George L. Nevins et al.; case settled and filed in Clerk's office.

By Judge Freedman.

Margaretha Ineichel *vs.* John Olvaney; motion granted.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 8, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$33,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,		100 N. Y. Cen	174
'65, new	117⅜	200 Erie	32¾
2,500 do	118	100 do	32⅞
20,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40 C.	109	400 Harlem	129⅜
7,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	117⅞	200 Reading	96¼
35,000 do	118	200 do.........c	96⅛
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C.'68	118⅜	100 do.........b30	96⅜
10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur	108	200 do.........s3	96
5,000 do.........c	108	200 do.........b3	96⅛
5,000 do.........c	108⅛	15 Mich. Cen	121
5,600 do.........c	108⅛	500 L. S. & M. So	84⅜
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s...x.c	62½	100 do.........b3	84⅝
6,000 do	62	1200 do	84½
10,000 Tenn. S. 6s, n	54	31 do	84
2,000 Vir. St. 6s, new	52	1000 do...bet. call	84
10,000 Va. St. 6s...ex c	51	100 Clev. & Pitts	95¼
30,000 N. C. St. 6s new,		400 do	95
special tax.b10	44½	100 Mil. & St. P	68¾
20,000 do	45	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf	82
10,000 La. 6s, Lev. Bds	64	30 C. C. C. & Ind	75
31,000 La. 8s, Lev. Bs	83⅞	149 do	74
1,000 M. So. S.F. Bds	97½	300 Chi. & N. W	71⅞
1,000 Alt. & T. H. 1st	92½	300 do.........b3	72
5,000 Cen. Pac. R. R.		40 Chi. & N.W. Pf	84⅜
gold bonds	94	100 do	84⅜
1,000 N. J. Cen. n. bs	96	500 do...bet. call	84⅛
3,000 C. & P. 4th M	73	500 Chi. & R. I	107
1,000 do	73½	100 do	107⅛
12,000 Col., C. & I. C. R		1300 do	107⅛
1st M	77⅝	100 T., W. & W	57⅛
2,000 Lake S. Div. B	86	500 Pitts., Ft. W. & C.,	
20 Continental Bk	100	guar	85⅛
5 Cent. Nat. Bank	111	60 do	85⅛
6,000 Amer. Gold	131⅛	1100 Ohio & Miss.....c	27⅛
100 West. U. T	36⅞	600 do	27⅛
300 do	36⅝	2500 do	28
100 Mariposa Pref	16⅛	100 do	28⅛
100 Quicksilver...b.c	13¾	100 Chic. & Alt. R	135⅛
600 Pacific Mail	69	199 do	137
400 do.........s60	68	100 do	137¾
100 do.........s30	68⅜	100 do	138
500 do...bet. call	69⅛	200 Chic. & Alt. Pf	137¾
100 do.........c	69⅛	24 do	137⅛
100 do	69½	250 do	137
550 Wells-Fargo Ex	25⅛	25 Chic., B. & Q	165
400 do	25⅛	600 N. J. Cen. R	101⅛
100 do	25⅜	100 do.........c	101⅛
200 Am. M. U. Ex	33⅛	40 Morris & Ess. R	88
5 do	33	80 do	87¾
100 U. S. Ex.........c	54⅛	24 Dub. & S. C	108⅛
100 do	54⅛	200 Col., C. & I. C. R	26

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$15,000 U.S. 6s,'81, C	120⅛	250,000 U.S. 5-20 C.,'67	118⅛
38,000 U. S. 5-20 C., 62	120⅛	60,000 do	118⅛
12,500 U. S. 5-20 C.,'65	120	25,000 do.........s3	118⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65,		52,000 do	118⅛
new	118⅛	30,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C	109⅛
15,000 do	118⅛	100,000 U. S. 6s Cur	108⅛
10,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40 R	108⅛	5,000 do	108⅛
10,000 do	108⅛	10,000 do	108

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Tenn. S. 6s, n	54⅛	200 N.Y.Cen. R	174⅛
10,000 do	54¾	100 do	174⅛
20,000 do	55	100 Hudson R	158⅛
20,000 do	56	100 do...bet. call	158⅛
500 Va. St. 6s, new	52	300 Lake S. & M. S	84⅛
5,000 do	53	800 do	84⅛
3,000 N. C. St. 6s, n	43	1200 do	84⅛
5,000 do...spec.tax	46	700 do	84⅛
34,000 do	45⅛	25 Panama R	235
2,000 Mo. St. 6s	86⅛	400 Clev. & Pitts	96
5,000 do	86⅛	200 do	95⅛
2,000 Mar. T. 10s ctfs	18	600 Chi. & N. W	71⅛
50 Nassau Bank	106⅛	100 do	71⅛
600 West. U. Tel	36⅛	25 Col., C. & I. C. R	75
100 do	36⅛	200 Chi. & R. I	107⅛
100 Cum. C. Pf., bet. c.	27	100 do	107⅛
12 Pacific Mail	68⅞	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf	82
20 do	68	200 T., W. & W	58
100 do.........s60	67	100 P., Ft. W. & Chi.,	
100 do	68¾	guarant'd	85
200 Wells-Far. Ex	25	50 Chi. & Alton Pf	136⅛
200 do...bet. call	25⅛	200 Ohio & Miss	28⅛
200 Am. M. U. Ex	35	100 do...bet. call	28⅛
100 Erie	33	100 H. & St. J. R	107

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

$20,000 Amer'n Gold	131⅛	200 L. S. & M. S	85⅛
100 Cum. Coal	28⅛	100 do.........b3	85⅛
100 Mariposa	9	200 Chi. & N. W	72⅛
100 Pacific Mail....b3	69⅛	100 do.........b3	72⅛
400 Reading	96⅛	200 Erie	32⅛
200 do	96⅛	100 Rock Island	108⅛

FRIDAY, Oct. 8—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day were at 131⅜@131@130⅞ ₱ cent. The sales in the forenoon were above 131 ₱ cent., which enabled the Treasury to realize an average slightly above that figure for the $1,000,000 awarded as follows at noon, the gross amount bid for being $5,035,000:

AWARDS OF GOLD, OCT. 8, 1869.

Trevor & Colgate.		Ed. Sweet & Co.	
$100,000	131.12½	$10,000	131.00
50,000	131.20	5,000	131.00⅛
150,000	131.15	J. B. Summerfield & Co.	
Underhill, Haven & Co		$10,000	131.26
$50,000	131.25	10,000	131.10
50,000	131.28	Schafer Brothers.	
1,000	131.05	$50,000	131.00⅛
Robinson, Cox & Co.		Manning DeForrest.	
$30,000	131.00¼	$25,000	131.32
J. A. Garland.		25,000	131.35
$10,000	131.15	25,000	131.37½
10,000	131.25	25,000	131.40
25,000	131.25	J. J. Pardee & Co.	
1,000	131.05	$10,000	131.26
Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co.		10,000	131.13
$25,000	131.25	1,000	131.05
25,000	131.15	Duff, Timmerman & Co.	
White, Morris & Co.		$10,000	131.12½
$15,000	131.11	1,000	131.05
G. C. Magoun.		M. & H. Clarkson.	
$50,000	131.21	$25,000	131.06
W. T. Hatch & Son.		25,000	131.12
$10,000	131.25	25,000	131.32
10,000	131.12½	25,000	131.22
1,000	131.05	W. B. Mott & Co.	
J. L. & D. S. Riker.		$50,000	131.10
$10,000	131.08	W. H. Reid.	
		$10,000	131.25
Total	$1,000,000		

The weakness in Gold after the above awards was owing in a measure to the extreme dullness of the Foreign Exchanges for Saturday's packet. The Bankers were generally ready to accept 109 ₱ cent. 60 days London, if any considerable demand had shown itself; but as a Bill Broker remarked to us this afternoon, there really seemed to be no trade buyers of consequence, and the result is a very dull packet. This is the more remarkable by reason of the increased abundance and cheapness of Money, which was freely offered to the leading Brokers to-day at 6 ₱ cent. on call, and balances were left with them late in the day at 5 ₱ cent. In view of such sudden and extreme changes in Gold, in Foreign Bills and in Money since last week, a comparative stranger to the ups and downs of the New-York market might well conclude that there is no such centre of finance in any country in the world.

There was more disposition shown to speculate in the Railway Stocks for the rise, whether on the cheapness of Money or on the formation of new combinations on the *Bull* side for a strong upward movement, or from both causes, we are not able to say. We hear rumors, however, of free purchases as for a complete reversal of the depression of last week. The business registered at the Boards to-day was not large, and it was not until after the late Board that the firmness in prices was most decided. New-York Central, Reading, Rock Island and the Northwest Stocks were strongest. Lake Shore was better than last night, and the St. Pauls steady. On the Miscellaneous list, Pacific Mail was again firm. In the Southern State Bonds, new Tennessees ran up to 56 ₱ cent., and North Carolinas were higher on the new bonds and on the special tax issues.

Nothing new occurred in regard to the affairs of the Lake Shore Company. A Committee was appointed by the meeting of Directors to settle with Messrs. LOCKWOOD & Co., consisting of Messrs. HORACE F. CLARKE, ALANSON ROBINSON and JAMES H. BANKER.

Late this Afternoon the following quotations were made, as compared with Thursday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, OCT. 8.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	109	109⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	119⅞	120½
United States 5-20s of 1867	118	118⅛
American Gold Coin	131¼	130½
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109
New Bonds of Tennessee	53¾	56
Old Tennessees	62½	63
North Carolina Bonds, new	42	43
Old North Carolinas	49	50
New-York Central	174¼	175⅞
Reading Railway	95⅞	96½
Chicago and Rock Island	106⅛	108⅝
Northwest Common	71⅝	72⅞
Northwest Preferred	84¾	84¾
Pacific Mail Company	68½	68½
St. Paul Preferred	81¾	82¼
St. Paul Common	68⅝	68¾
Hudson River	158½	159½
Lake Shore	84¼	85¼
Erie	32⅞	33
Ohio and Mississippi	27⅜	28½

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg'd, 1881	120	5-20 coupon n. i., 1865	118⅛
6 ₱ cent. coupon, 1881	120⅛	5-20 coupon, 1867	118⅛
5-20 registered, 1862	115⅛	5-20 coupon, 1868	118
5-20 coupon, 1862	120⅛	10-40 coupon	109⅛
5-20 coupon, 1864	119⅛	6s Currency	108
5-20 coupon, 1865	120		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Indiana 5 ₱ cent	98⅛	La. 8s. Levee bds	83⅛
Tennessee 6s, ex. cou	63	Connecticut 6s	98
Tennessee 6s, new b's	56	Alabama 8s	90
Virginia 6s, ex. cou	51⅛	N. Y. Reg'd Bty L'n	107⅛
Virginia 6s, new bds	53	N. Y. cou. Bty L'n	107⅛
Georgia 7s, new bds	90	N. Y. 7s, Can. l'n, '70	99
N. Carolina 6s	47⅛	N. Y. 6s, Can. l'n, '72	99
N. Carolina, new bds	43	N. Y. 6s, Can. l'n, '73	99½
N. Carolina, spc'l tax	45⅛	N. Y. 6s, Can. l'n, '74	99
S. Carolina, new bds	65	N. Y. 6s, Can. l'n, '75	99
Missouri 6s	86⅛	N. Y. 6s, Can. l'n, '77	100
Louisiana 6s	70	N. Y. 6s, Can. l'n, '78	100
La. 6s, Levee bds	63⅛		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	90	Gt. West'n 2d M., 1893	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est	87	Galena & Chic. Ext	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub	87½	Chic. & R. Isl. 1st M	99
Erie 7s, 5th end., 1888	77	Chic., R. Isl. & Pacific	93½
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. '69-'70	99	Morris & Essex 1st M	99
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F., '85	102	Morris & Essex 2d M	99
Mich. S. 7 ₱ c. 2d M	90	Cleve. & Tol. Skg. Fd	99
M. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 ₱ c	97½	N. J. Central new bds	96
Pacific R. 7s, guar by Mo	90	Clevl. & Pitts. 4th M	73
Alton & T. H. 1st M	92	Chic. & Alton Inc	90
A. & T. H. 2d M. pref	80	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	92
A. & T. H. 2d M. Inc	74½	Ohio & Miss. Consol'd	75
Chic. & N. W. S. Fund	90	Peninsula R.R. bonds	80
Chic. & N. W. Int. B	87	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 8s	100
Consol'd 7 ₱ c. conv	90	M. & St. P. 1 & M. d	80
Lack. & West'n Bonds	92	Chi. & Gt. East. 1st M	77
Del., Lack. & W 1st M	99	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st M	77½
Tol. & Wab. 1st M. Ext	87	N. Y. & N. Haven 6s	93
Tol. & Wab'h 2d M	83⅛	Cen. Pacific bonds	93
Tol. W. & W. c. c. S'k F	78		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	130	Irving	113
Manhattan	140	Metropolitan	140
Mechanics'	142	Market	124
America	143	Nassau	106
City	205	Continental	100
Phenix	110	Commonwealth	110
North River	90	Importers' and Traders'	140
Tradesmen's	150	Manuf's' and Merch's'	100
National	116	Central National	111
Ocean	93	Fourth National	103
American Exchange	116	Ninth National	113
Chatham	170	Gold Exchange	10
Bank of the Republic	118	Bankers' & Brokers' Ass	103

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
New-York, Oct. 8, 1869.

General balance yesterday	$91,859,121 15
Gold receipts	927,277 76
Gold payments	61,319 14
Gold balance	84,375,529 18
Currency receipts	319,753 72
Currency payments	1,423,048 30
Currency balance	4,636,301 18
General balance	92,766,285 33
Customs—Included in gold receipts	573,000 00

A correspondent, who appears to be a Stockholder in the Rock Island Road, complains of the Board of Directors through us that $2,961,000 gross receipts, from April 1 to Sept. 30, should have given a better half-yearly Dividend than 3½ ₱ cent., because the same period in 1868 gave $2,462,000 gross receipts and 5 ₱ cent. half-yearly Dividend. The actual difference in favor of this season's results, he insists, is still greater than this apparent difference. Last year the $2,462,000 was *inclusive* of Mail Service, Miscellaneous, &c.; this year, *exclusive*. The correctness of his statement is not questioned. The wisdom of his conclusion depends upon the reasons put forth by the Board of Directors why they deemed it most prudent not to divide more than 3½ ₱ cent. on the present occasion.

The week's Imports of Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $1,490,685; and the amount actually marketed has been $1,692,356.

Gold Gambling—A Suggestion.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There are certain points in relation to the late events in Wall-street which it is highly important should be kept steadily in view. In the first place, the public mind must not be allowed to be confused as to the causes. These lay entirely outside of the legitimate trade, and of the financial condition of either the country, the banks or the merchants. All were perfectly sound. A conspiracy of speculators was organized to purchase all the gold, in order to force merchants and others to buy it of them at a profit. Had they gone to one of the up-town gambling hells and there gambled among themselves for millions, no one would have thought for a moment that the financial condition of the country ought to have been affected thereby. Unfortunately, instead of playing with the usual "chips" to be found in such establishments, they came into Wall-street, and made use of gold coin as counters, thus interfering with the trade of the country, and bringing disaster and ruin on innocent people. An incident occurred on that fatal Friday which shows how factitious the gamblers' prices were. A gentleman gave an order to a large house in Wall-street to buy for him some gold for duties. The clerk returned from the Gold Room and announced that the purchase had been made at 135, and also stated that Mr. FISK'S broker was bidding at the same time 160 for millions. Now, suppose the latter had bid 1,000, as he probably would have done if his principal had been at his elbow, would that have been any reason for supposing that the financial condition of the country was unsound, or that greenbacks were depreciated to that extent? The common sense of the community answers no; for greenbacks would purchase as much of home goods on that day as if these conspirators had not been at work.

And now for the remedies. Let Congress pass a law that whoever buys gold shall pay for it in greenbacks. This would be but fair. The price they bid for gold is simply the value they place on it as measured by greenbacks. They deny that $100 in gold is worth $160 in greenbacks. Let them, then, bid $160, or as much more as necessary, but pay greenbacks for it, and if they should happen to find that greenbacks were harder to get than gold, they might be tempted to lower their bids, and we should soon see specie payments restored. Messrs. FISK & Co. would have found it much easier last week, if this law had been in operation, to find $40,000,000 in gold than the same sum in greenbacks, but by the aid of a clearing house they were enabled to buy this amount of gold with scarcely any greenbacks at all. Therefore, abolish a clearing house. The Police, in order to place obstacles and difficulties in the way of ordinary gamblers, are authorized to seize and destroy the tables, boxes, counters and all other paraphernalia of a gambling house, and close its doors. Now, the facilities of a clearing house constitute the paraphernalia and fixings necessary to the gold gamblers. Does any one suppose that FISK & Co., or any one else, could have bought forty millions of gold if they had been obliged to receive and pay for each lot as it was bought? Of course not; but with the aid of a clearing house, it was what they or any other desperate man could have done. Its existence is not necessary for legitimate traders. They do not require to buy over two-thirds of a million a day, all told, and of this each one can receive and pay for his share direct from the seller.

We must bear in mind that unless the above remedies, or some others, be not applied, the events of last week may be repeated.

AN OUNCE.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 6, 1869.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

☞ THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD is 367 miles long, cost (with equipment) $15,286,000, and is doing a large and steadily increasing business, the earnings for August, 1869, being $53,725 53 more than for the corresponding month of 1868. The road has a bonded debt of but $2,334,000. To retire this debt at maturity, and to effect certain valuable extensions which will largely increase their business, the Company have mortgaged the entire road, rolling-stock, franchise and income, to James Punnett and Junius B. Alexander, of New-York, to secure the payment of eight million dollars of First Mortgage Bonds, which are now offered for sale at ninety and accrued interest. The bonds are for one thousand dollars each, have thirty years to run, and bear seven per cent. interest annually, payable in April and October, at the Bank of America, in this City. The security is undoubted, and the bonds constitute a perfectly safe and very desirable investment. The agents of the Company in New-York are Messrs. J. B. ALEXANDER & CO., No. 19 Nassau-st., and JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, Issued by the BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.
We confidently recommend these Bonds as a first-class investment.
At the price they yield about 10 per cent. interest per annum.
Only a limited amount are offered before advancing the rate.
Pamphlets and full particulars can be had on application.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st.,
Financial Agents of the Company.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company. 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5-20 bonds, yielding an increase of 45 per cent. in net annual income. Present price 96 and interest.
Full particulars furnished by
JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ BUY STOCKS WHEN CHEAP.
"Conscientious brokers are declining to buy stocks on margins."—*World, Oct. 7.*
The undersigned, believing it to be safer to buy after a fall of 20 to 40 per cent. than before, and not fearing a loss of character for "conscientiousness," or good business qualities, because of such sentiments, offer their services to reliable parties for the purchase of stocks on good margins to any reasonable extent.
SAXTON & ROGERS, No. 18 New-st.

☞ THE APRIL AND OCTOBER INTEREST on the Special Tax Bonds of the State of North Carolina will be paid on presentation at the banking house of HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
D. A. JENKINS,
Treasurer State North Carolina.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 2.

☞ STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, before parting with their proxies for the next election, will please communicate with
JAS. STRUTHERS & CO., No. 9 Broad-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 8, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	21	Pitch, bbls	32
Beeswax, pkgs	10	Oil Cake, pkgs	491
Cotton, bales	2,209	Petroleum, ref., bbls	1,114
Dried Fruit, pkgs	541	Pork, bbls	174
Eggs, bbls	465	Cutmeats, pkgs	113
Flour, bbls	3,028	Lard, kegs	270
Wheat, bushels	19,352	Butter, pkgs	1,868
Corn, bushels	2,197	Cheese, boxes	8,436
Oats, bushels	7,651	Tallow, pkgs	96
Flaxseed, bushels	434	Starch, pkgs	800
Beans, bushels	306	Tobacco, hhds	49
Blackeye Peas, bags	336	Tobacco, bxs. and cs	405
Hops, bales	688	Whisky, bbls	758
Hides, No	135	Wool, bales	48
Leather, sides	1,441	Copper, bbls	107
Spts. Turp., bbls	116	Copper, cakes	405
Rosin, bbls	815	Peanuts, bags	153
Tar, bbls	20		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Hagpore*, for Liverpool—61,121 bushels Wheat, 720,861 lbs. Oil Cake, 30 tons Logwood, 1,012 bbls. Flour.

By the bark *Balder*, for Newry—11,503 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Prinz Frederick Carl*, for Queenstown—23,271 bushels Wheat.

ASHES—The market has been firm, but dull for both kinds; Pots, $7 37½@$7 62½; Pearls, $9@$9 25, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been very quiet at about former rates; Western Yellow, 40c.@42½c. ₱ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—A good inquiry has been noted for seasonable work, which has been less freely offered and has been quoted very firm, as follows: Men's Thick Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 75; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 37½@$2 55; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5 50; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $3@$3 75; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@$2 50; Boys' C, $1 35@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 10; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 25@$2 25; Ladies' Sewed Goat and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed and Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged, Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 60@$2 20; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 60c.@$1 05; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$2; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$3; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Children's Fancy S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1 ₱ pair.

BRICKS—Have been in demand and steady, including Common Hard at $4 75@$8 25, Croton at $16@$18, and Philadelphia Front at $40@$45 ₱ thousand.

CANDLES—The inquiry has been limited; prices have not varied. Adamantine, light weights, 21c.@22c.; Plain Sperm, 48c.; Patent Sperm, 58c. ₱ lb.

CEMENT—Continues in moderate request at $2 for Rosendale ₱ bbl.

COAL—Has been in moderate request at former rates. Liverpool Gas Cannel at $12@$13; Newcastle Gas at $9 50@$10, and Liverpool House Cannel at $17@$17 50 ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs. Anthracite at $8@$9 50 ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs.

COFFEE—An active business has been reported in Rio at very firm prices, the market closing strong and buoyant. Sales 10,498 bags, including 4,000 bags by the *South America*, 1,500 bags by the *Merrimac*, 1,218 bags by the *Union* and 1,162 bags by the *Calista*; also, 2,618 bags by the *Harmony*, now at Hampton Roads, to go to Baltimore, all on private terms. The stock of Rio at the distributing ports of the United States is now reduced to 130,000 bags; and the amount afloat for the United States is only 89,000 bags. Other kinds have been quiet, but quoted steady. We quote: Java, 22c.@24½c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@20½c.; Laguayra, 16¼c.@17¾c.; Rio, 8½c.@12¼c. in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Costa Rica, 14¼c.@18¼c.; Manila, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 16c.@18c.; Savanilla, 14½c.@18c., gold ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been offered and purchased more freely at a fraction lower prices, the market closing heavily. Sales, 3,215 bales, (of which 544 bales were to arrive,) including 1,591 bales to spinners, 1,186 bales to shippers, 188 bales to speculators, and 250 bales in transit. Also 100 bales averaging Low Middling, for October delivery, at 26⅛c.; 200 bales basis of Low Middling, to Oct. 22, at 26⅛c.; 150 bales do., to Oct. 26, at 26⅜c.; 200 bales do., for November, and 100 bales do., for December, at 26c., and 250 bales do., for December, deliverable free on board at New-Orleans, on private terms. The receipts to-day were 2,209 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	25	25⅛	25⅛	25¼
Good Ordinary	25¾	26	26⅛	26⅛
Low Middling	26⅜	27	27⅛	27⅛
Middling	27⅜	27⅛	28	28⅛

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	17,550
Receipts last week	18,655
Receipts the preceding week	13,836
Receipts since Sept. 1	61,919
Receipts since Jan 1	427,544
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	638,727
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	638,886
Export clearances since our last	....
Exports since Sept. 1	22,815
Exports since Jan. 1	208,614
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,479
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	328,857
Stock here	9,000

Movements of Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1 to latest dates	205,000
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	2,260,557
Receipts at all ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	1,522,988
Exports from Sept. 1 to latest dates	44,000
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1869	1,447,643
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the ports latest dates	103,000
Estimated stock Sept. 1, 1869	11,600
Estimated stock Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Crop of 1868-9	2,600,557
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

Messrs. EASTON & CO. have favored us with the annexed statistics of the Cotton movement of the season, thus far:

Received by Telegraph Friday Evening.

	Receipts.	Stock.	Ex. G. B.	Ex. Cont.
New-Orleans	22,298	48,139	3,230	7,335
Mobile	7,097	13,239	4,980	....
Galveston	2,452	5,692	....	....
Florida ports	242	....	....	....
Savannah	12,218	17,256	....	....
Charleston	7,430	5,450	1,330	....
New-York	4,778	8,000	5,716	2,205
Boston	2,906	5,000	....	710
Total this week	53,320	102,776	15,256	10,250
Previously reported	149,913	....	12,618	6,100
Total since Sept. 1	203,243	102,776	27,874	16,350
Same time last year	143,382	84,305	24,004	12,434

Stocks in the Interior Towns, Oct. 1.

	1869.	1868.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga	2,780	1,300
Columbus, Ga	2,379	2,687
Macon, Ga	3,511	3,656
Montgomery, Ala	4,223	3,410
Memphis, Tenn	2,112	886
Nashville, Tenn	31	17
Total	15,436	12,126

FEATHERS—The market has been quoted steady, but has been inactive. Live Geese, 82½c.@90c. ₱ lb.

FISH—The market has been firm for most kinds, on a moderate trade demand. We quote: Dry Cod at $6 75@$7 50 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $22 50@$28 50; No. 2 do., $11 75@$15 25; No. 3 do., $8 50@$12 75 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $5@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 52c.@55c. for Scale, and 38c.@40c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has attracted less attention, and has been quoted a shade easier, though the offerings have not been extensive. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,200 bbls., in lots, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 50@$5 85; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 90@$6 25; good to choice Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 25@$6 75, and poor to good shipping brands of Round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 90@$6 30 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 50@$5 85
Extra State	5 90@ 6 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c	6 80@ 7 75
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 90@ 6 30
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 35@ 7 75
Extra Genesee	6 75@ 7 75
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	5 85@ 9 50

Southern Flour has been very quiet at declining prices; sales have been reported of 400 bbls., in lots, at $6@$6 65 for very poor to fair Ordinary, and $6 65@$10 50 for fair Ordinary to very choice Extra ₱ bbl. California Flour is dull and nominal at $6 25@$8 75 for Extra ₱ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is in less demand at $4 20@$6 05 for very inferior to choice ₱ bbl.; sales 350 bbls. Cornmeal is very quiet at $5@$5 65 for Western; $5 25@$5 50 for Jersey; $6 15 for Southern, and $6 15@$6 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 170 bbls.

FRUIT—A light business has been reported in Raisins, which have been held above the views of buyers; also in Currants, at our quotations. There has been a more active inquiry for Sardines, of which some 2,000 cases have been placed on private terms, holders now claiming 17½c., gold, for quarter, and 32c., gold, for half boxes; also in Citron, the sales of which have been 500 cases and half cases on private terms, now held at 28c., gold. We quote: Layer Raisins at $3 50@$3 75 ₱ box; Currants at 11c.@12c. ₱ lb., with sales of about 50 bbls.; Almonds, 13c.@27½c.; Figs, 13c.@16c.; Turkish Prunes, 11c.@11½c.; Brazil Nuts, 14c.@14½c. ₱ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in comparatively light supply, yet as the demand has been on a restricted scale, prices have declined about 1c.@1½c. ₱ bushel. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 105,400 bushels, including White Western at $1 55; Red and Amber Western at $1 30@$1 45, chiefly at $1 45 for Prime Amber, and $1 40@$1 42 for fair to good Red; Mixed No. 1 and 2 Spring at $1 42; rejected Spring at $1 15@$1 20; White State at $1 55; Red and Amber State at $1 42@$1 45; White Southern at $1 53@$1 60; Red and Amber do. at $1 46@$1 51, with small lots of very choice at higher figures, ₱ bushel. Corn has been less active at easier prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 49,000 bushels at 80c.@97c. for damaged and heated new Mixed Western; 98c.@$1 06 for prime to choice Mixed Western, and $1 08@$1 12 for Yellow and White Western ₱ bushel. Rye has been inactive at from $1 18@$1 22 for Western and State ₱ bushel. Barley has been in some demand, and 7,500 bushels Canada West have been reported sold at about $1 50 ₱ bushel. Of Barley Malt, 2,900 bushels have been disposed of at $1 70 for Canada, and $1 50 for State, ₱ bushel. Oats have been in limited demand, lower and unsettled, closing heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 36,500 bushels at 60c.@64c. for Jersey, Southern, Western and State, closing with 62c. as the best bid for Western, ₱ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 1,012 bbls. Flour and 61,121 bushels Wheat for Liverpool, 23,271 bushels Wheat for Queenstown, and 11,503 bushels Wheat for Newry.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been inactive at previous prices. Bags, 16½c.@17½c. each; Bagging, 23c.@23½c. ₱ yard.

HAY—Bale Hay has attracted more attention and has been quoted steady at 60c. for shipping, and 95c.@$1 10 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw is in request at 55c.@$1 05 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—No movement of importance has been reported since our last; prices have not varied essentially. We quote: American at $195@$210 for undressed, and $260@$300 for dressed ₱ ton; Jute at 4½c.@5c., gold, ₱ lb.; Manila, 13¾c.@14c., gold; Sisal, 11¼c.@11½c., gold.

HIDES—The demand has been light at former quotations. Sales 760 Buenos Ayres and 3,200 Zanziba on private terms.

HOPS—Have been in rather more demand and firmer, including New-York State, New, at 15c.@20c.; Eastern, New, 12c.@17c.; Ohio, New, 12c.@15c.; Yearlings, 4c.@8c.; Old Olds, 1c.@2c. ₱ lb. Receipts, 688 bales; exports, none. Mr. EMMET WELLS notices the week's business thus: "The market opened rather quiet the fore part of the week, but toward the last a much better feeling prevailed. Owing to the limited supply of desirable grades in market, some of our dealers could not fill their orders, and have been obliged to seek the country markets. As high as 18c. ₱ lb. was paid in some instances, though we do not hear of any very extensive transactions at these figures, growers being very reluctant in selling below 20c. Our London letters of this week don't give a very flattering review of the "situation" on the other side; though the shortness of the Hop crop throughout the world certainly is something to warrant the hope and belief that the worst has been seen, and that from this time forward a better market and better prices can reasonably be expected. Forty-three bales, growth of 1868, were sold to a shipper at 18½c. ₱ lb. Small sales of choice new have been made at 20c. Receipts for the week, 2,006 bales. Total receipts of the season, 6,008 bales. Export clearances last week, 1,157 bales. Total exports of the season from the port of New-York, 8,177 bales. Our London correspondent favors us with the following, under date Sept. 25: 'Our market during the past week has exhibited extreme flatness, with a gradual decline in prices from the highest point to a fall of from 20s. to 25s. ₱ cwt., and thus restoring us to our former position before the advance. In spite of the falling off in the estimate of the crop—which is everywhere coming down considerably lighter than was at one time expected—consumers seem to have firmly resisted the higher figures, and the fear of imports, and a continued heavy trade, have induced growers to submit to lower figures rather than hold with the knowledge of the large stock of Yearlings still on hand. Average qualities are now selling as follows, viz.: Sussex, 80s.@90s.; Kents, 90s.@100s., and choice sorts in proportion. To-day there is rather more doing, and our currency is firm, the feeling being strong that prices will again start when the present short yield is fully realized. Yearlings and Olds meet with no attention in our market at present. New Americans are offering at 70s. to 75s. ₱ cwt. for forward delivery. The continental markets move slowly. The supply is short and prices for Bavarians rule at 112s.@130s.; Belgians, 63s.@68s.'"

LATHS—Eastern have been in fair request, and quoted steady at $3 ₱ M.

LEATHER—There has been a good inquiry for Sole at buoyant prices, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 29½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 30c.@30½c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 30c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 26½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 26c.@28c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, in the Rough, 35c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 42c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 42c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Heavy, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Light, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 22c.@23c. ₱ lb. The receipts to-day were 1,941 sides.

LIME—Rockland has been in demand at $1 65 for Common and $1 75 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—Continues in moderate demand at previous quotations.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been in moderate request and quoted about steady, with sales reported of 125,000 lbs. Iron has been in pretty fair demand at about former rates. Sales, 250 tons Eglinton Scotch Pig at $37 50@$38; 250 tons Glengarnock do., chiefly at $38. 100 tons Allentown American Pig; and 330 tons old Rails on private terms. Lead, Spelter and Zinc have been inactive at unchanged figures. Tin has been less sought after, yet quoted steady; 500 boxes Charcoal Terne have been disposed of at $7 75, gold, ₱ box. Mr. RUDOLPH C. WINTERHOFF, in his circular of this date, says of the movements in leading articles in September: "Copper declined gradually during the first three weeks of September, from 23c. to 22c. for both Lake and Baltimore; in some instances sales have been made at 21¾c. A good deal has been quietly sold for consumption, and to-day it is as difficult to buy at these rates as it is to sell. The stocks are not large for the season; the supply from Lake Superior will be fully equal to last year, but the Atlantic Smelters have produced very little, and this begins to tell upon the stocks. On the other hand manufacturers have bought freely, but if they are for the moment tolerably provided, the general impression is that the consumption of 1869 will show no falling off from that of 1868, and that they will have to buy again shortly. The London market is unchanged at £67 10s. for Chili Bars. Lead has been in steady demand for consumption, and with a decreasing stock the price is firm at 6¼c., gold, for ordinary foreign, although parcels from ship are sold at a trifle less. Importations in September, 1,800 tons, and deliveries for consumption 2,500 tons. Stock on the 1st inst., 700 tons, against 1,900 tons on the 1st October, 1868, 2,700 tons on the 1st October, 1867. Speiter is unchanged in value. Silesian and Belgian are quoted at 6¾c., gold, although several small parcels have been sold for a little less. Importations for September, 350 tons. Stock, 500 tons, against 200 tons on the 1st of October, 1868, and 1,000 tons on the same date 1867. Tin—The month commenced with a large inquiry from the trade, and 7,500 slabs Straits, part to arrive, were sold at 32c., 30 and 60 days. The price has since been nominally 32½c., at which the jobbers sell. English has been freely sold at 31½c. to 31¾c. Banca, 38c., all gold. Importations in September, 5,300 slabs Straits, 800 slabs Banca and 120 tons English, the latter nearly all for dealers' account. From the East Indies 8,700 slabs Straits and 2,500 slabs Billiton are on the way. The stocks in first hands amount to 5,500 slabs Straits; no Banca or English. Total in Boston and New-York, 5,500 slabs, against 12,250 slabs on Oct. 1, 1868; 18,900 slabs on Oct. 1, 1867; 27,800 slabs on Oct. 1, 1866. The Dutch Trading Company sold on the 1st inst. in Amsterdam 61,000 slabs Banca at 74 florins; the price advanced after the sale to 76 florins. Straits in London, 128s.; English, 128s. By telegram from Singapore, dated middle of September, Tin was quoted at $32; none shipping to the United States." Mr. WINTERHOFF accompanies his circular by the announcement that it will be the last issued by him, as he now retires from the Metal brokerage business to form a promising connection with a prominent Cotton brokerage firm. The newspaper representatives are under many obligations to Mr. WINTERHOFF for courtesies regularly extended to them for many years in his late specialty; and they will cordially unite in wishing him ample success in his new sphere of exertion.

MOLASSES—The market has been very quiet, but firm. Sales, by auction, 30 hhds. Porto Rico at 63c.@70c., and 20 hhds. Demerara at 40c.@55c. ₱ gallon. We quote: Porto Rico at 50c.@73c.; Cuba at 35c.@58c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@95c. ₱ gallon; and in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and mixed, ₱ gallon	35c.@37c.	37c.@40c.
Cuba, Clayed, ₱ gallon	27c.@42c.	45c.@50c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	48c.@52c.
Cuba, Muscovado, groc'y grades ₱ gallon	—@—	53c.@58c.
Porto Rico, ₱ gallon	—@—	50c.@73c.
English Islands, ₱ gallon	—@—	48c.@65c.
New-Orleans, ₱ gallon	—@—	80c.@95c.

NAVAL STORES—Only a light jobbing trade has been reported in Rosins on the basis of $2 25@$2 35 for Common to Good Strained ₱ 280 lbs. There were 815 bbls. received; none reported. Tar, Pitch and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine has been further advanced to 48c.@49c. ₱ gallon, with sales reported of 268 bbls. against receipts of only 116 bbls.; and no exports. We quote Spirits Turpentine at 48c@49c., chiefly at 48c., for merchantable, ₱ gallon. Crude nominal. Resin at $2 25@9 25 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter rate for choice White Tar at $3 12½@$3 87½. Pitch at $2 45@$2 75 ₱ bbl.

OILS—The demand for most kinds has been on a restricted scale, and prices have been somewhat irregular. We quote: Crude Whale at 90c.@$1 for Southern and Western; Bleached Whale at $1 13@$1 15; Crude Sperm at $1 75@$1 78; Unbleached Sperm at $1 92@$1 95; Bleached Sperm at $1 95@$2; Lard Oil at $1 42½@$1 50; Red Oil at 85c.@93c.; Linseed Oil at 98c.@$1 03 in casks and barrels; Olive at $1 47½@$1 50 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been held with increasing firmness on a moderate inquiry, and light supply available on the basis of 17c., in bulk, at which 1,600 bbls. have been placed; and 22¼c.@23c., in barrels, ₱ gallon. There were no receipts here; at Philadelphia 900 bbls. arrived, making the total receipts there for the week, 4,100 bbls. A much livelier export demand has been reported for Refined Oil, the offerings of which have been on a restricted scale at firmer prices, the market closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported here of 11,700 bbls. Standard White, for October, various deliveries within the month, at 32c.@32½c., chiefly 32c.; and 1,500 bbls. do., October to December, at 32¼c. ₱ gallon. Also, at Philadelphia, 8,700 bbls. Standard White at 32c.@32½c., for October deliveries, ₱ gallon. The receipts of Refined Oil here were 1,114 bbls. at Philadelphia, 4,800 bbls., making the total receipts for the week 17,450 bbls. No exports have been reported. Standard White, in cases, continues quiet at 37c.@38½c., and Prime White at 38c.@39½c. ₱ gallon. Naphtha is inactive at 10½c.@11c.; and 16c.@16½c., in cases, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less demand and heavy, and irregular in prices, though the offerings have not been extensive. Sales have been reported since our last of 830 bbls., in lots, at $30 75@$31 25, closing chiefly at $31 for Western Mess; $33 50@$34 for City Mess; $35 50@$36 25 for Clear; $29@$29 50 for Prime Mess, and $25 50@$26 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Cutmeats have been in moderate request at uniform figures; sales have been reported equal to 190 pkgs. at 14¼c.@15½c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders, 16c.@19c. for Dry-satted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 19c.@22c. for Bagged Hams, ₱ lb. Bacon has been in demand and buoyant. Sales, 80 boxes Long Clear at 17¼c.@17½c., chiefly at 17½c. ₱ lb. Dressed Hogs continue in request at 13¾c.@14c. for City ₱ lb. Lard has been quoted firmer, but has been quiet. Sales have been reported since our last of 530 tierces and bbls., in lots, at 16¾c.@18¾c. for poor No. 1 to Choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 17¾c.@18c. for City and 17¾c.@18c. for Prime Steam ₱ lb. Beef is in slack request at $6@$13 for Plain Mess, $12 50@$17 50 for Extra Mess, and $3 50@$5 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales, 100 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive and nominal. Beef Hams have been quiet at from $17@$25 ₱ bbl.; sales, 75 bbls., in lots. Butter has been in rather better request, and quoted steadier in price, including State, common to very good, 28c.@43c.; Prime to Fancy, 45c.@52½c., and Western, inferior to prime, 20c.@32c. ₱ lb. The receipts to-day were 1,868 pkgs. Cheese continues in very moderate demand but quite firm, at from 7c.@16½c. as the extremes, ₱ lb. The receipts of the day were 8,436 boxes.

RICE—Has been sparingly dealt in at drooping prices; Carolina at $9 25@$9 50 for New, and $7 75@$8 25 for Old, and Rangoon at $7 25@$7 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in moderate request, including Turk's Island at 46c.; Cadiz, 44c.@45c. ₱ bushel; Liverpool Ground at $1 65; Liverpool Fine at $2 50@$3 by the invoice, ₱ sack. Jobbers' store prices have been as follows: Turk's Island, 48c. ₱ bushel; Ashton's Liverpool Fine, $3 45@$3 55; Marshall's and Worthington's do., $2 50@$2 55; Higgins' do., $3; Evans', Dean's, Faulk's, Cheshire, &c., $2 45@$2 50; Liverpool Ground, $1 70@$1 75 ₱ sack, with the usual discount for cash.

SALTPETRE—Has been inactive at 11c.@11½c. ₱ lb.

SEEDS—The market has been quiet for all kinds, on the basis of our quotations: Clover, 12¾c.@14c. ₱ lb.; rough Flax, $2 40@$2 50; Timothy, $4@$4 50, currency, and Calcutta Linseed at $2 17½, gold, ₱ bushel.

SKINS—Have been in light demand, including Honduras Deer, at 43c.; Nicaragua, 37½c.@40c.; Bolivar, 30c.@31c.; Sisal, 44c.; Vera Cruz, 42½c.@44c.; Central American, 42½c.@46c.; Puerto Cabello, 35c.@37½c.; Para, 44c.@45c., gold, ₱ lb. Tampico, Goat, 55c.@57½c.; Matamoras, 50c.@55c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@52c., gold, ₱ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@55c.; Payta, 50c.@52½c.; Curacoa, 52c.; Cape, 45c.@50c., currency, ₱ lb.; Madras, 70c.@75c. each.

SOAP—Continues in demand and steady, including Castile at 13c.@13½c.; Colgate's Pale, 9½c.; Family, 10c., and No. 1 at 7½c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Have been held more firmly, on a moderate trade, including Mace at $1 25@$1 30; No. 1 Nutmegs at 95c.@$1; Cassia at 46c.; Cloves at 26c.@26½c.; Pepper at 24c.@24½c.; Pimento at 18½c.@19c.; Ginger at 12½c.@12¾c., gold, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—There has been rather more movement in raw Sugars, but at somewhat weaker prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 876 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at from 11c.@13½c.; and 430 boxes Havana at from 11½c.@12½c. ₱ lb. We quote Fair to good refining grades of Cuba at about 11¾c.@12c.; fair to very good grocery grades at from 12⅛c.@12¾c.; very good to choice do. at 12¾c.@13c., ₱ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 12¼c.@14c. ₱ lb. No. 12 Box Sugar, 12⅛c.@12½c. ₱ lb. We quote Box Sugar in detail thus: Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 7 to 9, at 11½c.@11¾c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 12c.@12½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 13 to 15, at 12¾c.@13½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 16 to 18, at 13¾c.@14½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 19 and 20, at 15c.@15½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, White, at 14¾c.@15¾c. ₱ lb. And bagged Sugar thus: Brazil Dutch Standard, Nos. 8 to 12, at 11½c.@12½c.; Java Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 11½c.@12½c., ₱ lb. Manila Current, Clayed and Superior, at 11c.@11¾c., ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in rather more request at from 14½c.@16½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 46,500 lbs. Tallow at 11¼c.@11¾c., chiefly at 11½c.; also, 35,000 lbs. Stearine at 18c.@19½c., and 21,000 lbs. Grease at 10½c.@13½c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been in fair request and firm, including Gunpowder and Imperial at from $1@$1 90; Hyson at from 90c.@$1 65; Young Hyson, 82½c.@$1 70; Uncolored Japan at from 80c.@$1 25; Oolong at 70c.@$1 60; Souchong and Congou at from 76c.@$1 50 ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—There has been more inquiry for Kentucky for export, and sales have been reported of 400 hhds. at 9c.@13c. ₱ lb. Seed Leaf has been in rather better request, with sales of 63 cases State at 30c.; 24 cases Connecticut at 40c.; and 100 cases Pennsylvania at 25c.@35c. ₱ lb. Spanish Tobacco has attracted more attention, and sales have been reported of 400 bales Havana at 27c.@40c., gold, in bond, and $1@$1 10, currency, free; 189 bales Sagua at 87½c., currency, and 25 bales Yara at 85c., currency, ₱ lb. Manufactured has been in fair request at uniform rates. We quote *Kentucky* thus: Common Lugs, 8½c.@9½c.; Good Lugs, 9c.@10½c.; Common Leaf, 9½c.@11¼c.; Medium Leaf, 10¼c.@12½c.; Good Leaf, 11½c.@13½c., Fine Leaf, 12½c.@15c., Selections, 14c.@17c. *Seed Leaf* thus: Old Crop—Connecticut Wrappers, 1865 and 1866 crops, 18c.@40c.; Connecticut Wrappers, 1867 crop, 40c.@75c.; Connecticut Fillers, 1865 and 1866 crops, 11c.@13c.; New-York Wrappers, 1867 crop, 25c.@45c.; Ohio Wrappers, 1867 crop, 14c.@16c.; Pennsylvania Wrappers, 1865 and 1866 crops, 20c.@35c.; New-York, Ohio and Pennsylvania Fillers, 1865 and 1866, 10c.@11c. New Crop—Connecticut Wrappers, Good to Prime, 50c.@75c.; Connecticut Wrappers, Medium, 35c.@45c.; Connecticut Wrappers, Ordinary, 28c.@32c.; Connecticut Seconds, 25c.@32c.; Connecticut Fillers, 12c.@16c. New-York running lots, 18c.@25c.; New-York Wrappers, 23c.@45c.; Ohio Wrappers, 25c.@55c.; Pennsylvania Wrappers, 25c.@60c.; Pennsylvania Binders and Common Wrappers mixed, 15c.@20c.; Pennsylvania Fillers, 12c.@13c.; New-York Fillers, 10c.@12½c. *Spanish*, thus: *Havana*—Common, 90c.@92½c.; Good, 97c.@$1 02½; Fine, $1 05@$1 15. *Yara*—I cut, 75c.@82½c.; II cut, $1 05@$1 12½; average, 87½c.@92½c. And *Manufactured*, thus: Black work—Common and Medium, 20c.@22c., in bond; Good and Fine, 25c.@30c., in bond. Bright work—Common and Medium, 25c.@30c., in bond; Good and Fine, 35c.@55c., in bond.

WHISKY—Has been in very moderate supply, and quoted up to $1 20@$1 22 ₱ gallon, with sales of 435 bbls., against receipts of 758 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Have been rather more active, but rates have been irregular. For Liverpool there were taken 1,000 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; 430 bales Cotton, by steam, at ¼d. ₱ lb.; 100 tierces Lard and 70 boxes Bacon at 40s.; 1,850 boxes Cheese at 45s.; and 50 hhds. Tallow at 35s. ₱ ton. For London 29,500 bushels Wheat, by sail and steam, on private terms. For Penarth Roads and orders, an Italian bark, with 2,100 quarters Wheat, at 6s. 9d.; and another, now at Philadelphia, with 2,800 quarters Wheat, hence, at 6s. 6d. ₱ quarter, or 3d. ₱ quarter less if direct. For Bremen, a British ship, with 5,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 6d.; a Bremen bark, with 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 4½d., and a Swedish bark, with 2,500 bbls. Petroleum from Philadelphia, at 5s. 9d. ₱ bbl. For a Continental port, direct, a British brig, with 1,500 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 8, 1869.

At Weehawken Market this forenoon there were no arrivals. Owing to the breaks on the Erie line the communication is cut off, and though large consignments are known to be awaiting transit, there are none yet come to hand. These freshets have seriously influenced the New-York live stock markets; prices have gone up, not only for prime stock, but inferior animals now fetch last week's prices for good grades.

The Swine at Fortieth-street Hog Market were very low-class animals this morning, yet the prices quoted there were good. The Sheep market was not influenced so much as the others owing to the large supplies that weekly reach New-York by boat.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET MARKET—MACGRAW & REID sold 93 Lambs, weight 6,380 lbs., at 10c. ₱ lb.; 45 Lambs, weight 2,790 lbs., at 9c. ₱ lb.; 55 Lambs, weight 3,285 lbs., at 8 13-16c. ₱ lb.; 208 Sheep, weight 16,405 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 16 Sheep, weight 1,285 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb. J. KIRBY sold 28 Lambs, weight 1,640 lbs., at 9c. ₱ lb.; 38 Lambs, weight 2,060 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 74 Lambs, weight 4,000 lbs., at 9c. ₱ lb.; 75 Lambs, weight 4,250 lbs., at 9c. ₱ lb.; 39 Lambs, weight 2,070 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 36 Lambs, weight, 1,880 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 89 Lambs, weight 4,900 lbs., at 9c. ₱ lb.; 100 Lambs, weight 5,900 lbs., at 9¼c. ₱ lb.; 44 Lambs, weight 2,770 lbs., at 8¼c. ₱ lb.; 13 Lambs, weight 720 lbs., at 7¾c. ₱ lb.; 69 Sheep, weight 5,490 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 161 Sheep, weight 13,680 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb. Market ½c. lower than yesterday for both Sheep and Lambs; veal Calves ranging from 11c. to 13c. ₱ lb.; grass Calves from $9 to $16 ₱ head.

FORTIETH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.—No sales were effected this forenoon in this Sheep market; yesterday VAN WERT sold for ASBURY & LEECH 137 lambs, weight 8,575 lbs., at 9¼c. ₱ lb.; 200 Lambs, weight 11,910 lbs., at 9¼c. ₱ lb.; 41 Lambs, weight 2,990 lbs., at 9¾c. ₱ lb.; 42 Lambs, weight 2,060 lbs., at 9¼c. ₱ lb.; 227 Lambs, weight 22,690 lbs., at 9¼c. ₱ lb.; 62 Sheep, weight 5,470 lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 73 Sheep, weight 8,710 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 20 Calves at $16 50 ₱ head; 13 Calves at $15 ₱ head; 10 Calves at $13 ₱ head.

FORTIETH-STREET HOG MARKET.—Arrived yesterday, 11 cars of Hogs. Prices, alive, ranged from 10¼c.@11¼c. ₱ lb.; dressed, price firm at 14c. ₱ lb.; market lively; arrivals short owing to the broken state of the roads; inferior grades on hand selling at 10½c. ₱ lb. Two cars arrived this morning remain unsold. J. H. REED sold 83 light Ohio Hogs, alive, at 10¾c. ₱ lb., these agood over since yesterday.

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 9, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner of Irving-place.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock—LUCIE DE LAMMERMOOR. Leading characters by Mlle. Bleau, Messrs. Tabardi, Tasson and others.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
At the Empire City Rink, 3d-av., near 63d-st.
GRAND EXHIBITION. Open Day and Evening.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
TWELFTH NIGHT. Leading characters by Mrs. Scott-Siddons, Messrs. Davidge, Lewis and others.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
PROGRESS. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Gilbert, Fisher, Miss Louisa Moore and others.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
ENOCH ARDEN. Principal characters by Mr. Theodore Hamilton and Miss Fanny Morant.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock—LEAH.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FORMOSA. Leading characters by Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Pearson, Miss Newton and Miss Lonsdale.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
THE TEMPEST. Leading characters by Messrs. Wheatleigh, Taylor, Miss Annie Deland and others.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
STREETS OF NEW-YORK. Leading characters by Messrs. Mortimer, Studley and Miss Eliza Newton.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st., near 4th-av.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock—GRAND CONCERT. Artists: Mlle. Carlotta Patti, Messrs. Ronconi, Ritter, Prume and Habelmann.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE PET OF HOUNSLOW, NEW-YORK FIREMAN and BABES IN THE WOOD.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway and 30th-st.
Afternoon—PERIL. Evening—PO-CA-HON-TAS and WIP WAN WINKLE.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
BURLESQUE, PANTOMIME, ATHLETIC FEATS, BALLET, &c.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. "THE NINE MUSES."

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Efforts are being made in Spain to put the merchant marine on a par with the shipping in the coasting trade.

Paris Deputy **JULES FENY** is supported by Deputies **SIMON** and **MAGNEN** in his action in regard to the Corps Legislatif. Nearly all the journals deprecate the movement.

Baron **HAUSSMAN**, Prefect of Seine, died at Bordeaux yesterday from a stroke of apoplexy.

The tax budget for 1870, presented to the Prussian Diet yesterday, amounts to 5,400,000 thalers. It is proposed to increase the excise and income tax 25 per cent.

The London *Times* of yesterday, in an article on the state of Europe, calls attention to a paragraph in the Vienna *Presse*, which hints on a probable disarmament, and says the news is too good to be true.

Lord **STANLEY** recently in a speech at the opening of the Trades Hall, in Liverpool, regards it as natural for workmen to combine in order to share the profits of their industry, and thinks such movements will be more extended in the future.

The Anti-Slavery Societies of France and England have addressed Marshal **SERRANO** on the subject of slavery, asking that it may be abolished in Cuba.

The Church Congress opened at Liverpool, England, on Wednesday. Dean **CHESTER**, in some remarks advocated a generous treatment of Non-conformists and Catholics.

Madrid dispatches report several encounters in Catalonia, Spain, between the Government and insurgents. The Mayor of Tortosa heads a band of Republicans. Valentia and Galicia are reported quiet. Paris dispatches state that the insurgents are everywhere defeated.

A conference was had on Thursday between General **PRIM** and President **RIVERES**, and Deputies **CASTELLAR** and **FIGUERA**, but nothing was accomplished.

Rev. **FREDERICK TEMPLE** has been appointed Bishop of Exeter.

GENERAL.

Lady Thorn won the great $5,000 trot at Narragansett Park yesterday. Four heats were trotted. Time—2:19¾, 2:18¼, 2:19½, 2:21. *Palmer* took the third heat.

MARSHALL BROWN has been arrested in Boston, Mass., charged with stealing silks from **SEAVEY, FOSTER & BOWMAN**, and three persons, named **DAVIS, PERKINS** and **ADAMS**, have been arrested on the charge of receiving them.

Mme. **DE BERG**, the equestrienne, was thrown from her horse during a performance in Philadelphia yesterday, and had her arm broken.

The Royal proclamation for the transfer of the Northwest Territory, it is said, will be issued as soon as Mr. **ROSE** arrives in England. He is instructed to pay £300,000 to the Hudson's Bay Company, without waiting for a loan to be raised.

The liabilities of the First National Bank of Nevada are said to be $200,000, mainly due to residents of the State of Nevada.

An attempt was made in San Francisco on Wednesday night to assassinate "**BILLY" DWYER**, a pugilist. He was shot twice by a man who made his escape.

The twenty-third annual meeting of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity was held with the Bowdoin College Chapter at Brunswick, Me., yesterday. Governor **CHAMBERLAIN** was among the guests.

Vice-President **COLFAX**, on Tuesday night, in Salt Lake City, Utah, in response to a call from a great gathering of citizens in front of his hotel, made a speech, in which he condemned polygamy as unwise and illegal, and said it should be abolished. Governor **BROSS**, of Illinois, followed in the same vein.

Both houses of the Virginia Legislature yesterday ratified the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, with but six votes against them in the House of Representatives and but four and two, respectively, against them in the Senate. The Legislature then, by a joint resolution, adjourned to Oct. 18.

The Transcontinental Railroad Convention at Oswego, yesterday, discussed the resolutions as reported by the Committee. They set forth the necessity for additional means of transcontinental communication; that the Government should aid the construction of Northern and Southern Pacific Railroads, and recommend the appointment of a committee to organize a company to build a road from a point between Albany and Whitehall, westward, in the direction of the southeast basin of Lake Ontario, to be called the New-England and Oswego Railway Company. These resolutions were adopted, the Committee appointed, and at the close of the evening session the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The propeller *Omer Pasha* was destroyed by fire yesterday morning at Detroit, Mich. The loss is about $25,000.

The Presbytery of Baltimore has voted to accept the overture of the General Assembly for the reunion of the Old and New School Churches.

General **AMES** publishes a denial of the story that he had declared that Judge **DENT** should not be elected in Mississippi if it required the aid of the military to prevent it.

The Coroner's inquest in the case of **MICHAEL DUMPHY**, of Boston, resulted in a verdict against his wife and **DAVID HARRINGTON**, who are accused of poisoning him with laudanum. **HARRINGTON'S** wife and child died suddenly about the same time.

Captain **GEORGE WENTWORTH**, of Orrington, Me., who is 50 years of age, was arrested on Thursday, on a charge of committing an outrage upon a young girl who was a passenger on his schooner, the *Maud Webster*.

The prisoners in the Brooks assassination case, in Philadelphia, were yesterday committed in default of bail in $20,000, which amounts really to $40,000, as the sureties are required to qualify in that amount. Unusual precautions are deemed necessary to prevent a rescue of the prisoners, on account of the threats of persons interested in or in sympathy with them.

JOHN KITTS, 107 years of age, has presented to the Baltimore City Council a claim for services rendered the city in the Wars of the Revolution and of 1812.

The President of the United States has issued a proclamation appointing Thursday, Nov. 18, to be observed as a day of thanksgiving, praise and prayer.

The official regulations for the navigation of the Suez Canal are published this morning in our telegraphic news columns. The depth of the canal is 8 metres, (the metre is about 39½ American inches,) and the draft of vessels passing through is not to exceed 7½ metres. The rate of speed is 10 kilometres per hour. The kilometre is .6135 of an American mile.

LOCAL.

The Central Republican Junta of Cuba and Porto Rico have issued an address regarding the neutrality of the United States, in which the law of nations and the writings of eminent jurists are cited in support of the view that our Government should recognize the belligerent rights of the Cuban insurgents.

The hearing in the injunction cases against the Gold Exchange Bank has been postponed by Judge **CARDOZO** until Tuesday next.

The Spanish sloop-of-war *Hernand o Cortes*, carrying six guns, arrived at this port yesterday from Havana.

The German Republican Central Committee, last evening, at the suggestion of General **SIGEL**, resolved to issue an address to the Germans, urging them to support the Republican ticket.

The total amount received at the Mayor's Office thus far for the Avondale sufferers is $23,020 57. Marshal **TOOKER** goes to Avondale Tuesday to distribute the fund.

"Reddy the Blacksmith" was tried before Recorder **HACKETT**, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, on the charge of robbing **LAWRENCE GRAHAM. GRAHAM'S** testimony exculpated the accused. He was acquitted and discharged.

The supply of Croton is augmenting. During the week the reservoirs have increased over one foot in depth.

The *Frolic* has been dispatched from the Navy Yard at Brooklyn to Wilmington, N. C., under orders from Washington, to watch the *Hornet* and prevent her escape.

CATHERINE KEMPS, the young woman who stabbed the wife of **VANOTTA**, an Italian resident of Hudson City, in a saloon in West Hoboken on the night of the 18th ultimo, has been arrested and lodged in the Hudson County Jail.

The Canvass in Ohio—Senator Morton's Speech.

The speech of Senator **MORTON**, at Cincinnati, is a powerful and masterly presentation of the issues at stake in the coming Ohio election, and, indeed, of the fundamental distinctions between Republican and Democratic policy the country over.

The high character, we may even say the representative character, of such men as **PENDLETON** and **HENDRICKS**, on the one hand, and **MORTON** and **GARFIELD**, on the other, have given the local Ohio canvass this year an interest to the whole country; and the triumphant exposure by the latter of the financial vagaries of the former have been among its chief features. Mr. **PENDLETON**, in his Clifton speech, intimated that the public debt had been increased $20,000,000 since the inauguration of General **GRANT**. To people who knew that, at that time, the debt had been really decreased $43,000,000, (and has since been further decreased,) the statement was astounding. Senator **MORTON** shows us by what arithmetical jugglery the feat was accomplished. Mr. **PENDLETON** added to our debt the Pacific Railroad bonds, an amount of $61,000,000, for which the road and all its rolling stock and real estate are primarily bound, and called *that* an increase of debt under the Grant Administration! Well may Senator **MORTON** say, "when a cause becomes so desperate that it requires such arithmetic as that, it should be abandoned in utter shame."

It is, however, in exposing the inconsistencies of the Democratic Party on great and underlying questions of national policy that Senator **MORTON** is most vigorous and successful. While that party in Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Iowa and in some other States, upholds the Fifteenth Amendment, in Ohio and New-York it opposes the Amendment. The Democracy of the East deprecate issuing greenbacks to pay the debt; those of the West advocate it. The former hold that the Government has no right to tax the bonds; the latter, that it has that right. The former are friendly to national banks; the latter are hostile to them. In like fashion, the Southern wing of the party is out for repudiation, to the terror of some Eastern and Northern Democrats who struggle against it. And, in fine, Senator **MORTON** is not far from right when he says, in general terms, "Except in regard to the war, slavery, and reconstruction, the Democratic Party has no uniform status on any subject."

No one can fail, in viewing the contest in Ohio, to note the boding, croaking tone of Democratic oratory, always Cassandra-like, always ill-omened, as contrasted with the cheery and confident spirit of the Republican speakers. It could not, however, well be otherwise. In order to support the repudiation argument on the one hand, and to excite discontent with **GRANT'S** Administration on the other, it is necessary to figure the country as trembling on the verge of bankruptcy; as burdened with a weight of debt worse than the pack of Pilgrim or the old man of Sinbad; with trade stagnant in its channels; labor without a market; capital without employment; and a general commercial, social, political and financial anarchy impending at our doors. Such is the tone of Mr. **HENDRICKS'** speech at Zanesville, and Mr. **PENDLETON** at Clifton. Such is *not* the tone of Mr. **GARFIELD** at Ridgeway, or Mr. **MORTON** at Cincinnati. "I say, fearless of contradiction," cries the latter, "that taking this country all over, there never has been a time of equal general prosperity in fifty years,—when the mass of the people were living so comfortably and happily, and when there was greater progress in every kind of public improvement than there is this day throughout the entire Northwest, and throughout the entire northern part of the Union. If certain States in the South are not flourishing as they would desire to do, the fault was theirs, and it is not ours. But they, too, are recovering very rapidly."

But, to say the simple truth, the Democratic leaders throughout the country—save, perhaps, some eccentric exceptions like J. Q. **ADAMS**—have for eight years been a set of political hypochondriacs. They have persistently looked on the dark side—always at the cloud, never at the silver lining. Had they stopped at predicting evil, it would be of little consequence; but they have shown too well the disposition to force facts into verifying their prophecies—as, for example, in 1864, when they cried for truce, while **SHERMAN** was marching to Atlanta, and **GRANT** to Petersburg. In like manner, it is fairly supposable from analogy, that, if they could once get the opportunity, such of the Democracy as claim that repudiation "must come" would take care to *make* repudiation come, and to provide the necessity they claim. It is for this reason that the present canvass in such great States as Pennsylvania and Ohio has a national significance, and that all of us, however distant, watch it closely.

On the other hand, the Republicans draw their ammunition for the battle from the arsenal of official facts and figures. They "push the financial argument." They show, as Mr. **DELANO** does, that the revenue receipts for a single quarter, under President **GRANT**, exceed by ten millions those of the same period under his predecessor; as Mr. **WELLS** does, that our debt, at the present rate of surplus, will be, not repudiated, but paid principal and interest, to the last dollar, in less than fifteen years; as Mr. **BOUTWELL** does, that the gain each year by economy and rigid collection of taxes under **GRANT**, will probably be from $30,000,000 to $50,000,000; as Mr. **MORTON** does, that the abundant crops and beautiful harvests North and South are reviving the country. "Let me give you a few facts on this question," says General **GARFIELD**, in the same spirit. "When the war ended, in 1866, the Government was taxing you fully. Yes, your taxes were $558,000,000. The next year Congress reduced them to $490,000,000; the next year to $405,000,000, and the year just closed in June, to $300,000,000."

We might here add, were it necessary, that the local issues in Ohio have been abundantly vindicated, in the Republican behalf, by the able speakers there. But we may leave the discussion of local questions to the people and papers of the State. What the Ohio canvass has shown of larger interest is the strong, cheery, hopeful position, based on facts and fortified by figures, of the Republican Party, as contrasted with the deceptive legerdemain of Democratic financiers, and the despondent tone of Democratic leaders. Each fresh evidence of national prosperity, each later return from the revenue bureau, each larger crop or happier harvest, is welcomed as a new ally to the Republican theory and argument, while, on the other hand, it has to be concealed or explained away by the Democracy, to help their position!

Such is the situation in a nutshell. It is the same old spectacle of war times over again—good news for the country always good news for the Republicans, and bad news always an "I told you so" for the Democrats. But then, as now, taking the country as a whole, the heart, the hope and the assurance of final success were with the Republican Party.

Political Polygamy.

The recent Peace Congress, which met at Lausanne to breathe out present threatening and prospective slaughter against the rulers of Europe, was closed by a speech from M. **VICTOR HUGO**. That eccentric poet's address resembled his latest romance, in that it was partly retrospective, partly prophetic, and wholly delirious. M. **HUGO** reminded his audience that, twenty years ago, he persuaded a Catholic priest and a Protestant pastor to engage in mutual and public osculation, thereby solemnizing the marriage of the two religions, and ending forever their centuries of strife. Appealing to this precedent as proof of his eminent success as a promoter of peace, and a celebrant of metaphorical matrimony, he proceeded to proclaim the indissoluble marriage of Socialism and Republicanism. His reasons for so doing he lucidly summed up in the form of a logical demonstration. "At the side of Liberty," said M. **HUGO**, "which implies property, there is Equality, which implies the right of work—a lofty formula of 1848,—and there is also Fraternity, which implies solidarity. Therefore Republicanism and Socialism are one." Nothing could be clearer and more cogent than this demonstration. The most bigoted conservative must admit that Liberty implies property—else the liberty of the communist to appropriate the property of his richer neighbor would be valueless; that Equality implies work—and great deal of it, too, as the Peace Congress will find before it accomplishes the preposterous wishes of the apostles of French equality; and that Fraternity is intimately connected with solidarity, which we conceive to be the opposite of the looseness of thinking so abhorrent to the mind of the average socialist. These premises once admitted, the conclusion that the advocates of government by the people must necessarily indorse the social theories of every agrarian lunatic, follows as a matter of course. It is evident that M. **HUGO** made a mistake in becoming a professional political martyr and a sublimely crazy romancer. He should have been a logician or a devotee of pure mathematics. A man who can demonstrate the identity of A and B by showing that C D and E imply any amount of windy nonsense would reverse **MARRIOTT'S** law and upset the *binomial theorem* in less time than an ordinary mathematician could draw a chalk triangle on the blackboard.

But there is one grave objection to M. **HUGO'S** politico-matrimonial scheme, which he seems to have overlooked. It involves the commission of flagrant polygamy. What does he mean by Socialism? Under that name he must include the schemes of **ST. SIMON**, of **FOURIER**, and of **LOUIS BLANC**. His Socialism must embrace the formula of **PROUDHON** that "property is robbery;" the plan for the organization of labor, advocated by **LOUIS BLANC**; the scheme of eleemosynary national workshops proposed by **ALBERT**, and the wild antagonism to every existing social institution preached by **BARBES**. His socialism is not one, but many, and in proposing the wedding of Socialism and Republicanism he advocates the most monstrous political polygamy. It almost shakes our faith in the completeness of his demonstration, for how can Socialism and Republicanism be one when Socialism is a dozen at the very least?

Seriously, this attempt to identify the cause of popular Government in Europe with the impracticable and undesirable vagaries of Socialism, will prove an obstacle to the progress of true Republicanism. It will afford ground for the assertion that the Liberal party is at war with property and order. Of course M. **HUGO'S** theatrical announcement will not consummate a union between liberalism and lawlessness, but it will place a powerful weapon in the hand of the reactionists.

The German-Americans and the Excise Law.

The position of the German-American population of this City, in respect to the Republican and Democratic parties, is, to say the least, anomalous. The latter absorbs a large percentage of them into its ranks, and yet it is antagonistic to almost all the ideas of good government and pure representation, which are dearest to the German intellect and moral feeling. It is the Democratic Party by which this City is handed over, year by year, to the tender mercies of corrupt politicians, who multiply taxation, cherish monster monopolies, obstruct the course of justice, render popular elections a mockery, and, in a word, have changed this great City of a great State into a by-word and a reproach. And toward this result the German-American voters have contributed, and are contributing now.

We are aware that there is a reason for this which seems sufficient to those by whom it is put forward. The Excise law, as it stands at present and is administered, is an offence which German-Americans cannot brook. The arguments by which they sustain their position are few and brief. They love liberty, and maintain that sumptuary laws are an infringement of liberty. They love good government, but hold that an Excise law is a development of bad and officious government. They claim that temperance cannot be enforced by legal enactments, and that there should be a wide distinction between the action of law upon selling liquor and its abuse by individuals. Drunkenness, say they, should be severely punished, and they add that the punishment of drunkenness is the only prevention of that mischievous propensity.

The German-Americans of the Western States are in a very large majority Republicans. There, they are in harmony with the progressive spirit of this country in relation to political affairs. In some of the Eastern States the reverse obtains. The difference between the two sections is, that while prohibition entire, as in Massachusetts, and partial, as in New-York, ranges a multitude of the German-American voters on the side of the Democracy, in the other the absence of prohibition ranges them almost as a unit by the side of the Republicans. The fact is as clear as it is unfortunate. We are not going to discuss prohibition *per se* in this place, but may be permitted to ask whether it is reasonable that our German-American friends turn aside from all that is good of Republican principles, and give their support to abuses which in their hearts they cannot but condemn, for the sake of opposing one of the theories with which the Republican Party has here and there identified itself. Nay, may it not be asked in what connection that opposition, which they have a perfect right to use and to agitate, is best conducted—in or out of the ranks by which the Excise law was fought for and by which it is sustained.

The German-American element of this country is essentially loyal. Its war record is gloriously patriotic. It has no sympathy with repudiation, no affiliation with the doctrines which are preached by **PENDLETON** or by **HORATIO SEYMOUR**. The key-notes of **GRANT'S** Administration—the call for peace, the fulfilling of national obligations to the full extent, both in letter and spirit, the fostering of general happiness and prosperity, all find a response in its heart. It is lamentable that all this should be ignored, as practically it is, by extensive adherence to a party which is committed to diametrically opposite ideas. If the repeal of the Excise law is to be agitated, well and good. Whatever course or shape that agitation may take is not now the question. But it is a matter of very deep regret that it should be suffered to interpose between the people and the reforms in our *personnel* and manner of government in this City and elsewhere, which good citizens are laboring to effect.

The Thanksgiving Proclamation is not in any sense a State paper, but it is always made the vehicle of communicating an official summary of our national position in the last quarter of the year. The President on this occasion has nothing but causes of gratitude to which it is necessary to invite our attention. Health, good crops, and a fair measure of prosperity are blessings for which any people may well turn aside from the eager press of life, and manifest their gratitude and rejoicing. We may all, without distinction of party, be heartily glad to remember that "harmony and fraternal intercourse restored, are obliterating the marks of the past conflict and estrangement." The President's brief document is one of good news, and it will be received everywhere with a cordial hope that future years may carry with them no darker records for the page of history.

Reforms in the Board of Education.

The report of the Committee appointed by the Board of Education on Sept. 15 to examine the entire public school system, with a view to a reduction of expenses, has already been printed in our columns.

It contains many common-sense recommendations. The important matter which the **TIMES** has so repeatedly urged on the Board—the founding of a daily normal school—receives at length a proper consideration. The Committee very properly recommend it on the ground of economy. It is well known that many of the schools have what are called "supplementary classes," where the older scholars are trained to be teachers. These classes are exceedingly inadequate as training schools, and they are very expensive, inasmuch as, while some contain as many as fifty pupils, others have but nine or ten, and yet each must employ a competent teacher. There are some fifty-four of these "classes," with a total of about 400 scholars in attendance. In all probability, the extra expense for these various teachers is treble that of a well-conducted normal school. But still the Committee show that they do not apprehend the full importance of a training school, such as that at Oswego, when they recommend its formation because it will secure "uniformity of teaching." What is wanted now in our schools is not uniform teaching, but better teaching. There are comparatively few of our City primary school teachers who know anything of the latest improvements in this difficult profession.

The old idea that "any one will do for a primary teacher" is quite obsolete. There is probably no one department of instruction where so much ingenuity and invention careful training and care are needed as in the teaching of the youngest classes. If any one will compare the parrot-like repetitions in our ordinary ward primary schools, where a pupil seldom employs any faculty except senseless memory, with the ingenious efforts of a skillful "object teacher" to draw out all the powers of a child, and to connect memory with system and imagination, he will understand the differences between the old and new systems of teaching young children. The object of a normal school is to introduce these reforms into our public instruction.

The Committee seem to have an intelligent appreciation of these improvements in teaching, when they recommend that that most abstract of studies, *grammar*, should be confined to the higher schools, while it should be taught orally in the younger classes, and by "writing out ungrammatical sentences" for the scholars to correct. They properly object to the excessive memorizing of our schools, especially in history, and recommend physical geography as preceding political. Their advice, too, is sound that mathematical instruction should be confined to elementary principles. Among all the methods they have suggested of economy, we are glad that they do not recommend cutting down the teachers' salaries. Of all useful professions, this is certainly the poorest paid.

The Question of Domicile.

The question of domicile, which is involved in the Gilman case, now on trial in the Supreme Court before Judge **BARNARD**, is often a very doubtful one, because it rests so entirely upon the intention of the party, which is generally to be arrived at only by reasoning from his actions; and very often one intention may be fairly inferred from one set of actions, while an opposite one may with equal fairness be inferred from other circumstances.

Mr. **GILMAN** was a merchant, doing business in this City for thirty years. He purchased houses in Brooklyn to live in; he built a family tomb in Greenwood, in which he buried several of his family, and where he expected to be buried himself; and he described himself, in a codicil to his will, as of New-York. These are facts from which it may be fairly inferred that his intention was to domicile himself in this State. On the other hand, he retained his family residence in Maine, where he had lived before he came to New-York, and visited it for several months every year; and he once voted in Maine. These facts are not without force, as showing that he intended to keep his domicile in the latter State.

The case is not unlike a case which was recently before the Courts in England, in which the question was whether the domicile of a man was in Scotland or in the Island of Jersey. He had lived in Jersey with his family for twenty-five years, had had the bodies of two of his children, who had died in France, reinterred in Jersey in ground which he had bought for the purpose, and had expressed himself as being domiciled in Jersey. But he was Scotch by birth; had refused to buy land in Jersey because he did not like its laws; he had been often to Scotland, and was intending to go again, when he died; he had great love for Scotland and anything Scotch, and was repeatedly heard to say that he was the Chief of his clan, and so forth. Here were facts from which opposite intentions might fairly be inferred. The Court, in that case, inferred that the domicile was in Jersey, and with entire propriety, doubtless.

There are so many men in this country who take a very great interest in and have a great affection for everything that pertains to some country over the sea, in which they formerly had their domicile, who are none the less as thoroughly domiciled among us as if they had been born here, that to us the question seems more one-sided than it might well appear where society is not so largely made up of emigrants. In the Gilman case, however, the facts seem to have been doubtful enough to lead the Courts in Maine to sustain the theory of the party still being domiciled there, though he had been for thirty years a New-York merchant.

Political Accidents—Franklin Pierce.

Mr. **PIERCE** was more emphatically a "political accident" than Presidents **VAN BUREN** and **POLK** before him. This phrase was originally applied by **TRISTRAM BURGESS**, of Rhode Island, in the House of Representatives, to **MARTIN VAN BUREN**. It was an accident—the sudden death of **DE WITT CLINTON**, in February, 1828—that gave **VAN BUREN** his prominence in the predominant Jackson party of that time. Had **CLINTON** lived, he would have been **JACKSON'S** Premier in the Cabinet and his successor in the Presidency. His decease made **VAN BUREN** the great man of New-York, and the "anointed successor" of **JACKSON**; the latter beyond all dispute, after he had fomented and brought to an explosion the quarrel between **JACKSON** and **CALHOUN** in the Spring of 1831.

In a debate in the House of Representatives on the appropriation to pay **JOHN RANDOLPH** for his mission to St. Petersburg, (as Envoy *very* extraordinary, since he never saw the Emperor or his capital,) **CHURCHILL C. CAMBRELING**, of New-York, the "premonitory symptom" of **VAN BUREN**, twitted old **TRISTRAM BURGESS** as a bald eagle, or some other bird of prey. **BURGESS** had had his own passages at arms with **RANDOLPH** in Congress, and ultimately to the complete discomfiture of **RANDOLPH**, and was of course prepared for his inferior assailant, **CAMBRELING**, as **RANDOLPH'S** friend. He retorted upon the latter that "an eagle in his pride of place was once hawked at by a mousing owl," and then, changing the figure with sarcastic effect, said that the gentleman from New-York was but the qualifying adjective to the Secretary of State, (**VAN BUREN**,) who was himself "a political accident."

The next Democratic accident was **JAMES K. POLK**, who came in between **VAN BUREN** and **CASS** at Baltimore in 1844. Both he and **VAN BUREN** made better Presidents than the third accident whose decease we now record. Mr. **PIERCE** came in after the Convention had failed to unite on **BUCHANAN, MARCY, CASS** and **DICKINSON** at Baltimore in 1852. He was inferior to all of them in ability and public service; but he was a new and almost unknown man, and by the split in the Whig Party between the friends of **FILLMORE, SEWARD** and **WEBSTER**, and with the prestige of the Compromise measures of 1850, his election was placed beyond reasonable doubt from the very start.

Mr. **PIERCE**, having come into the Presidency with an overwhelming majority, might have made a great and memorable Administration, if the stuff had been in him. But he was essentially a weak man, although he had the good sense to constitute a reasonably strong Cabinet. Mr. **MARCY** was Secretary of State; Mr. **GUTHRIE**, of the Treasury, and **JEFFERSON DAVIS**, of War. He respected **MARCY** and **GUTHRIE**, and feared **DAVIS**, who ruled the War Department, and shaped the civil administration with a rod of iron. Unfortunately, **STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS**, ambitious, impulsive, and lacking the foresightedness of true statesmanship, which he subsequently acquired by experience, entered the lists for the succession, and mounted the unfortunate hobby of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. His Kansas-Nebraska bill was forced through the Senate, and rushed through the House of Representatives. Its success fired the anti-slavery sentiment of the North; it disgusted, everywhere, the old Whig friends of **HENRY CLAY**, the author of the Missouri Compromise of 1821, and it gave rise to the Republican Party. This party was practically in a majority in the House of Representatives before the Presidential term of Mr. **PIERCE** expired. They interposed no factious opposition to the ordinary administration of national affairs, but they caused the President to go out of office with little credit to himself, leaving a legacy of trouble to his successor, **BUCHANAN**, growing out of the Kansas question. This finally brought *his* Administration into universal execration, and the country into a war for the maintenance of its own unity

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"Editorial Notice, One Time, Sixty-two Dollars."

FISK, Jr., as well as **GEORGE G. BARNARD** Justice, &c., has at last secured an organ. Hereafter the public will know where to look for authentic statements from both the great financier and the incomparable judge.

Any communication from **FISK** to the public through the *Sun* will, we doubt not, be read in all the bar rooms, brothels and cockpits of the City, where "the *Sun* shines for all at only two cents," with the liveliest interest.

But the experience of Mayor **HALL** should remind **FISK** that light from **DANA'S** *Sun*, like all luxuries in these times, is expensive.

> PUBLICATION OFFICE OF THE SUN,
> NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1869.
>
> *A. O. Hall, Esq.:*
>
> DEAR SIR: What may I depend upon to-morrow in relation to funds? I am sorely pressed, and shall deem your promised assistance a great favor. Very truly yours,
>
> I. W. ENGLAND, Publisher.
> NO. 13 WEST FORTY-SECOND STREET,
> Oct. 4, 1869.
>
> *To the Editor of the Herald:*
>
> Oblige me by inserting in your paper the following copy of a receipt, the original of which I shall present to the Historical Society:
>
> NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1869.
> Hon. A. OAKEY HALL—
> To the *Sun*, Dr.
> For advertising in *Daily Sun*, one time, EDITORIAL NOTICE, $62 00
> Received payment,
> J. J. REDMOND,
> for the *Sun* Association.
>
> I wish thereby to acquaint the Press throughout the Union that there is one newspaper in the City, and after much journalistic and public experience, I am able to add, with pleasure, only one, which will, as appears from the receipt, accept money for an editorial notice. The knowledge by people out of the City of that fact, so perfectly understood here, however, must do much toward causing the attacks or compliments of the *Sun* to be properly appreciated.
>
> A. OAKEY HALL.

This brief correspondence shows clearly that the payment of money secures editorial notice in the *Sun*, while the attacks on the President show that to refuse the editor an office will secure the same result. There is this difference, however: those who pay money must pay daily,—"Editorial notice, one time, $62." But the refusal of an office is a continuing consideration and secures constant attention. Consequently the public is favored with a daily current of abuse of the President, more indecent, malicious and disgraceful than anything before seen from a paper pretending to be respectable.

"What may I depend on to-morrow for funds; I am sorely pressed," says the publisher. "I believe there is no person of any prominence in the party whose appointment would give greater general satisfaction than mine," says **DANA** in his application to the President for the position of Collector at this port." [See letter Jan. 6, 1866.]

A President who does not so dispose of his offices as "to enlist an able editor or two in such a way as to make them the hearty defender of his good acts and the shrewd apologist of his inevitable blunders, is a fool," says **DANA**. (See the *Sun*, Oct. 7.)

"Editorial Notice, one time, $62," says the Treasurer's receipt.

Why do not Judges **LOTT** and **GILBERT** take the hint! and walk up to the Captain's office? Look at **FISK**. He is sharp; he knows.

"Editorial Notice, one time, $62."

The Commercial Convention which meets at Louisville next Tuesday will unquestionably, like its Memphis predecessor, do a good work in reconstructing Southern commerce, reviving Southern industry and developing Southern manufacturing and mining. Nor is this all. Beyond its material influence, the Convention will help to bind South and North together again in the strong bonds of common interests and sympathies. Northern and Southern capital, energy, industry and experience will join hands in developing the resources of the South, and in pushing to success the great rail and river improvements which she needs for the full employment of her productive energies. The Memphis Convention last Spring was, in every way, of great benefit—political, social, financial, commercial—to the whole country; and, as the Louisville Convention is but the adjourned session of the other, its labors are likely to be still more fruitful. The Pacific Railroad, the Mississippi levees, the coolie question, and the European grain routes, are among the general questions we may look to see discussed, besides the interests of special trades and enterprises.

The career of the *Hornet* is scarcely worth a line, except as affording a practical example of the course invariably pursued by this Government in relation to international questions. We do not allow privateers to escape from our ports, or to take coal and refit in them, and if England had adopted the same policy toward us we should have been spared much loss and she much danger. The officers of the *Hornet* are to be prosecuted for piracy. The ship is detained at Wilmington. Thus a nefarious cruise is soon brought to an ignoble end. And now, why could not something of the same kind have happened to **LAIRD'S** *Alabama*?

It must be a pleasant thing to live in Peru. No one can be quite certain when he goes out in the morning whereabouts his house and family will be when he returns. In that transitory scene there may only be a huge chasm where he last bade adieu to his wife, or a mile or two of mummies thrown up from subterranean depths. Such events have happened, as General **KILPATRICK** could testify. We hear now that there has been another earthquake in this region—nay, a series of earthquakes, which probably is not yet concluded. On one part of the coast the sea fell sixteen feet, and afterward, without any explanation, rose ten feet above its ordinary level. Besides commonplace incidents of this kind—and the Peruvians are always walking, sitting, or sleeping on the edge of an earthquake—there has been a great crisis in political affairs. Somebody has been imprisoned and let loose again. This tremendous event has naturally created much excitement in a community accustomed of late only to the dull monotony of volcanic disturbances. When a vast cataclysm happens three or four times a week any change is welcome. We do not find that the revolution makes great progress. The insurgent was an editor, and he was set at large to prepare his report of the next earthquake. If we cannot quite say that the country is once more at peace, we may hope that Peruvian tranquility, which is all that the people ever expect, is fully restored.

We learn by the cable that Rev. **FREDERICK TEMPLE**, D. D., has been preferred to the Bishopric of Exeter. A better appointment could not have been made, and it will greatly tend to strengthen Mr. **GLADSTONE** in the estimation of many thousands of his supporters. The new Bishop is the well-known Head Master of Rugby School—only a little less famous than Dr. **ARNOLD** himself, the highest type of "schoolmaster" that the world has yet seen. Dr. **TEMPLE** tried from the first to carry on Dr. **ARNOLD'S** great work, and although he has only held the appointment about ten years, he has been rewarded with a large measure of success. In the See of Exeter he will find a greater, although a widely different, field for his labors. The deceased Bishop had given no practical attention to the affairs of his diocese for years past, but Dr. **TEMPLE**, who is only in his forty-eighth year—a young man for a Bishop—will impart new vigor and energy to his clergy. If all Mr. **GLADSTONE'S** ecclesiastical preferment is conducted in the spirit which suggested this appointment, the Church of England, no less than the people at large, will have much reason to be grateful to him. Dr. **TEMPLE'S** theological views—(he was one of the writers of *Essays and Reviews*)—will doubtless expose him to harsh criticism from the *Record* party, but that was never potent in the Church, and its influence has been growing less and less for years past.

The first of the Autumn meetings of the Boston Board of Trade has been made the occasion of presenting to that body a set of strong resolutions on the resumption of specie payments. These resolutions, offered by Mr. **J. S. ROPES**, declare that no time should be lost in withdrawing gradually from circulation "those paper promises which now pass for money," until the volume of those still outstanding shall be reduced to a point at which par redemption may be safely undertaken; and that the surplus revenue of the Government should be employed in "canceling its overdue and dishonored promises," rather than in buying up at a premium those bonds which are not due. They further demand stringent legislation to prevent the national banks from "continuing in their present state of expansion," which prevents all hopes of resuming specie payments. And, in fine, it is averred that the "mere permission" to fund legal-tender notes at par in four per cent. bonds would bring about such reduction in their volume as would "in due time and without disturbance or convulsion raise their value to par with coin." These resolutions were referred to a committee, with Mr. ROPES as Chairman; and we may therefore expect before long to find them made the text of an elaborate report, fortified by facts and figures.

Prominent among those cities of the South which are rapidly recovering from the disastrous effects of the war is Savannah, Ga. Its public spirited citizens appreciate and are now availing themselves of the unusual facilities afforded by its excellent harbor, and the commercial importance of the port is consequently being rapidly increased, as appears from the fact that its receipts and shipments of cotton of the present crop have thus far this season been nearly double those of New-Orleans. It is a matter for congratulation that the citizens of so many cities and towns in the South are now looking eagerly to an increase in their commercial and manufacturing facilities, and that so much is being done by the Southerners themselves to advance the material interests of the Southern people.

STATE POLITICS.

Republican nominations for the Senate have been made as follows; Fifteenth District, Truman G. Younglove; Eighteenth District, Morris Winslow; Nineteenth District, Daniel B. Goodwin; Twenty-first District, William H. Brand; Twenty-second District, George N. Kennedy; Twenty-fourth District, Orlow W. Chapman; Twenty-fifth District, William B. Woodin; Thirty-second District, Allen D. Scott. There is much dissatisfaction in the Thirty-second District, and a new Convention has been called. The nomination was made by only a portion of the Convention.

Hon. TRUMAN G. YOUNGLOVE, who has been nominated for the Senate in the Fifteenth District, was Speaker of the last Assembly. Hon. CHARLES STANFORD, of Schenectady, held the position last year.

Hon. WALTER L. SESSIONS has published a card in which he says he would not accept a nomination for Senator in the Thirty-second District. He urges union for the sake of promoting Republican principles, and expresses the opinion that the district would be well represented by either of the three gentlemen who have been prominently mentioned. Mr. SCOTT, who was nominated by that portion of the late Convention which remained after the bolt, expresses a willingness to submit his claims to the approaching Convention. The only difficulty now in the way seems to be the irregular and unauthorized call for a Convention at Dunkirk.

The Republican Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Senator in the Eleventh District, was postponed on account of the storm, and will be held in Hudson, on Wednesday next.

Hon. WILLIAM B. WOODIN, Republican candidate for Senator in the Twenty-fifth District, was a member of the Assembly in 1855. He is the present Surrogate of Cayuga County, having been three times chosen to this responsible office. STEPHEN K. WILLIAMS, of Wayne County, has been the Senator from this district for three terms. This year the nomination was conceded to Cayuga County, and has been conferred upon a gentleman deservedly popular in his county and district.

The Republican candidate for Senator in the Nineteenth District, DANIEL B. GOODWIN, of Sangerfield, has been for many years Cashier of the National Bank of Waterville, and is the Vice-President of the Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna Valley Railroad Company.

The Democrats have nominated WILLIAM CAULDWELL for the Senate in the Ninth District, A. BLEECKER BANKS in the Thirteenth, JOSIAH BLOOD in the Fifteenth District, GEORGE H. SANFORD in the Nineteenth District, CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD in the Twenty-first District, and JONAS K. BUTTON in the Thirty-second District.

The Democratic Convention for the Twelfth Senatorial District met in Troy on Wednesday, and appointed a committee of three from Rensselaer, and two from Washington County, to nominate a candidate. They then adjourned *sine die*.

The Utica *Observer* says that CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, of Cazenovia, the Democratic candidate for Senator in the Twenty-first District, is a young man of sterling worth, and it expresses the wish that he could be elected. The Albany *Argus* also expresses its regrets at the prospects of his defeat.

The Democrats of the Thirty-second District again nominated LORENZO MORRIS for the Senate at their late Convention in Dunkirk. He, however, declined, and recommended the nomination of JONAS K. BUTTON, of Cattaraugus County. The Convention thereupon unanimously nominated Mr. BUTTON.

Among the Republican nominations for Justices of the Supreme Court are the following: Fourth District, A. B. JAMES; Fifth District, CHARLES H. DOOLITTLE; Seventh District, CHAS. C. DWIGHT, for the long term, and also for the unexpired term of the late HENRY WELLES, Eighth District, CHARLES DANIELS for the long term, and JOHN L. TALCOTT for the short term. The Democrats have nominated CALVIN E. PRATT in the Second District, and THEODORE MILLER in the Third District.

Judge DWIGHT, who has been unanimously nominated for Supreme Judge in the Seventh District by the Republicans, was appointed by Governor FENTON to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge WELLES. Speaking of him the Auburn *News* says: "A brilliant war record, combined with rare executive abilities developed in his management of municipal affairs during the occupation of New-Orleans by the Government forces in the late rebellion, added to his already honorable record for ability and impartiality as Judge of the Supreme Court, give him a prestige which may well redound to the honor of the district over which he is so unanimously called upon to preside."

Hon. CHARLES J. FOLGER will probably be renominated for the Senate in the Twenty-sixth District, as the delegates from Ontario and Seneca Counties are instructed to support him. The Convention will meet at Geneva on Saturday.

The Republican Convention for the Eleventh Senatorial District is to be held in Hudson on Wednesday next. It was adjourned from Poughkeepsie on Wednesday last on account of the storm. The Democratic Convention meets in Poughkeepsie on Monday.

Cornelius ESSELSTYNE, Esq., of Hudson, and not General SHARPE, of Kingston, represents the Twelfth District in the Republican State Central Committee.

Hon. HOMER A. NELSON has published a card in the Albany *Argus*, in which he says he never bought or sold a dollar of gold in his life, never made or lost a dollar in gold speculations, and was never engaged in any gold speculation. He says this to contradict statements to the contrary, which have been published, and certainly it is sufficiently emphatic and circumstantial to answer its purpose.

The Democrats of Suffolk County have nominated D. B. STRAIGHT for the Assembly.

The Republicans of Onondaga County have made the following nominations for county officers: For Surrogate, CYRUS SWEET; Treasurer, Lieutenant GEORGE H. GILBERT; Justice of Sessions, JAMES LITTLE.

The Republicans of Cayuga County have nominated WILLIAM B. MILLS for District-Attorney, HORACE T. COOK for Treasurer, MORRIS M. OLMSTED for Superintendent of the Poor, AMZI WOOD for Special County Judge, HOWELL B. CONVERSE for Justice of Sessions, and LLOYD SLADE, ANDREW URE and WILLIAM WATSON for Coroners.

In Niagara County the Republicans have nominated the following county ticket; Sheriff, OSCAR E. MANN; County Judge, HIRAM GARDNER; Treasurer, HIRAM BENEDICT; Justice of Sessions, RENSSELAER WARD; Coroner, MILTON ROBINSON.

Hon. WILLIAM M. ELY has been nominated for the Assembly by the Republicans of Broome County. The Republicans of Herkimer County have nominated DANIEL A. NORTHRUP, and the Democrats of Suffolk County have nominated BAINBRIDGE D. STREIGHT.

The Republicans of the Third Judicial Convention will hold their Convention, to nominate a candidate, in Albany on Wednesday next.

AMUSEMENTS.

Operatic.

"ROBERT LE DIABLE" AT THE ACADEMY.

Pandemonium itself can scarcely excel the extraordinary imitation of it which the genius of MEYERBEER has devised in "Robert le Diable." There was nothing like it before its production, nor has there been anything like it since. For all the composers who have attempted to enter the same field, even down to the latest, M. GOUNOD, are weak and tame compared with the infernal numbers of "Robert." No wonder that the excitable Parisians who, having no strong prejudices against sin, might be expected to look with a tolerant eye upon its incarnation, went into raptures over a work so delightfully wicked, so unprecedentedly satanic. No wonder such a felicitous effort enriched LUBBERT, and made the fortune of VERON. The laughter of fiends, much talked of in poetry and romance, was here absolutely projected into melody. The forbidden fruit enjoyed by wicked nuns and long a favorite topic of the Parisian fancy, was here brought into a relief that seemed positive reality. The magnificence of the pageantry, the masses of red and black and gold and steel proper to devils and knights in the time of the abandoned *Count Robert*, the lovely figures rising from their graves to leap voluptuously about in the moonlight, the too fascinating sinners whose crime invested them with a piquancy unknown to ordinary *coryphées*, the crowds of mingling warriors, demons and angels, the latter typified at least in the sweetness and purity of *Alice*, all these attractions set forth with his utmost cunning by the composer's massive orchestration, his surprises and unique combinations, and his unsurpassed feeling for dramatic effect, set Paris wild, and no wonder. The opera combined, as some one has since said, German thoughtfulness, French vivacity and Italian brilliancy. The melodies were equal to ROSSINI's, the supernaturalism to WEBER's. In a word, MEYERBEER became suddenly famous, and it was to "Robert" that he owed his renown. Undoubtedly, wonderful pains were taken with the piece. It had every advantage that long-repeated rehearsals, scenic display, and lavish expenditures on costumes and orchestra could give it, and it warranted the outlay. The sale of a human soul to the devil for a valuable consideration, was no new story, but it had never, dramatically speaking, been so splendidly told.

As presented last night at the Academy of Music for the benefit of artists whose misfortunes entitle them to sympathy and consideration, the performance of "Robert" might fairly claim immunity from any very strict critical tests; and yet it is but just to say that, even if subjected to such an ordeal, the result would by no means be unfavorable. In truth the opera was in some respects better rendered than any that this company have before given us. Either through the fatality that sometimes attends such undertakings, or through a laudable desire to show that they intrinsically deserve better success than they have met, the performance was, in parts, a very pleasing, and, with some drawbacks, probably inseparable from giving so great a work for a solitary occasion, it was also an even and careful one. Mme. FAUSCHETTI was better in *Alice* than in any *rôle* we have seen her attempt. Mlle. BLEAU executed the brilliant music of *Isabelle*, and especially the famous cavatina, with great precision. M. TABARDI acted and sung with spirit and power in *Robert*. M. GIRREBEUCK was more at home in *Raimbaut* than in some other of his impersonations witnessed here, and M. TASSON was as fiendlike and sepulchral as he could possibly be in *Bertram*. Much need not be said of the chorus or ballet, other than that their efforts were very much what, on such an occasion, might have been expected. The *ensemble* was, however, certainly superior to what might have been expected; and the audience separated well pleased with everything save that a company embracing so considerable a share of real merit should, through various untoward circumstances, have met in New-York with such indifferent encouragement.

A *matinée* is announced for to-day, when "Lucie de Lammermoor" will be sung with a fine cast, and when it is to be hoped there will be a numerous attendance. This performance will also be for the benefit of the artists, who really need the assistance it is intended to afford, and we, therefore, bespeak for their appeal a general response from the public.

Announcements of the Day.

The second grand Carlotta Patti *matinée* takes place to-day at Steinway Hall. Miss BATEMAN acts in "Leah" at Booth's, where "Enoch Arden" will be played to-night. HERMANN, foremost of prestidigitateurs, occupies the Academy of Music this evening. The usual *matinées* will occur at most of the other theatres.

PERSONAL.

F. A. P. BARNARD, President of Columbia College, resumed his duties yesterday. He has been traveling in Europe with a view to procuring scientific improvements for this College. In a brief address he congratulated the students on the new system which was inaugurated last term.

We are happy to announce that the services of Dr. CHARLES JEWETT have been secured for two months to lecture in New-York and vicinity, commencing the 18th of October.

Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN, the pianist, sails from Brest for New-York on Saturday, Oct. 9.

Colonel E. Z. C. JUDSON, (Ned Buntline,) has prepared new lectures entitled, "A Year in California and Nevada," "Utah, Salt Lake City and the Mormons as They Are," and "Temperance on the Prohibition Platform," which he will deliver in this City and vicinity during the coming season.

The *Home Journal* of this week says: "More distinguished people, we believe, are seen during a given time at BRENTANO's cosy and well-stocked store in Broadway than in any other place of business in the City. During a half-hour we spent there, the other afternoon, turning over the leaves of some new London periodicals, we met Lord ADARE, His Honor Mayor HALL, JAMES MCHENRY, the wealthy capitalist; JAMES PARTON, 'Fanny Fern,' WILLIAM B. ASTOR, AUGUSTIN DALY, MACDONALD, the sculptor; one of the editors of *Appleton's Journal*, and 'Josh Billings.' All of these people are BRENTANO's regular customers, and some of them among his most profitable patrons."

Mr. EDWARDS PIERREPONT, United States District Attorney, positively contradicts the report that he said he intended to resign his position, during a private Republican caucus at Syracuse.

The Countess DE FAVERNEY, of France; Hon. W. W. EVANS, of New-Rochelle; Hon. A. C. COVENTRY, of Chicago, and General CHARLES A. WHITTIER, of the United States Army, are at the Albemarle Hotel. GEORGE PEABODY RUSSELL, Esq., of Salem; Hon. D. MCCARTHY, of Syracuse, and Colonel H. L. MCCOMB, of Delaware, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel; Judge JEWETT, of Ohio; Hon. JOHN GARDNER, of Norwalk, and Hon. L. DOUILLARD, of Buffalo, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Colonel B. C. BUTLER, of Luzerne, is at the Westmoreland Hotel. Hon. A. MONROE, of Syracuse; Hon. B. NATHAN, of San Francisco; Hon. A. T. SHEPERD, of Michigan; S. WOODWARD, of Cincinnati; Hon. J. T. ROBINSON, of Washington; E. PETERSON, Esq., of St. Louis, and A. S. MANN, of Rochester, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

The Minister from Hayti.

A day or two ago a telegram, purporting to have come from Port-au-Prince through Havana, appeared in a City paper, stating that Hon. GIDEON H. HOLLISTER, late United States Minister to Hayti, had been appointed as representative of the latter Government to Washington, in place of Mons. E. LAROCHE, the present Minister. Upon the very best authority we are enabled to give an unqualified contradiction to this report. Mr. HOLLISTER has arrived at his home in Litchfield, Conn.

The Predicted Flood.

The flood prophecied by Mr. SAXBY, of the English Navy, did not occur yesterday, although there was a very high tide. The merchants in South and West streets had removed their goods from cellars and wharves along the river front, to avoid loss from the anticipated submergence of those places, and the river thieves were on the alert to pick up such articles as might be set afloat. All these precautions and preparations went for naught, as the streets and cellars were not overflowed. The prophecy of the English naval officer with regard to the flood, it may be proper to state, was intended to apply to London, not New-York.

CURRENT NOTES.

The Committee appointed by the Albany Common Council to confer with the descendants of General SCHUYLER with reference to the erection of a monument to the memory of the Revolutionary patriot, are expected to report soon. The Albany *Argus* hopes that a bronze statue, to be placed in the new City Park, will be decided upon.

Hon. HORACE GREELEY, in a letter to an editor in Arkansas, contends that long-continued rebel disfranchisement is impossible. There is, he says, a more excellent way, and the Republicans must pioneer it; nothing is safer than magnanimity.

Governor BAKER, of Indiana, has published an appeal for pecuniary assistance for the sufferers from the late explosion at the State Fair. Many families have been rendered destitute.

A New-Orleans paper says that whatever could be done in the way of racing, racquette, dancing and amateur theatricals at the Fair Grounds in that city was accomplished on Sunday last for the benefit of a church.

The Bishop of Toronto has designated Sunday, Oct. 25, as a day of public thanksgiving for the bountiful harvest with which the Province has been favored.

The Masons of the Province of Quebec contemplate the establishment of a Grand Lodge for the Province. At present they are under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Canada, which is the regulating and governing body throughout Ontario and Quebec. Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick each has its own separate Grand Lodge, working, however, in full harmony with the Grand Lodge of Canada.

JOHN LUSING died in Warsaw, Ind., on Tuesday, aged 105 years. Of course he cast his first vote for WASHINGTON, and of course he cast his last vote for GRANT. All these old gentlemen do.

The Sacramento *Union*, speaking of Hon. F. F. LOW, the new Minister to China, says: "He made a better than average Governor, and it was the mistake of his life, and a mistake of his party as well, that he was not renominated for the office in 1867. Had he been, the State would now be Republican."

General ROBERT TOOMBS, who has again been seriously ill at his home in Washington, Ga., is now out of danger.

The Troy *Whig* has made a calculation from which it appears that enough rain fell in Rensselaer and Albany counties on Sunday and Monday last to supply every man, woman and child upon the face of the earth with two and a half gallons of water per day for a year.

Hon. JAMES Q. SMITH, Judge for the Second Judicial Circuit of Alabama, is talked of for United States Senator.

ISAAC RICH, Esq., of Boston, promises to give $100,000 for the buildings of the new Methodist Theological Seminary in that city, provided another $100,000 is raised. Rev. Mr. CLARKE is to undertake the task as agent of the trustees.

Colonel LEVIN WOOLFORD, the Democratic candidate for State Comptroller of Maryland, is clerk of the Circuit Court of Somerset County, which office he has filled for fifteen years. He is a lawyer about 50 years of age, and has always been a Democrat.

The New-Orleans *Commercial Bulletin* condemns the idea of demanding gold payments for cotton, as impracticable.

A writer in the Cleveland *Herald* claims the National Capital for that city, because "when Canada, Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, Greenland, and all the remainder of the North American continent become a part of the Great Confederacy, Cleveland will be about midway between the four corners of population and empire." We now expect to see the St. Louis papers gravely showing in long editorials the absurdity of this claim.

Two residents of Newcastle, N. H., the Portsmouth *Chronicle* says, report that they were on the beach there at 10 o'clock on Monday night last, and that there was but one "tidal wave," which was eighteen feet high. As they saw it coming, they fled, but one fell among the rocks, to which he clung, the wave going over him. It ran 125 feet above high water mark, and in three minutes after there was no trace of it.

It is denied that General LANDER's horse, which carried him through many a hard-fought battle, is being used to draw a hack in Boston. It is being kindly cared for in New-Hampshire, where it was placed by Mrs. LANDER, with strict injunctions that it should not be submitted to hard labor.

Secretary BOUTWELL has consented to increase the amount of gold to be sold to Baltimore importers to $100,000 per week.

Hon. RUFUS DWINEL, of Bangor, Me., who died last week, was one of its wealthiest citizens, and left a remarkable will. He gave, among other bequests, $10,000, divided in different sums, to trustees to be used "purely and solely for charitable purposes;" $1,000 each to the editors of the Bangor *Whig*, to show his "appreciation of their valuable services in the good cause in which they are engaged, politically and socially," and $2,000 to a friend, in proof of his "appreciation of his friendship, and not because he needs it."

The Baltimore *American* says that the progressive wing of the Maryland Democracy was beaten in the State Convention on Thursday, and that the real meaning of the triumph of the Hunkers is opposition to all railroad improvements which do not come under the control of the Baltimore and Ohio Company.

Pah! How disgusting! Is the exclamation of every lady who indiscreetly ventures to apply the ordinary hair dyes or "colorers" or "restorers" to her whitening ringlets. Mud and tar are scarcely more abhorrent. Not so PHALON'S VITALIA OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR. Nothing defiles its freely flowing crystal. There is no sediment, no gum, no foul gas. It is harmless, and its operation perfect. What a discovery.—*Advertisement.*

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Every style of fashionable clothing, ready-made and made to order.—*Advertisement.*

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No. 129 East 17th-st., near Irving-place. Catalogues now ready of 23,000 volumes, English, French and German. New books and periodicals, foreign and home, constantly received.—*Advertisement.*

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"Pleasures Banish Pain"
At COLTON'S, 19 Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

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BEEF TEA IN THREE MINUTES!—LIEBIG'S extract of beef. Genuine! Price reduced! The right thing for family use and for invalids. J. MILHAU'S SONS, No. 183 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

T. B. BYNNER & Co., 189 Broadway, New-York watches and jewelry at wholesale.—*Advertisement.*

APPETIZER, TONIC, NUTRIENT, INVIGORATOR—HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.—*Advertisement.*

GENT'S HATS.—Elegant Fall styles at VAIL'S, No. [illegible]—*Advertisement.*

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THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

The NEW-YORK TIMES of to-morrow, Oct. 10, will contain a page or more of literary matter of interest and value, including a pleasant and readable story.

Editorial comments on the questions, political and social, of the hour.

A full and entertaining account from our own reporters of the great races of to-day at Jerome Park.

The Drama at Home and Abroad; personal and general notes.

Telegraphic news from all parts of the world.

The latest and most interesting mail news from Europe, together with letters from our own correspondents.

Besides a good variety of miscellaneous reading matter.

The SUNDAY TIMES is the best, cheapest, and most widely-circulated Sunday newspaper in this City and vicinity. Consequently it is one of the best advertising mediums that business men can select. Advertisements for the Sunday edition should be sent into the TIMES PUBLICATION OFFICE as early on Saturday evening as possible, to insure proper classification.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of news from all parts of the United States up to the latest moment, with such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad and for European subscribers.

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MARRIED.

BOYD—WARREN.—On Wednesday evening, Oct. 6, at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., JOHN BOYD, Jr., to MARIA L. WARREN, both of this City.

CARRYL—WETMORE.—On Wednesday, Oct. 6, by Rev. William Adams, D. D., CHARLES E. CARRYL to MARY RUSSELL, youngest daughter of A. R. Wetmore, Esq.

CRAWFORD—MALLORY.—At Princes Bay, S. I., on Thursday, Oct. 7, by Rev. John A. Todd, D. D., HENRY T. CRAWFORD, of New-York, to LILLIE T., daughter of John C. Mallory, Esq.

FARNSWORTH—NEWCOMB.—At Shawmut Church, Boston, on Wednesday, Oct. 6, by Rev. W. H. H. Murray, EZRA FARNSWORTH, Jr., of this City, to Miss LEILA F., daughter of John J. Newcomb, Esq., of Boston.

FRALEIGH—EXTON.—On Thursday, Oct. 7, at Plainfield, N. J., by Rev. Henry L. Teller, CHAS. P. FRALEIGH to KATE W., daughter of Jos. Exton, Esq., of Clinton, N. J.

HILL—BEARDSLEY.—On Saturday, May 29, by Rev. James Thompson, Pastor of the United Presbyterian Church, West 25th-st., assisted by Rev. John Ewing, of Philadelphia, GEORGE T. HILL to MATTIE R., eldest daughter of J. A. Beardsley, all of this City.

JONES—COFFIN.—At St. Paul's Church, Concord, N. H., on Wednesday, Oct. 6, by Rev. J. H. Eames, D. D., Rev. HENRY L. JONES, Rector of Christ Church, Fitchburg, Mass., to SARAH E., daughter of the late Samuel Coffin, of Concord, N. H.

KIRBY—ROWLAND.—At Glenmore Chittenham, Penn., on Thursday, Oct. 7, by Rev. W. D. M. Shearman, Rev. REYNOLD ULARVIN KIRBY to VIRGINIA, daughter of Benjamin Rowland, Esq.

MANSFIELD—ARCHER.—At Nyack, on the Hudson, on Wednesday, Oct. 6, by Rev. F. L. Patton, assisted by Rev. L. Delos Mansfield, JOHN L. MANSFIELD, Esq., of New-York City, to Mrs. JULIA F. ARCHER, of the former place.

MATTISON—GRIMSTEED.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 6, by Rev. Samuel Hanson Cox, D. D., JANSEN B. MATTISON, M. D., of Chester, N. J., to MARY BUTLER, youngest daughter of the late Henry Grimsteed, of Brooklyn, N. Y. No cards.

MUNGER—DENIKE.—At Trinity Church, on Thursday, Sept. 16, by Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, W. F. MUNGER, of Cincinnati, Ohio, to EMMA A., daughter of Willitt Denike, of Rahway, N. J.

ROGERS—MERRILL.—At Trinity Chapel, on Thursday, Oct. 7, by Rev. Dr. Swope, HENRY A. ROGERS to RATIE, youngest daughter of Wm. H. Merrill, Esq., all of this City.

SEYMOUR—RUNDELL.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 7, by Rev. E. Seymour, assisted by Rev. Charles E. Knox, GEORGE M. SEYMOUR to ANNA H., daughter of James H. Rundell, Esq., all of the above place.

SHIPMAN—ROBERTS.—On Thursday, Oct. 7, at the Prospect Hill Reformed Church in 85th st., by Rev. Dr. McL. Quackenbush, assisted by Rev. Dr. Wells, of Brooklyn, JAMES D. SHIPMAN to JESSIE ROBERTS, second daughter of Edward Roberts, Esq., all of this City.

STACEY—WEYMAN.—On Thursday, Oct. 7, at the Church of St. John Baptist, by Rev. Robt. G. Quennell, WILLIAM W. STACEY, of Aubrey Farm, near Geneva, N. Y., to ELLEN N., eldest daughter of the late Abner N. Weyman, of New-York.

TUCKER—LEWIS.—In Ithaca, N. Y., on Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1869, by Rev. O. H. Warren, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. J. CAMPTON TUCKER, of New-Orleans, La., to Miss LIZZIE LEWIS, of Ithaca, N. Y. No cards.

WOODWARD—SMITH.—On Thursday, Oct. 7, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., THOMAS WOODWARD, Jr., to Miss EMMA E. SMITH, all of this City. No cards.

DIED.

BANKS.—On Thursday night, Oct. 7, MARIA A., wife of William Banks.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 147 East 34th-st.

BROLLY.—On Thursday evening, Oct. 7, Mrs. ELIZABETH BROLLY, widow of the late William C. Brolly, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of her son, James C., and of her son-in-law, William J. Davison, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 232 West 24th-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

DUNN.—On Thursday, Oct. 7, JUDITH ELIZABETH ROGERS, wife of Professor Nathaniel Dunn, in the 64th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her son, N. Gano Dunn, No. 111 East 84th-st., on Sunday, Oct. 10, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

☞ Boston and Providence papers please copy.

FATMAN.—On Thursday morning, Oct. 7, after a short illness, at his residence, No. 88 Irving-place, JOSEPH FATMAN, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday morning, Oct. 10, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

FRAZEE.—On Wednesday, Oct. 6, ABRAHAM FRAZEE, in the 78th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 42 Charles-st., on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock.

GALE.—On Friday, Oct. 8, in the 45th year of her age, MARGARET, wife of A. H. Gale, No. 231 East 12th-st.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HOLMES.—On Friday evening, Oct. 8, ELDAD HOLMES, of the firm of Madison, Holmes & Sons.

Funeral notice hereafter.

MCCUTCHEN.—At Madison, Ga., on Thursday morning, after a few days illness, MARY REBECCA, youngest daughter of Wm. M. McCutchen, in the 19th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

POLLOCK.—On Thursday evening, Oct. 7, of Bright's disease of the kidneys, JAMES POLLOCK, late of San Francisco, Cal., in the 41st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his brother, Alexander, and brother-in-law, Andrew Fletcher, are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, Andrew Fletcher, No. 8 Van Nest-place, (Charles-st.,) on Sunday, the 10th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

☞ California papers please copy.

PURDY.—At Nyack, N. Y., on Thursday, Oct. 7, JACOB H. PURDY, aged 39 years.

Funeral on Sunday, at 1½ P. M., from his late residence, Lafayette-av., between Nostrand and Marcy avs., Brooklyn.

PHYFE.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Oct. 6, near New-Brunswick, N. J., LAUGHLIN PHYFE, in the 93d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of deceased are invited to attend the funeral from the Reformed Dutch Church corner of William and Fulton sts., in this City, on Saturday morning, 9th inst., at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment.

STEVENS.—In Poughkeepsie, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 6, HENRY H. STEVENS, in the 73d year of his age.

Funeral services on Saturday morning, at 8 o'clock, in St. Paul's Church, Poughkeepsie. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood.

SQUIRES.—On Friday, Oct. 8, after a lingering illness, JANE SQUIRES, the beloved wife of Robert Squires, in the 56th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday next, the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 135 Avenue D, without further notice.

☞ Isle of Wight papers please copy.

THOMPSON.—On Friday morning, Oct. 8, ELIZA, wife of Isaac Thompson, and daughter of the late Joseph Hall.

Funeral on Monday, at 1 o'clock, from her residence, 9th-st., corner of 4th av., Brooklyn.

WYLIE.—At Duanesburg, N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 29, ELEANOR N., wife of Rev. A. G. Wylie, aged 55 years.

OBITUARY.

At a joint meeting of the Board of Directors of the "Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society," and the "Mount Sinai Hospital of the City of New-York," held at the Temple Emanuel, on Thursday evening, Oct. 7, 1869, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased our Heavenly Father, in his infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst, in the prime of manhood, and in the zenith of his useful career, our much esteemed and beloved friend and associate, JOSEPH FATMAN, Esq., President of the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, and Treasurer of the Mount Sinai Hospital; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the sudden and unexpected demise of Mr. JOSEPH FATMAN, the above institutions have lost one of their warmest advocates, and one whose [illegible] and influence can be but inadequately [illegible] in the noble cause of charity and benevolence.

Resolved, That his simplicity and purity of character, earnestness of purpose, large sympathies, energy, and unwearied philanthropy, merit the respect of his fellow-citizens, and especially of his associates.

Resolved, That in this solemn event we humbly recognize the hand of Almighty God, and while we mourn the deep bereavement, we bow with submission to His will.

Resolved, That we tender to the sorrowing widow and children our heartfelt sympathies in their sad affliction; that we mingle our tears with theirs, and deeply mourn their loss as our own.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect the usual badge of mourning be worn for thirty days, and we attend his funeral in a body.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered in full upon the minutes of the respective societies, a copy presented to the family of our late lamented friend and brother, and published in the daily papers.

J. M. LAWRENCE,
G. M. LEVENTRITT,
P. W. FRANK,
S. A. LEWIS,
} Committee.

BENJAMIN NATHAN,
President Mount Sinai Hospital.
MYER STERN,
Vice-President Hebrew Benev't & Orphan Asylum.

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By JULIUS WEISBACH, Ph. D.
IN THREE VOLUMES.
VOL. I.—THEORETICAL MECHANICS,
With 902 wood cuts in the text.

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THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

Progress of the Canvass—General Sherwood at Oberlin—Speeches of Governor Hayes and Congressman Garfield at Warren.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Saturday, Oct. 2, 1869.

Leaving the State capital in a midday train Wednesday, I came first to this charming city of Cleveland. My programme of the campaign led me by the next train to the little scholastic town of Oberlin. At this famous place, my friend, the gallant and chivalric General SHERWOOD, Secretary of State of Ohio, addressed the people. His audience was splendid in its culture, mettle and magnitude. In all my experience in Western political gatherings, I have not met its parallel in respect to intellectual aggregation and distinguished qualities of mind and heart. General SHERWOOD served gallantly during the war in the Tennessee and adjacent campaigns, is a clever gentleman of fine presence, and received last Autumn the highest vote by several hundreds cast for the candidates on the State ticket. I wish I could give you that epitome of his speech warranted by its merit of logic and rhetoric. In its solid array of convicting arguments, in its diction, its genius, its terseness and passages of eloquence, this political oration, delivered in the chapel hall of the College there, was a triumphant effort that promoted the cause of Republicanism, reflected credit upon the orator and won encomiums from a most critical audience.

GOVERNOR HAYES AT WARREN.

From Oberlin I came by rail to Warren, a large and beautiful country town in Trumbull County. There, on yesterday, a great concourse of the solid yeomanry assembled to hear the speech of Governor HAYES in the afternoon. At night, in the City Hall, General JAMES A. GARFIELD was to address them. The weather was delightful. The audience, mostly in political sympathy with the speaker, was in fine spirits. Governor HAYES, always even-tempered, was on this occasion peculiarly happy. For two hours he held spell-bound a throng of his fellow-citizens so large that his voice could not reach audibly beyond its outer rim.

Governor HAYES is a quiet, unobtrusive gentleman. People generally like him—people of both parties who know him. His speech at Warren was a brilliant and successful affair. He was cogent, logical, eloquent. He began his speech by assuming that the Reconstruction question upon the Congressional plan is an established fact, long since acquiesced in by all parties, as shown by the votes in Congress on the subject of reconstructing Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, when, upon a call of the yeas and nays by General GARFIELD, but a score or so of the sixty-odd Democrats in the House voted "no;" as indicated further by the election of GRANT; and by the course pursued by the Democracy in Virginia and Tennessee lately, where they accepted the situation and advocated with commendable vigor the equal rights of the colored man, and the whole plan of Republican Congressional reconstruction.

The Governor justly charged Mr. PENDLETON with an offer to do what FRANK BLAIR, in that infamous Brodhead letter, proposed to do—to destroy reconstruction by declaring it unconstitutional, thus resolving our peace to chaos, and placing us as a nation where we were when the rebellion collapsed. PENDLETON, in his Clifton speech, suggested such a course. Did the people of Ohio want such a flagrant tampering with the issues settled by the war? ("No," "no," "no," from hundreds of voices.) Governor HAYES held up in withering sarcasm his opponent, Mr. PENDLETON, for the demagoguery of his Clifton speech, where he charged the Republicans with grinding down the poor laboring men by heavy taxes upon the necessaries of life, while the lordly millionaire paid but ten per cent. duty on his diamonds. He thought such subterfuge unworthy an educated and honorable gentlemen as he knew his opponent to be; for Mr. PENDLETON must have known that long experience had shown that ten per cent. was as much as diamonds or other precious stones would bear; that when a high tariff was placed upon them, persons would smuggle them into the country in their mouth, or nose, or boot-heels, or other secretive place. He paid a glowing tribute to his friend General GRANT, speaking of his unostentatiousness; how he rode about the camps with nothing to distinguish him from any ordinary officer but that magnificent horse which he rode and that inevitable cigar which he smoked. The country could never know its great gain in turning out Democratic ANDREW JOHNSON and putting in Republican GRANT—the gain in peace, decency and the treasury; to the latter $60,000,000, the difference between the collections and disbursements of the two Administrations—the last quarter of ANDREW JOHNSON'S and the first quarter of GRANT'S. Many good Republicans had doubted, saying that GRANT was from West Point and of the regular army, but he was proud to point to the White House and show him that we still love him as Republican GRANT. [Applause.]

Governor HAYES called attention to the paralyzing effect the terrible dishonesty of JOHNSON'S Administration had upon business, especially distilling, in the West. He showed that by the greater facilities for illicit distilling in New-York, those scoundrels could undersell every honest distiller, and thus our Western distilleries stopped. Under the honest and efficient labors of Mr. Commissioner DELANO, Western distilleries were at work, and were constantly diminishing the great debt the Democracy talk so much about by paying in volumes of revenue. Just the other day he saw one of the largest distilleries, at Portsmouth, Ohio, which during JOHNSON was still, but now is in active operation, and has paid into the Treasury $437,000, out of $561,000 in that district, since GRANT came in.

He spoke of his surprise when a gentleman rushed into his office at the Capitol with the information that the Copperhead Democracy had nominated ROSECRANS. He knew General ROSECRANS; knew his principles; knew that he was favorable to the suppression of the rebellion while those who nominated him were not; that he was favorable to the legal tenders, when they hooted at them, calling them "Lincoln rags;" that he was loyal to the Government throughout and they were not. Hence it was clear to him that a mistake had occurred somewhere. ROSECRANS' letter of declension discovered that mistake. They had mistaken ROSECRANS for a rebel. Governor HAYES regarded VALLANDIGHAM as the brains of the Democratic Party of Ohio. He advised a genuine and sincere "new departure," but his coppery associates, particularly in certain sections of the State, could not understand that the world moves, and the result is the nomination of one representing all their treasonable principles, Mr. PENDLETON. The Governor here forcibly quoted the following from a violent Pendleton organ, viz.:

> "ROSECRANS has declined the nomination for Governor. We are heartily glad of it. The 'forward movement' division of the party has been justly and most severely rebuked—
>
> 'Hoist by its own petard.'
>
> * * * Since it has demonstrated its utter inability to manage political affairs, we trust it will exercise a trifling modicum of that kind of modesty which is born of good sense, gracefully retire from attempted and disastrous leadership, and let the 'Old Guard' to the front again. The siren song of
>
> 'Rosey-rosey
> Crancie-crancie'
>
> has been piped and sung most furiously, but the people have not danced. What is more, they do not propose to dance to any tune which, like the 'Rosecrancie,' was born of civil war."

Governor HAYES' speech as a whole was a most satisfactory elucidation of the issues involved. It was listened to with increased interest by the multitude of ladies and gentlemen till its close.

SPEECH OF GENERAL GARFIELD.

At night the City Hall (or Court House) was filled to repletion by a more select assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, mostly from the City of Warren, to hear a speech from their Representative in Congress, General GARFIELD. Few members of Congress have a constituency as devoted as General GARFIELD'S. They hang upon his words of wisdom as upon a benison. He is always eloquent, never less than brilliant, filling his finished orations with illustrations from history, and dotting them through like stars in the canopy above us. The General thought we owed it to ourselves and our honor to pass the Fifteenth Amendment; that we should finish up the work we have prosecuted so far; that it is simple and precise justice to the colored man—no less, no more—to secure him in the equal rights to which he is entitled. When security for the future was beyond cavil, then Governmental powers could be relaxed. He did not believe Government should be looked up to as a dispenser of liberty. It should only be its preserver, and the administrator of peace. When equal justice is finally granted and secured, then all fears on this score would depart. The issues of the past had been swallowed, lost, and almost forgotten by our people: It required the exercise of memory to recall the questions as they stood in 1860. But when we recall them, see where the parties stood then—one advocating slavery, declaring it right *in se* and *per se*—the other only objecting to its extension into the Territories, and then look at the results of the past nine years, what do we see? That on every measure we have supported and Democracy has opposed, we have entirely triumphed, and they been ignominiously defeated.

Referring to Mr. PENDLETON'S recent wail at Clifton, he found that Mr. PENDLETON had stated that the Republicans had taxed the laboring people during the last three months of Governor BOUTWELL'S rule, $125,000,000, which, according to his enumeration, would be $500,000,000 annually. Now the facts were, General GARFIELD said, that during that three months quite all of $43,000,000 of income tax, paid but once a year, was collected, and this he presumed a man as fit for Governor of Ohio as Mr. PENDLETON'S friends claimed him to be, should have known. Yet he deliberately places it four times in his calculation when it should be there but once, thus making a mistake in that item of only $129,000,000. Poor PENDLETON had drawn a gloomy picture of the pitiful condition of things—a condition where he shows that wide fields had been sown, and the rains fell, and the sun smiled, and abundant crops came, overflowing our granaries. Result: price of food is low! Here was a great and dreadful calamity—cheap food—attributable to the wickedness of the Republican Party, not in any degree to the smiling Providence and abundant crops.

General GARFIELD referred to the ceaseless cry of the Democratic leaders about unequal taxation. He had taken the pains to divide the whole taxable list into three parts, ranging under their appropriate heads every article and the amount taxed thereon, with this result:

Obtained on luxuries....................$43,000,000
Obtained on comforts, (coffee, tea, sugar, &c)....................54,000,000
Obtained on necessaries, (such as cotton, nails, &c)....................41,000,000

Thus, as the sons of toil, cajoled and weepingly sympathized with by the Democracy, are supposed to pay none of the first forty-three millions, and only the proportion they consume of the other ninety-five millions, it follows evidently that the poor men paid but a small portion of the great tax. While he was entirely favorable to a wise and judicious tariff, he desired to say that he never was and never will be a prohibitionist. But he could not for a moment accept free trade. If adopted as a governmental policy, in his opinion it would be hopeless ruin to our industries. He was for protection, not prohibition.

Mr. PENDETON and others have much to say of the grinding down of the laboring men by the General Government. Upon investigation, General GARFIELD had ascertained that for every dollar of tax a citizen of Ohio paid the Government of the United States, he paid *six dollars* to support the State Government under the profligate direction of the Democratic Legislature. He never for one moment wavered in his belief or expression of it, that we should pay every dollar of our debt as we promised. [Continued applause.] That promise was clearly and certainly understood to be to pay the Five-twenty Bonds, principal and interest, in gold. To dodge this promise was a crime—to dodge it was wickedness. Democrats mourn the scarcity of money. The year 1860 was one of the most prosperous of our history. Money was everywhere plentiful. In that year we had in the country about two hundred and seven millions of currency afloat. But now, including all, there is quite nine hundred millions. Thus we see there's plenty of money. But it is, like the blood of an ague patient, turned flooding to the centre. There, it is used in gold and stock gambling. It is not used in free, legitimate business. If it were, there would be a plethora of money.

J. Q. T.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

To-day but one sale will be made. At Paterson, N. J., Messrs A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. will, by order of the Dale Manufacturing Company, sell a number of building lots and a number of buildings and lots, many of the tenements well occupied. Maps and particulars may be had at the auctioneers' office, No. 77 Cedar-street.

This is the first out-of-town sale of the season made on Saturday. There are no others to interfere with it nor attract public attention from it. The probabilities are, therefore, that the attendance will be good.

The week to come will be a very interesting one. A number of large sales are announced for different parts of the country. The first will be made on Monday by Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER, and consists of 500 fine building lots, situated at Carlstadt, Mount Pleasant Park, N. J., about fifteen minutes' walk from Rutherford Park Station, on the New-York and Erie Railroad. The views are magnificent, and the sale will afford an excellent opportunity for buyers to purchase either for speculation or investment. Boats to meet the special train leave the foot of Chambers-street at 11 o'clock A. M. Maps and free tickets may be had at the auctioneers' office, No. 25 Nassau-street.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.	
Monroe-st., n. s., 239.6 ft. e. of Scammel-st., 48x95.1	$36,500
Thompson-st., w. s., 173.3 ft. n. of Houston-st., 22.6x100	12,250
6th-st., s. s., 226.4 ft. e. of Avenue —, 16.8x97, (1-6 part)	676
30th-st., s. s., 170 ft. w. of 1st-av., 22.6x96.9	nom.
42d-st., n. s. 200 ft. w. of 7th-av., 20x100.4	29,000
55th-st., s. s., 425 ft. w. of 8th-av., 100x100.5	7,600
58th-st., n. s., 287.8 ft. w. of Avenue A, 18.1x100.4	15,000
62d-st., s. s., 195 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.5	18,500
125th-st., s. s., 330 ft. e. of 3d-av., 168.10x128.6x200	nom.
Lexington-av., e. s., 47.6 ft. s. of 39th-st., 23.6x80	55,000
2d-av., e. s., 60 ft. w. of 60th-st., 20x75	18,000
8th-av., w. s., 80.9 ft. n. of 37th-st., 18x100	21,750
Leases Recorded.	
25th-st., s. s., 62 ft. e. of 1st-av., 50x98.9x12x24.9x38x74, 10 years, per year	$700
Burling-slip, No. 20, 3 years, per year	1,200
6th-av., No. 682, 5 years, per year	2,500
6th-av., No. 198, 12 years, per year	1,800
6th-av., No. 194, 12 years, per year	2,000
6th-av., No. 190, 12 years, per year	2,700
6th-av., No. 196, 11 years, per year	2,000
6th-av., No. 192, 12 years, per year	2,000
6th-av., No. 419, 4 years and 7 months, at the monthly rent of $225 for the first 7 months, and for the last 4 years, per year	2,850
West 28th-st., known as Dodd's Express Stable, 21 years and 8 months, per year	2,000
Cliff-st., Nos. 54 and 56, and Batavia-st., No. 7, 21 years; for the first year, $2,000; for the last 20 years, per year	3,000
47th-st., s. s., between Broadway and 7th-av., 9 years; for the first 5 years, per year, $1,000; for the last 4 years, per year	2,500
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Chauncey-st., s. s., 151.4 ft. w. of Stuyvesant-av., 24.6x79	$5,500
Court-st., w. s., 61 ft. s. of Huntington-st., 19.6x80	8,500
Degraw-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Smith-st., 80x100	20,000
Halsey-st., s. s. 140 ft. w. of Stuyvesant-av., 25x100	800
Halsey-st., n. s., 205 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 17.6x100	1,000
Halsey-st., n. s., 187.6 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 17.6x100	1,000
Jay-st., w. s., 99.3 ft. n. of York-st., 26.5x103.1 Jay-st., w. s., 125 ft. n. of York-st., 25x97.6	6,000
Kane-place, e. s., 144 ft. s. of Herkimer-st., 23x105	1,900
Morrel-st., w. s., 69 ft. s. of Moore-st., 6x100x25x80x19x50	1,600
Penn-st., s. s., 344 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 20.4x100	1,300
Pacific-st., n. s., 379.8 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 50x136.8	100
Remsen-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Graham-av., 25x100	100
Truxton-st., n. s., 69 ft. w. of Sackman-st., 156x200	9,800
Wyckoff-st. and Albany-av., n. e. corner, 100x50	1,200
3d-st., w. s., 124 ft. s. of S. 4th-st., 21x—x29x84	2,650
12th-st., n. s., 155.9 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100	1,500
Clermont-av., e. s., 225.8 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 22x200	19,500
Lafayette-av. and Navy-st., s. e. cor., 20.6x85.10	4,000
Washington-av., e. s., 162.3 ft. s. of Baltic-st., irregular	5,000
Washington-av., e. s., 187.3 ft. s. of Baltic-st., irregular	5,000
3d-av. and 18th-st., n. e. corner, 200x160.4x130x25x130x125	12,000
5th-av., e. s., 28 ft. s. of 6th-st., 18x75	4,500
Lot No. 2, J. Moser and J. Thursby's map	5,000
Lot No. 24, block No. 13, Hunterfly farm map	1,100
Lots Nos. 55 and 56, J. F. and E. P. Delaplane's	nom.
QUEENS COUNTY.	
Hempstead.	
Clinton-st., w. s., adjoining Snedecker's, 50x106x house	$800
Road from Oliver Brower's to near Rockaway, w. s., adjoining Shapter's, 100x175	400
Hunter's Point.	
West 7th-st., w. s., 175 ft. e. of West-av., 25x100	$12,000
Jamaica.	
Madison-st., w. s., adjoining Stanley, 75x96	$1,200
Woodside.	
2d-st., e. s., between Riker-av. and Long Island Railroad, 25x100	$300
Riker-av., n. s., between 1st and 2d sts., 25x100	300
Riker-av., s. s., between 1st and Woodside avs., 25x100	300
West Flushing.	
Locust-st. and Mulberry-av., n. e. corner, 50x125	$250
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
Morrisania.	
Villa-place, e. s., 150 ft. n. of George-st., 81x135	$8,000
Westchester-av., s. s., 128 ft. e. of Retreat-av., 50x250	5,500
Westchester Railroad-st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Tinton-av., 50x80	2,000
Southern Westchester turnpike, n. s., 75 ft. e. of Balcom-av., 100x311	25,000
NEW-JERSEY.	
Hudson City.	
Lot No. 6, block No. 6, C. Van Vorst's estate	$1,000
Lots Nos. 20, 21, 22 and 23, block No. 7, C. Van Vorst's estate, 100x100	2,000
Lot No. 13, block No. 5, Heske & Weber's map, 25x100	500
Hoboken.	
Lots Nos. 1 to 10, block No. 111, Coster's estate	$8,000
Lots Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8, block No. 49, Coster's estate	1,600
Greenville.	
Lot, 7x30, map of Greenville Grove, No. 2, 50x100	$875
Lot, 8x29, map of Greenville Grove, No. 2, 50x100	875
Lot, 3x24, map of Greenville Grove, No. 2, 50x100	400
Ocean-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Merseles-st., 25x100	200
Bergen.	
3d-st., e. s., 66 ft. n. of John Wurner's property, 50x100	$1,500
Bergen-square, s. w. corner, J. A. Lewis' property	9,000
Union.	
Fulton-st., n. s., adjoining land of Jas. Gardner's, 27x200	$134
North Bergen.	
Lot No. 43, map of Glassville, 25x100	$175
Harrison.	
219 acres on Passaic River, adjoining lands of [illegible] Davis	$200,000
Newark.	
Paterson and Niagara sts., s. e. corner, 83x96	$1,000
Boston-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Bank-st., 20x100	1,300
Wright-st., s. s., 130 ft. w. of North Broad-st., 37x100	6,400
Rankin-st., w. s., indefinite location, 30x30	950
State-st., n. s., 304 ft. from High-st., 34x101	4,500
Summer-av., w. s., 150 ft. s. of 4th-av., 50 ft. front	2,200
Parker-st., w. s., 900 ft. from Mill-st., 100x350 Parker-st., indefinite, 120x350	3,000
Bloomfield.	
Centre Prospect-st., 1 80-100 acres	$12,500
Livingston.	
50 acres	$3,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIRST-CLASS AND MEDIUM HOUSES FOR SALE, WITH EARLY POSSESSION.

BY MULLER, WILKINS & CO., NO. 7 PINE-ST.

- CLINTON-PLACE, 4-story brick, full size.
- 9TH-ST., near 5th-av., 4-story brown-stone.
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- WEST 12TH-ST., near 5th-av., 4-story brown-stone.
- EAST 14TH-ST., near 4th-av., 5-story brown-stone.
- EAST 15TH-ST., near 3d-av., 4-story brick.
- WEST 18TH-ST., near 5th-av., 4-story brown-stone, full size.
- EAST 18TH-ST., near 3d-av., 3-story brown-stone.
- WEST 21ST-ST., near 5th-av., 4-story brown-stone.
- WEST 21ST-ST., near 6th-av., 4-story brown-stone.
- WEST 22D-ST., near 5th-av., 4-story brown-stone.
- WEST 22D-ST., near 7th-av., 3-story brick.
- EAST 24TH-ST., near Lexington-av., 3-story brick.
- EAST 24TH-ST., near Lexington-av., 4-story brick.
- EAST 31ST-ST., near 5th-av., 4-story brown stone.
- EAST 32D-ST., near 5th-av., 4-story brown stone.
- EAST 32D-ST., near Madison-av., 3-story brick.
- WEST 33D-ST., near 5th-av., 4-story brown stone.
- WEST 34TH-ST., near 5th-av., 4-story brown stone.
- WEST 35TH-ST., near 5th-av., 4-story brown stone.
- EAST 36TH-ST., near Park-av., 4-story brown stone.
- WEST 37TH-ST., near 5th-av., 4-story brown stone.
- WEST 38TH-ST., near 5th-av., 4-story brown stone, extra size.
- WEST 39TH-ST., near 5th-av., 4-story brown stone.
- WEST 41ST-ST., near 6th-av., 3-story brick.
- EAST 42D-ST., near 5th-av., 4-story brown-stone.
- WEST 42D-ST., near Broadway, 4-story brown-stone.
- EAST 44TH-ST., near Lexington-av., 3-story brown-stone.
- WEST 45TH-ST., near 6th-av., 4-story brown-stone.
- WEST 46TH-ST., near 5th-av., 4-story brown-stone.
- EAST 46TH-ST., near Lexington-av., 4-story brown-stone.
- WEST 47TH-ST., near 5th-av., 4-story brown-stone.
- WEST 48TH-ST., near 5th-av., 4-story brown-stone.
- WEST 49TH-ST., near 6th-av., 4-story brown-stone.
- EAST 49TH-ST., near 1st-av., 4-story brown-stone.
- WEST 49TH-ST., near 5th-av., 4-story brown-stone.
- WEST 51ST-ST., near 5th-av., 4-story brown-stone.
- WEST 52D-ST., near 5th-av., 4-story brown-stone.
- EAST 53D-ST., near Madison-av., 4-story brown-stone.
- WEST 54TH-ST., near 5th-av., 3-story brick.
- WEST 55TH-ST., near Broadway, 4-story brown-stone.
- WEST 56TH-ST., near 8th-av., 4-story brown-stone.
- WEST 57TH-ST., near 8th-av., 4-story brown-stone.
- EAST 58TH-ST., near 3d-av., 3-story brown-stone.
- EAST 59TH-ST., near Lexington-av., 3-story brown-stone.
- 5TH-AV., near 13th-st., with stable.
- 5TH-AV., near 42d-st., extra size.
- 5TH-AV., opposite Central Park.
- MADISON-AV., near 86th-st.
- PARK-AV., near 35th-st.

ALSO,
SOME VERY DESIRABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON 2D, 3D, 4TH, 6TH, 7TH, 8TH AVS., AND ON BROADWAY.

A CARD.

In offering the beautiful property at NORWOOD, N. J., (comprising nearly the entire village,) on THURSDAY, Oct. 14, the owner and auctioneers take this method to inform the public that they are thoroughly in earnest and INTEND BUSINESS. The object of the sale is not to give fictitious values by means of underbidding, but to sell. Every plot will be offered on its merits and positively sold to the highest bidder, without regard to price. Of this, all may rest assured, and attend and bid with perfect confidence.

JOHNSON & MILLER,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New York.

WHERE IS NORWOOD?
ASK JOHNSON & MILLER.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY FRENCH-roof brown-stone house No. 41 West 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house is 25 feet by 55, built by the owner for his own use, and in complete order throughout. The lot, which is 25 feet by 100 feet 5 inches, is leased from Columbia College; ground rent, $250 per annum. A portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage, and immediate possession will be given. Apply to the owner on the premises after 5 P. M., or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF JOHNSON & MILLER,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE GREAT NORWOOD SALE, THURSDAY, Oct. 14.

Police department will be under charge of Captain John S. Young. Officers will report for duty at 9½ A. M. The Northern Railroad of New-Jersey will furnish special train, to start from Jersey City on arrival of the 10½ boat from foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and stop at Englewood.

The proprietor of the Norwood Hotel will furnish the entertainment, and be ready for the guests on the arrival of the train.

Maps and railroad passes are now ready at the office of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, 21.6x50x100; all modern improvements; West 49th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., $27,000. Four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 22x50x100, all modern improvements, newly and finely furnished, West 51st., between 5th and 6th avs.; price, including furniture, $40,000; two-story and attic brick house, West 21st-st., between 8th and 9th avs., 25x40 by half block, $11,000.
J. DENHAM & CO., No. 266 West 23d-st.

FOR SALE NEAR BROADWAY—A valuable lot, more than full size, on a cross street, between 8th and 14th sts., and 150 feet westerly from Broadway, on which is a substantial house, easily converted into a store. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

WORKINGMEN CAN CERTAINLY save $10 a month, and own a lot in a growing town near New-York, on the best railroad in New-Jersey. See auction column for particulars of A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BROS.' sale at Westfield on TUESDAY.

TWO FRAME HOUSES FOR SALE at North New-York, 135th-st.; new and well finished; 14 rooms, water and gas; price, $8,000 each; marble mantels; only $2,000 required; the rest on mortgage. Apply to JOHN BARRY, 156 Broadway.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, the first-class four-story brown-stone house No. 95 East 60th-st., near Lexington-av.; walnut finish, marble hall, richly frescoed, and in fine order; terms very liberal. Owner on the premises after 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS ON THE NORTH side of 57th-st, 100 feet west of Lexington-av.; no rock; price low and terms easy. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brick house, 20 feet front, No. 6 West 13th-st.; price reasonable; terms easy. Apply to HARVEY BAKER & SONS, No. 1 Pine-st.

WHAT IS GOING ON AT NORWOOD?
INQUIRE OF JOHNSON & MILLER?

LOTS FOR SALE ON 52D-ST., BETWEEN 8th and 9th avs. Apply at No. 153 West 24th-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, A three-story brown-stone high-stoop house, 21.6x42x100, situated in Elliott-place, Brooklyn, and convenient to two lines of cars. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

WESTFIELD IS BEAUTIFULLY located; fifty-seven minutes from New-York by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Some of the best lots in its vicinity are to be sold by A. D. MELLICK & BROTHER on TUESDAY. Payments only $10 monthly. See auction column.

A FARM FOR SALE OF ABOUT 80 acres in Dutchess County, N. Y., one mile from the Hudson River and Hamburg depot, on the Hudson River Railroad; farm has one-quarter mile river front. Address A. H. VAIL, Hughsonville, Dutchess County, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

KINGSBRIDGE.—FOR SALE, AN ELEGANT Summer and Winter residence, 1½ acres, high ground, tidal water front; access Hudson River and Harlem Railroads. $16,000. Ask for Singer's place at Kingsbridge.

WHOLESALE SLAUGHTER.
NORWOOD LOTS AND VILLA PLOTS, BY JOHNSON & MILLER, OCT. 14.

BERGEN POINT, N. J.—VERY DESIRABLE building lots, situated on the best avenues at Bergen Point; also the best store, on the most prominent business corner, for sale on favorable terms. Apply to A. D. MELLICK, No. 67 William-st.

LUMBER, COAL, BRICK, LIME and wood dealers will find it to their interest to attend JOHNSON & MILLER'S Great Norwood Sale on THURSDAY, Oct. 14, and secure the valuable lots near the depot for business purposes.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

STATEN ISLAND SPECIALTY.

Fiedler's Park, S. I.; six minutes from landing, and thirty minutes from Wall-st. For sale, one or more of those substantial dwellings, with first-class surroundings. Houses frame, filled in with brick; modern construction, built and finished in best manner, with all conveniences and comfort, and in thorough repair.

ALSO,
within the same inclosure, lots and building sites, some of which are the most eligible situations of any on the Island, with magnificent ocean and inland views. Maps and plans of houses can be seen at our office.

PHELPS, FALLON & CO.,
No. 135 Broadway,
Under Home Insurance Company.

WHAT
ENGLEWOOD
Is now
NORWOOD, N. J.,
Will be in a few years.

Property in the former place has advanced 1,000 per cent. in ten years. The appreciation at Norwood will be fully as great.

FARM OR COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT WEST ISLIP.—A property of about 100 acres, a large part in wood, good fair buildings, and three trout ponds, at West Islip, is offered for sale for $35,000; bounded by the South Side Railroad on the north, and the South Side turnpike on the south, and about 2½ miles east of Babylon Depot. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HO! FOR NORWOOD.
BEAUTIFUL, CHARMING NORWOOD.
THURSDAY, OCT. 14.
TICKETS AT JOHNSON & MILLER'S.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, ON Gates-av., near Hall-st.; three-story high-stoop brick; contains all the modern improvements; heated by hot-water apparatus, handsomely frescoed, and in splendid order; rent very low to a desirable tenant. Permits only of WYCKOFF & LITTLE, No. 151 Montague-st., and No. 74 Cedar-st., New-York.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—Situated in 9th-st., near 5th-av.; English basement, fully furnished, in perfect order, at a reasonable rate, to May 1; possession immediately. Address Box No. 2,837 Post Office.

TO LET—FINELY AND FULLY FURNISHED, a first-class four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, 21x55 feet, in perfect repair; located in West 49th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; rent $5,000 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—Situated in West 38th-st.; good location; brown stone, high stoop; in perfect order; possession immediately; to a private family only. Apply to C. A. HENRIQUES, No. 39 Nassau-st.; no agents.

TO LET—AT IRVINGTON, ON THE HUDSON, for the Winter or longer, a furnished brick cottage; five minutes' walk from the depot; rent moderate. Apply to VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER, No. 182 Grand-st.

TO LET—FOUR-STORY ENGLISH-BASEMENT house No. 214 West 43d-st., until July; house furnished complete; will be let cheap, owner being obliged to leave the City on account of health. Can be seen from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—NO. 15 WEST 20th-st., near 5th-av.; lot 28x100; house brown stone, high stoop; unfurnished; doctor's office reserved; if let, possession immediately. Apply on premises.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, FIVE rooms on second floor, with gas, hot and cold water, suitable for housekeeping. Apply on the premises, No. 77 East 85th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

TO LET—A GENTEEL HOUSE, PAINTED throughout, and vacant, with all convenience. No. 448 West 24th-st., New-York. NOAH NORRIS.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, near 55th-st., at low rent of $1,000, new houses, 3 stories. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A STRICTLY PRIVATE family, a good house in good location, well and fully furnished, until May 1; rent about $350 per month. Address, with all particulars, S. A. S., Post Office Box No. 2,561.

HOTEL WANTED.—LEASE OF A FIRST-class hotel in this City by a gentleman who thoroughly understands the business. Address ENTERPRISE, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKMAN-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

TUESDAY, OCT. 12, 1869,
At 12:30 P. M., on the premises,
POSITIVE SALE
OF
130 VILLA PLOTS,
AT WESTFIELD, N. J.,
ONLY FIFTY-SEVEN MINUTES
FROM NEW-YORK
BY NEW-JERSEY CENTRAL RAILROAD.

These lots are very handsomely situated, within eight minutes' walk of the station, on high land, commanding fine views, and in the immediate vicinity of handsome improvements.

Special train from the foot of Liberty-st., at 11 A. M. Collation on the grounds. Maps and passes ready five days before the sale, at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT SALE OF TWO HUNDRED VILLA PLOTS AT CLINTON-PLACE, NEWARK, N. J.,
by order of James Demarest, Esq., on
TUESDAY, OCT. 19, AT 12 M.

The situation of this property is among the finest in the vicinity of Newark, being on Clinton-place, within seven minutes' walk of Clinton-av., on which run the Irvington horse cars, and only two miles from the railroad station in Newark. The Peapack Railroad will have a station very near this property, which must tend to very much enhance its value. Very beautiful and extensive views, being about the highest point between Orange Mountain and New-York Bay.

There will also be sold on the same day the HANDSOME AND ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE OF JAS. DEMAREST, Esq., situated as above, and being one of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity. Large double house, 20 rooms, with all the improvements; grounds comprise six acres, beautifully shaded and improved, coach house, stable, gardener's house, &c., &c.

Permits to view the house now ready; must be seen before the sale, as it will be positively closed on that day.

SPECIAL TRAIN BY NEWARK AND NEW-YORK RAILROAD,
from foot of Liberty-st., at 11 A. M. Excursion cars by the Irvington Horse Railroad will leave Broad-st. Station on the arrival of the train.
COLLATION BEFORE THE SALE.

For railroad passes, maps and full particulars, apply at the office of CHANDLER & GIESE, No. 793 Broad-st., Newark, and of

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 26 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF 47 VILLA SITES COMPRISING ABOUT 500 CITY LOTS IN THE CITY OF PLAINFIELD, N. J., BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED ON THE PLATEAU AT THE FOOT OF THE BLUE RANGE OF MOUNTAINS, BEING A PART OF THE CELEBRATED WASHINGTON PARK PROPERTY.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 12, at 12 o'clock M., on the premises, the above-described property, situated in Washington Park, on Rockview, Maple, Willow, Magnolia and Cedar avenues, in the City of Plainfield, N. J., half a mile from the depot of the Central Railroad.

Washington Park consists of a large tract of land set apart by the owners for the erection of SUBURBAN RESIDENCES, and is under the most stringent restriction AGAINST NUISANCES, thus guaranteeing to purchasers A SELECT AND CHOICE NEIGHBORHOOD.

There is no property now offering in the market which combines so many advantages, or offers to purchasers greater inducements, the principal of which are

ACCESSIBILITY.

Twelve trains to and from New-York daily.

ITS EXTREME HEALTHFULNESS.

The plateau on which it is situated being directly under the Blue Ridge, it is sheltered from the extreme cold of Winter, and has at all times a pure, bracing mountain air; is entirely free from swamp, salt meadows, miasmas, or fever, and having a subsoil of gravel, is well drained.

BEING IN THE CITY OF PLAINFIELD.

Plainfield is a city containing some 6,000 or 8,000 inhabitants; with schools having high reputation; churches of all denominations, gas works and stores, where all the necessaries of life can be procured as cheap, if not cheaper, than in New-York, thus combining all the advantages of the country with the convenience of the city.

EXTREME BEAUTY
AND
GRANDEUR OF SCENERY,
SELECTNESS OF NEIGHBORHOOD,

being in the immediate vicinity of first-class improvements, and with the surrounding property restricted against nuisances.

13,0000 TO 115,000
SUPERFICIAL FEET

in each plot, giving ample room for all necessary outbuildings, gardens and lawn.

AVENUES ALL LAID OUT,

and property ready for immediate improvement.

A NEW DEPOT

is about being established, about one-quarter of a mile from the premises.

THE TERMS OF SALE
WILL BE
VERY LIBERAL.

Transportation to and from the sale (free of charge) by a special train from foot of Liberty-st., at 10 o'clock.

For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneers, 7 Pine-st.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

SALE OF PROPERTY FOR UNPAID TAXES AND CROTON WATER RENTS.

Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property for unpaid taxes for the years 1864 and 1865, and for regular rents for Croton water for the years 1863 and 1864, will take place at auction at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 4th day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and continue from day to day until the whole of said property shall be sold, and that the detailed statement of the property so to be sold for unpaid taxes and Croton water rents is published in a pamphlet deposited in the office of the Clerk of Arrears, in the Comptroller's office, also in the office of the Receiver of Taxes of the City of New-York, where the said pamphlets will be delivered to any person applying therefor.

By order of
R. B. CONNOLLY,
Comptroller.

A. S. CADY, Clerk of Arrears.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, July 31, 1869. jy31-lw2m8s

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES E. MALLORY, Auctioneer.

BY MALLORY & BLACKWELL, No. 55 LIBERTY-ST., AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS.

GREAT LAUREL HILL SALE,
One mile nearer than Woodside!
Two miles nearer than East New-York!!
Three miles nearer than Glendale!!!
Not half as far as Newtown!!!!
Less than two miles by horse cars from ten ferries to New-York!!!!!
Fourteen trains a day by Flushing Railroad!!!!!!

MALLORY & BLACKWELL
will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 12, on the premises, at 1:30 P. M.,
275 LOTS AT
LAUREL HILL, L. I.

Laurel Hill, Queens County, L. I., adjoins the City of Brooklyn, and, being located on high ground, gives splendid views of New-York and neighboring cities, and, being in constant communication with New-York by steam and horse railroads, makes it a very desirable place of residence. The lots offered are the best in the place, and will be sold without reserve. SEVENTY PER CENT. CAN REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE FOR THREE YEARS.

Maps and free tickets by special train on Flushing Railroad can be had at the office of auctioneers or of Mr. W. H. Weeks, corner of 4th and South 6th sts., Brooklyn, Eastern District, (who will furnish the refreshments.) Train leaves Hunter's Point at 1 o'clock P. M., and 34th-st. at 12:45 P. M., also James-slip at 12:30 P. M. Parties residing in Brooklyn can reach the property by taking the Grand-st. and Meeker-av. horse cars.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER, AUCTIONEERS, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York:

MONDAY, OCT. 11,
at 12 o'clock, on the premises, Carlstadt, N. J.
FREE EXCURSION! FREE LUNCH!
IMPORTANT SALE,
by order of
F. MERKLE AND L. WINDISCH.
500 SPLENDID LOTS,
CARLSTADT, AT MOUNT PLEASANT PARK,
N. J., only twelve minutes' walk from
RUTHERFURD PARK.
Property is splendidly situated,
commanding magnificent views. Sale absolute.
Terms liberal. Free tickets and maps now ready at
office of JOHNSON & MILLER,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

THURSDAY, Oct. 14,
at 12 o'clock, on the premises Norwood, N. J.,
FREE EXCURSION OVER NORTHERN RAILROAD, GRAND COLLATION AT THE NORWOOD HOTEL.
THE MOST IMPORTANT SALE OF THE YEAR.
1,000 VILLA PLOTS,
equal to
3,000 CITY LOTS,
to be sold
ABSOLUTELY AND WITHOUT RESERVE
TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,
REGARDLESS OF PRICE.
BUYERS' OPPORTUNITY.
PROPERTY ALL AROUND STATION.
WITHIN A STONE'S THROW OF DEPOT.
TWENTY-ONE MILES. ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK.
ON NEW-JERSEY'S MOST POPULAR ROAD.
BEAUTIFUL COTTAGES, ELEGANT VILLAS, CHURCH, SCHOOLS AND MAGNIFICENT HOTEL ALL IN THE LOTS.
GROUND GENTLY UNDULATING.
SPLENDID VIEWS OF PALISADES AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY FOR MILES.
STREETS ALL GRADED.
EVERY LOT READY FOR USE.
DON'T FAIL TO GO—SECURE TICKETS AT ONCE.
MAPS AND PASSES WILL BE READY FRIDAY, OCT. 8,
At the office of JOHNSON & MILLER,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARMORY AND OTHER GROUNDS AT HARPER'S FERRY, WEST VA., AND VICINITY.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 25, 1869.

In pursuance of the act approved Dec. 15, 1868, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the property of the United States at Harper's Ferry, West Va., and vicinity, will be sold by public auction, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of November, 1869, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. and continuing from day to day until all is sold.

The value of this property for manufacturing purposes is too well known to render it necessary to describe it herein, but a description of the same is being prepared, and will be sent to persons who may wish it, as soon as it is printed, upon their applying by letter to this office.

The property will be sold in lots. The first will include the Musket Factory, embracing a strip of land running to the western boundary, on the Potomac, the Armory Canal, and water power of the river. The walls of two large buildings are standing on this ground, and the foundations of several others; and the water wheels, with gearing, and the flumes are in almost perfect order. Three of them are turbines, of the most approved kind, and the others are mostly cast iron with wooden buckets.

The second will be the site of the Rifle Factory and water power on the Shenandoah, the buildings upon which have been destroyed, but the canal is in good order.

The third will be the Shenandoah Ferry, with a tract of 68 acres of land on the south, and a lot on the Harper's Ferry shore opposite.

The fourth will be the perpetual right to cut and remove wood from a tract of 1,395 acres mountain land across the Shenandoah.

The fifth will be the right to dig iron ore from a tract of about 1,400 acres of land known as Friend's Ore Bank, acquired by deed from Henry Lee and others.

The remainder, consisting of houses and lots in the town, will be sold lot by lot.

The Government will convey to the purchasers, after payment shall have been made in full, all its right and title to the property, which is believed to be perfect in every case.

The terms of sale, prescribed by law, are a credit of one and two years, the purchasers to give bond and security for the payment of the purchase money; and these terms must be complied with within ten days after the sale.

A map, showing the metes and bounds of the Harper's Ferry property, will be exhibited at the time of sale.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw any or all lots offered, if the bids are not satisfactory.

A. B. DYER,
Brevet Major-General, Chief Ordnance.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

Persons who purchased lots in 1852, and have not fully paid for them, are notified that if they pay what is due before the day of sale, the lots will be deeded to them, otherwise they will be resold.

A. B. DYER,
Brevet Major-General, Chief Ordnance.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF MAGNIFICENT PROPERTY IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW-YORK.
Estate of the late Christian Dederer.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 21, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the executors, the valuable farm of the late Christian Dederer, situated near Tuckahoe, town of Yonkers, Westchester County, containing 58 716-1000 acres, advantageously situated for division into villa plots and village lots. It is about two miles from Tuckahoe Station, on the Harlem Railroad, and is bounded by the Central Boulevard, the highway, and the lands of Messrs. Raisbeck, Purdy, Kincaid, Shea, and Mrs. Lent. The views from this farm are probably the most superb of any in Westchester County, overlooking the whole country in every direction for miles. There is a good two-story dwelling house on the premises; also, a 1½-story dwelling, two barns, hay shed and other outbuildings. About five acres of the farm are in a fine orchard of grafted fruit, four acres of woodland, and the residue mostly in meadow. It is only one mile from the Harlem Railroad Depot, and four miles from Yonkers Village.

The title is perfect, having been in the family for fifty years. The terms will be accommodating.

WM. R. DEDERER,
HENRY DEDERER,
HARVEY DEDERER, } Executors.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF PATERSON, N. J., AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction SATURDAY, Oct. 9, at 1 o'clock on the premises, in the City of Paterson,
BY ORDER OF THE DALE MAUFACTURING COMPANY:

5 building lots northeast corner of Grand-st. and Dale-av.
9 building lots on west side of Dale-av.
9 building lots on east side of Prince-st. (in rear of above.)
5 building lots southwest corner State and Spring sts.
2 building lots southwest corner State and Harris sts.
1 building lot east side Jackson-st.
5 building lots northwest corner Spring and Green.
5 building lots northeast corner Jackson and Green.
6 double houses and lots, and 6 foundations of double houses and lots on Spring-st., between State and Green.
6 double houses and lots on Harris-st., opposite the above, each house furnished with four tenements, and all well occupied.
Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

CUSTOM HOUSE, NORFOLK, VA.,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Sept. 27, 1869.

I AM AUTHORIZED BY HON. GEO. S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, to offer for sale at public auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 12, 1869, at the Custom House, Norfolk, at 12 o'clock M.,

THE OLD UNITED STATES MARINE HOSPITAL PROPERTY,
Situated on Washington Point, in the County of Norfolk.

The building is of brick, three stories in height, and constructed in the most substantial manner. The lot fronts on the Elizabeth River, 285 feet 1½ inches, with an equal frontage on two wide streets and a ten-foot alley, the entire premises being inclosed with a solid brick wall.

This property is most beautifully located, is well adapted for a first-class academy or for a place of public resort, and, with a small outlay, the house could be modernized, thereby making it one of the most beautiful and attractive private residences in the State.

From its commanding situation excellent views can be had of the surrounding country and of the Elizabeth River far below Craney Island. These premises, from their close proximity to the City of Norfolk, where real estate is rapidly advancing, makes it a most desirable investment and well worthy the attention of capitalists.

TERMS OF SALE:

Three thousand dollars ($3,000) on the day of sale; the balance in four (4) equal quarter-yearly payments, the first payment to be made on the twelfth (12th) day of January, 1870, with interest from day of sale until paid.

Any failure on the part of the purchaser to make the payments as above will involve a forfeiture to the Government of the payments already made. All bids to be made subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Department reserving the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed to the interests of the Government to do so.

A certificate of sale will be given to the successful bidder upon the acceptance of his bid by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the deed executed when the last payments shall have been made.

A plat descriptive of the above property can be seen upon calling at this office.

LEWIS W. WEBB, Collector.

E. PLATT STRATTON, Auctioneer.

BELLAMY & STRATTON WILL SELL at the Exchange Salesroom No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, Oct. 12, 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

The two-story and basement frame house No. 265 Leonard-st., Williamsburg, N. Y.

The house has all modern conveniences and is nearly new.

Further particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

THE GREAT SALE OF THE SEASON.

JAMES M. MILLER,

THURSDAY, Oct. 21, 1869, at 12 M.,
WILL SELL ON THE PREMISES, WITHOUT RESERVE,
THREE HUNDRED PLOTS OF GROUND,
CONTAINING 1,800 CITY LOTS,
AT
OLOFF PARK,
ADJOINING
JEROME PARK,

on the north. This property has been a part of the Van Cortland estate for over two hundred years. It embraces some of the most beautiful land in Westchester County. The elevated portions are very picturesque, beautifully wooded, and afford extensive views. Oloff Park is half a mile from the City of New-York, three-quarters of a mile from steamboat landing on Harlem River, one mile from Fordham, one mile from William's Bridge, less than a quarter of a mile from Central-av. The New-York and Boston Railroad, which will probably be built and running in one year, will run through or near the northwest corner of Oloff Park, where it is proposed to locate a station. The park is in the heart of the district under the jurisdiction of the Central Park Commissioners.

The plots contain from one to forty city lots, and will be sold by the lot.

A special train and collation will be provided. For tickets, maps and further information, which will only be given to persons of respectability, apply to the office of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st.

Terms—Auctioneer's fees and ten per cent. on day of sale, thirty per cent. in thirty days, and sixty per cent. on mortgage.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSE AND lot No. 228 West 37th-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, Oct. 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of John Mollard, deceased:

WEST 37TH-ST.—The three-story and basement high-stoop brick house and lot situate on the south side of West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., and known as No. 228. The house is 18.9 by about 50 feet, and is in good order. Lot, 18.9x98.9 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 41 WEST 29TH-st., near Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, Oct. 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

WEST 29TH-ST.—The full-size four-story brown-stone front house and lot, situated on the north side of West 29th-st., near Broadway, and known as No. 41; house in first-rate order and contains modern improvements lot 25x98.9.

AUCTION SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7, 1869.

Will be sold at public auction, at Schuylkill Arsenal, on THURSDAY, Nov. 11, 1869, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., under the direction of Captain WM. H. GILL, Military Storekeeper United States Army, a large lot of unserviceable and damaged clothing, camp and garrison equipage, consisting of

21,267 Woolen Blankets.
44,950 Uniform Coats.
4,000 Great Coats, mounted.
24,300 Pairs Stockings.
2,065 Pairs Trowsers.
2,172 Pairs Boots.
8,534 Pairs Bootees.
4,565 Shelter Tents, and other articles.

Terms cash—payable in United States currency.

All property purchased must be removed within five days.

Goods will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Catalogues will be furnished on application at this office, or at the office of Captain GILL, Schuylkill Arsenal, or at the Auction Rooms of M. THOMAS & SONS, Nos. 139 and 141 South 4th-st.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
and Brevet Major-General, U. S. A.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

ART SALE
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER,
On the evenings of
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19 and 20,
at 7½ o'clock each evening,
at the LEEDS ART GALLERIES, NOS. 817 AND 819 BROADWAY, southwest corner 12th-st.

SPECIAL SALE OF A HIGHLY-IMPORTANT PRIVATE COLLECTION OF FIRST-CLASS PICTURES, purchased from the artists by the present owner during his residence abroad, and comprising the WORKS OF THE MOST CELEBRATED AND FAVORITE EUROPEAN ARTISTS. Also a number of fine pictures by FAVORITE AMERICAN ARTISTS.

WILL BE ON EXHIBITION on and from TUESDAY, 12TH INST., day and evening, until sale.

Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesrooms, No. 95 Chambers and No. 77 Reade sts.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS AND MINER.—On SATURDAY, Oct. 9, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesrooms, No. 95 Chambers and No. 77 Reade sts., A LARGE AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF PARLOR, DINING ROOM AND BEDROOM FURNITURE, REMOVED FOR CONVENIENCE OF SALE, carpets, chandeliers, ebony and gilt frame mirrors, rosewood and black walnut centre and side tables, extension tables, oak cane-seat dining chairs, clocks, Parian ware, china and plated ware, glassware, &c.

Also, at 12 o'clock,
ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FRAME PIANOS.

Also, a large assortment of military equipments, consisting of leather traces, leather pole straps, sword knots, leather belts, &c., &c. All to be sold without anyreserve.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ROSS & CO.'S PRINT WORKS, ON THE DELAWARE RIVER, NEW-JERSEY, AT STOCKTON, ON THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 19, 1869, at 1 P. M., on the premises, the Print Works belonging to Ross & Co., 2½ miles from Camden, N. J., embracing about five acres, a two-story brick building, 50x100, having four first-class printing machines, run by steam; machine and blacksmith shops, pantograph room, singe house, and all appurtenances belonging to a print works. Also, five good dwelling houses. The situation is unsurpassed, lying opposite Port Richmond, N. J., where coal can always be obtained at a lower price than at most points. Being so near Philadelphia, the cost of delivering dyewoods, liquors, &c., is very little, and the same advantage is obtained as regards freight and goods to and from the markets of New-York and Philadelphia. The machinery for printing can readily be disposed of and the factory adapted to any other purpose. The property is new and in good repair. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

ROE H. SMITH, Auctioneer, Astoria, Long Island.

BY VIRTUE OF A CHATTEL MORT-gage to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, at the carpet factory formerly owned by John McAloney, situated on Ridge-st., in the village of Astoria, Long Island, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 13, 1869, at 2½ o'clock P. M., the following, to wit: 1 steam boiler, 5 feet diameter by 26 feet long, with setting furnace, flues, &c.; 1 steam engine, 30-horse power; 1 force pump with connections, 2 water tanks, 10 dye vats with steam piping in dyehouse; anvil, bellows and blacksmiths' tools, 1 lever press, 1 shearing machine, 1 rolling machine, 3 warping mills, 90 feet shafting with hangers and fixtures, 85 ingrain looms with winding wheels, shuttles, bobbins, spools, &c., &c.: also weighing scales, beams, stoves, iron safe and office furniture.

ROE H. SMITH, Attorney.

BENJAMIN F. THEALL, Auctioneer—Commercial Salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, CHINA, GLASS, SILVER-PLATED WARE, &c.

BARKER & THEALL will sell by auction THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the Commercial Salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st., a very fine assortment of rosewood, walnut and mahogany parlor, bedroom and dining room furniture, wardrobes, bookcases, mattresses, blankets, quilts, carpets, &c. Catalogues early morning of sale.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION ON FRIDAY, Oct. 15, at 12 o'clock, at Navy Yard, Brooklyn, (by order Rear-Admiral S. W. GODON, Commandant,) 150 piles chips, wood and lumber.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Oct. 9, at 12 o'clock, within their store:

298 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons, landing.

SCALES.

HOWE'S SCALES
EVERY SCALE WARRANTED
U. S. STANDARD
MANUFACTORY AT BRANDON VT.

For Circulars and Price List apply to BRANDON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Brandon, Vt., or to the warehouses of the Company, at No. 3 Park-place, New-York, GEORGE B. REYNOLDS, Agent; No. 131 Federal-st., Boston, T. R. FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents; No. 204 Lake-st., Chicago, P. S. MESEROLE, Agent.

☞ A good local agent wanted in every County.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

GUERLAIN,
PERFUMER,
Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

THE MEMBERS OF "THE MOUNT Sinai Hospital" are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of the late JOSEPH FATMAN, Treasurer, from No. 86 Irving-place, on SUNDAY, Oct. 10, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely.

SAMUEL A. LEWIS, Hon. Sec.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS
AT MACY'S.
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
OUR FALL IMPORTATION OF RIBBONS
ARE MAGNIFICENT
IN QUALITY,
AND THE SHADES
ARE CHARMING.
FRENCH FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
NECKTIES AND BOWS,
STRAW GOODS,
FALL HATS,
SILKS AND SATINS,
WHITE GOODS,
LACE CURTAINS,
THEATRICAL GOODS,
BALLET HOSIERY, &c.,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
FRENCH CLOCKS,
LINEN CAM. HDKFS.,
CORSETS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
SMALL WARES,
PERFUMERY,
SOAPS,
TRIMMINGS,
BUTTONS AND FRINGES,
COTTON, ALPACA AND
SILK UMBRELLAS,
AMERICAN CLOCKS,
CARVED GOODS,
PLATED WARE,
BEST QUALITY,
DOLLS,
DOLL GOODS,
BASKETS,
KID GLOVES,
UNDERWEAR,
BIRD CAGES,
&c., &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

ESTABLISHED 1819.
THE NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
STATEN ISLAND.
OFFICES:
No. 98 Duane-st., No. 752 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 134 and 136 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn; No. 40 North 8th-st., Philadelphia. This old and well-known Company are prepared, as usual, with the highest degree of skill and most approved machinery,

To dye, cleanse and finish every variety of ladies' and gentlemen's garments and piece goods in their usual superior manner.

GARMENTS CLEANED WHOLE.
Note that these are our ONLY OFFICES.

TOYS.—AT STAVELEY'S, NO. 870 BROADWAY, near 18th-st., a large assortment of fine toys at retail.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

PARLOR,
BEDROOM,
LIBRARY AND
DINING-ROOM.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY,

CALL THE ATTENTION OF PARTIES DESIRING to furnish, to their LARGE and ELEGANT stock, which they offer at MOST REASONABLE PRICES.

NEW and BEAUTIFUL styles of LAMBREQUINS, CURTAINS, CORNICES, MIRRORS, &c.

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, AT BRAUNSDORF & METZ'S.
Warerooms, Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Manufactories, Nos. 132 to 138 Essex-st.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

M. T. FOLEY, NO. 531 3D-AV., BE-tween 37th and 38th sts., manufacturer and dealer in fine Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Curtains and Bedding.

CARPETS.

NEW CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS
FOR FALL TRADE.
ENGLISH VELVETS, TAPESTRIES, BODY BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,
AND ALL OTHER GOODS
CONNECTED WITH THE FIRST-CLASS CARPET TRADE, AT LOW PRICES.
GOODS MADE UP AND LAID IN BEST MANNER.
SMITH BROTHERS,
Successors to
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 738 Broadway.

NEWSPAPERS.

IMPORTANT TO BUSINESS MEN.

Advertise your business in the "NEW-YORKER JOURNAL,"
THE LEADING "GERMAN NEWSPAPER,"
(Double sheet,)
Published (daily, Sunday and weekly) at
Nos. 13 and 15 Chatham-st.,
Opposite City Hall.
Terms for advertising moderate.
OPINIONS OF THE LEADING ENGLISH AND GERMAN PAPERS.

From the New-York Herald, June 14, 1869.

Among the papers of this City printed in a foreign language there is no abler publication than the *New-Yorker Journal*, a German daily and weekly. It is admirably edited; its news columns are always full of the latest intelligence, tastefully arranged, and its Sunday edition is devoted to literature and art. Although politically supporting the Democratic Party, the *New-Yorker Journal* is not partisan, and is always fair and honest in its treatment of opponents.

From the New-York Handels Zeitung (German.)

The *New-Yorker Journal* has been removed to Nos. 13 and 15 Chatham-st. We will not let this occasion pass without wishing to this paper (from which we have lately copied a good many items) that success which it so richly deserves. The *Journal* is unquestionably the best edited German daily in New-York. Its leading articles are short, but full of spirit and to the point; it treats our public affairs with finished irony; although devoted to the principles of the Democratic Party, it is not blind against its faults, and is respectful toward political opponents.

(*To be continued.*)

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETO-fore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of WM. J. & J. S. PECK, dealers in masons' building materials in the City of New-York, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by our successors, PECK & WANDELL, who will liquidate the affairs of the late firm.

WM. J. PECK,
JOSHUA S. PECK.

OCT. 1, 1869.

A copartnership has been formed this day by the undersigned, under the firm name of PECK & WANDELL, who will continue the business of dealers in masons' building materials, at the old-established places foot of 30th-st., North River, foot of Spring-st., and at the foot of 49th-st., East River, in the City of New-York, heretofore carried on by WM. J. & J. S. PECK, and as their successors.

JOSHUA S. PECK,
JOHN C. WANDELL.

OCT. 1, 1869.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBELIZED MAN-tels, &c.—The largest stock of the latest design on hand, ready to ship or to put up at a few hours' notice. A. KLABER, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

S. KLABER, NO. 52 1ST-AV., SELLS marble mantels and headstones below cost to reduce stock before removing to his new factory this Winter.

MEDICAL.

THE PATENT
ANTI-RHEUMATIC WADDING,

After the plan of Abas Keri Nedshed, the celebrated Arabian physician, has the miraculous power of curing the most obstinate sickness in a most surprisingly short time.

It takes away rheumatism and all sickness arising from a cold, through absorption and suppuration, and restores completely to health. Sold by druggists everywhere. Wholesale depot, B. N. REISER, No. 482 Broadway.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MAR-riage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPO-tence, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

IRRITABLE BLADDER CAUSED by piles; stricture—its instant curability; frequent identity of symptoms of the two diseases; a lecture to his surgical class, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*. See No. 46. Inclose 50 cents to Box No. 3,121. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av.

A $5 BOTTLE OF DR. HUNTER'S Botanic Cordial restores the vigor of youth in ten days; gives health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated. Forty years' practice. New office, No. 56 Bond-st.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 56 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEdiately by Dr. Evans, No. 94 Chatham-st. By Dr Evans' magic invigorator lost manhood restored in fifteen minutes; price $5.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAN..SATURDAY, Oct. 16
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE.SATURDAY, Oct. 30
ST. LAURENT....LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Nov. 13
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT..SATURDAY, Nov. 27

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included.) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $87.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

IOWA.............Oct. 9	EUROPA...........Oct. 30
BRITANNIA......Oct. 16	INDIA..............Nov. 6
COLUMBIA.......Oct. 23	CAMBRIA..........Nov. 13

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

China, Wednesday, Oct. 13	Siberia, Thursday, Oct. 28
Tarifa, Thursday, Oct. 14	Scotia, Wednesday, Nov. 3
Russia, Wednesday, Oct. 20	Palmyra, Thursday, Nov. 4
Tripoli, Thursday, Oct. 21	Cuba, Wednesday, Nov. 10
Java, Wednesday, Oct. 27	Aleppo, Thursday, Nov. 11

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris..........$145, gold.

By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Oct. 9, 9 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.Saturday, Oct. 16, 1 P. M.
ETNA, (via Halifax)........Tuesday, Oct. 19, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP......Saturday, Oct. 23, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS......Saturday, Oct. 30, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.	PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.........$100	Steerage...........$35
To London.......... 105	To London.......... 40
To Paris.............. 115	To Paris.............. 43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.	STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Liverpool...............$80	Liverpool...............$30
Halifax.................. 20	Halifax.................. 15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.... 45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.... 30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.

MANHATTAN,	2,865 tons	Oct. 13, at 12 M.
IDAHO,	3,132 tons	Oct. 20, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA,	2,965 tons	Oct. 27, at 10½ A. M.
NEVADA,	3,125 tons	Nov. 3, at 2½ P. M.
COLORADO,	3,015 tons	Nov. 10, at 11 A. M.
NEBRASKA,	3,392 tons	Nov. 17, at 2½ P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE.........(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE..........(Currency)..$30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.

Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

HELVETIA, THOMSON, Saturday, Oct. 9, at 8 A. M.
ENGLAND, THOMPSON, Saturday, Oct. 16, at 1 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco: First Class. $150 to $200. Steerage. $75. according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 1ST AND 16TH EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

OCT. 16.—ALASKA, Captain GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Captain LAPRIDGE.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco Nov. 4 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, Oct. 15. All freight weighing less than 20 pounds to the cubic foot will be forwarded as fast at slow rates. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, THURSDAY, Oct. 7, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Oct. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt SLOCUM, Dec. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS...........Oct. 14
COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE............Oct. 21
EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE...............Oct. 28

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

Will sail from Pier No. 6 East River, at 10 A. M., S. S. CLEOPATRA..PHILLIPS..MONDAY, Oct 11

F. ALEXANDER & SON, No. 33 Broadway.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.

The splendid new steamers

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Saturday, Oct. 16.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Friday, Nov. 5.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

THREE STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY,
THE STEAMSHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Captain NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Oct. 9, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

VIRGO, Captain BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Oct. 12, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Captain CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Oct. 14, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR MOBILE

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP MERCEDITA, Captain STARKEY, On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has superior passage accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other Line.

For Freight or Passage apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st. Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

CORTES..............NELSON..Saturday, Oct. 2
GEO. WASHINGTON...GAGER...Saturday, Oct. 16

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR LINE.—The popular steamship MINNETONKA, GEORGE F. CARPENTER, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, Oct. 14, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail Oct. 21.

FOR SAVANNAH AND ALL POINTS OVER CENTRAL AND A. & G. RAILROADS.—The Black Star Independent Line will dispatch their first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE, Captain ISAAC CROWELL, on SATURDAY, Oct. 9, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Freight received at all times under covered pier.

TRAVELERS VISITING PARIS WILL find a most comfortable home and moderate charges in the celebrated AMERICAN FAMILY HOTEL, No. 8 RUE ROVIGO, formerly No. 30 Rue de la Bienfaisance, near the Boulevard Males Herbes and l'Eglise St. Augustine, Paris. Mrs. YOUNG, Proprietor, Formerly of New-York, Nos. 18 and 20 West 9th-st.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees of cargo per steamer CITY OF LIMERICK, from Antwerp, Sept. 5, which vessel put into Queenstown in distress, are hereby notified that their cargo has been transhipped per steamer ETNA, hourly expected at this port. On arrival, consignees will please call at the office of the undersigned to have bills of lading indorsed and sign average bond.

LAWSON & WALKER, Average Adjusters, No. 62 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1869.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.

D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON

VIA FALL RIVER, TOUCHING AT NEWPORT.

The world renowned steamers BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE, Commander BRAYTON, Commander SIMMONS, will leave (alternate days) DAILY from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., AT FIVE P. M.

D. C. HALL'S CELEBRATED GOLD BUGLE, BRASS, STRING AND REED BANDS. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT EVERY EVENING.

This is the only line running a SUNDAY NIGHT BOAT.

FREIGHT received up to 5 P. M. each evening.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President,
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director,
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent,
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent,
Narragansett Steamship Company

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE—CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after THURSDAY, July 8, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8, and 34th-st. at 8:15, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Tivoli, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked on board the boats to all points on New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Saturday, 9....10:30 A. M.	Monday, 11.....9:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 12.....8:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 12...12:30 P. M.
Wednesday, 13..9:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 13..1:30 P. M.
Thursday, 14....2:00 P. M.	Friday, 15........6:00 A. M.
Saturday, 16.....2:00 P. M.	Monday, 18.......6:00 A. M.
Monday, 18.......2:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 19......6:30 A. M.

THE STEAMER ANTELOPE LEAVES every morning from the foot of Harrison-st., at 8:45; 34th-st., at 9 o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplank's Point and Peekskill; Tarrytown omitted on Sundays.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:15. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDING at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 3:30. Stopping at 37th-st., each way, for passengers only.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF staterooms and low fare by Troy Line, for Albany and Troy, on and after TUESDAY, Sept. 28, inst., from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock.

J. W. HANCOX & SONS.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River at 2:45 o'clock and foot of 37th-st. at 3 P. M.

D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT LINE for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, and all landings daily, at 3:15 and 3:30 P. M. from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N. R. On Pier. E. LANE, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3 P. M.; East River, at 3 P. M.

FOR KEYPORT.—STEAMER MATTEAWAN leaves New-York, foot of Barclay-st., at 3:30 P. M., and Keyport at 7:30 A. M., until Oct. 18; then leaves New-York at 3 P. M. and Keyport at 8 A. M.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$25,000 TO $50,000 CAPITAL and a partner wanted, to engage in a new branch of manufacturing and jobbing business, offering great inducements to intelligent capitalists.

Any first-class party of good business abilities, willing to furnish the above amount and to give his attention to the office department of the business, will find a good opportunity by addressing MANUFACTURER, Box No. 2,146 New-York Post Office.

$5,000.—FOR SALE, A BOOK store in Brooklyn, established five years, doing a good business. Apply to RUFUS K. McHARG, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—THE JEWELRY STORE NO. 362 Bowery, the stock, fixtures and lease; one of the oldest and best locations in the City; will be sold at a bargain to a responsible party. For particulars inquire in the store, No. 362 Bowery.

HOTELS.

FURNISHED ROOMS SINGLY OR EN suite, SPARKS HOUSE, on the European plan, 6th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FALL AND WINTER BOARD IN THE country.—Two gentlemen and wives, or four ladies, can find a pleasant home on a farm; terms, fuel and light, $7 per week. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD AT CORNWALL FOR OCTOBER and November. JAMES G. ROE.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN for self, wife, child and nurse; will require one large room, having southern exposure, and small one communicating on second or third floor in a house with modern improvements; near 5th-av., and above 14th-st. preferred. Address S. E. J., Box No. 107 *Times* Office, giving price and full particulars.

A PRIVATE FAMILY DESIRES ONE or two boarders for the Fall and Winter on very moderate terms; location one hour from the City by two railroads. Address R. W. R., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

NO. 159 WEST 15TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to rent, without board, to gentlemen only; family strictly private; reference given and required.

FIFTH-AVENUE—OPPOSITE THE BREVOORT House, one or two handsomely-furnished entire floors, with board; private table, if desired; in the first-class house, 16 5th-av.; references exchanged.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Nicely-furnished rooms and a superior table, with best of reference from former boarders. Apply at Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN one of the finest locations up town will rent a suite of rooms, with first-class board; (private table;) central location. Address ENO, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

NO. 359 WEST 15TH-ST., BETWEEN 8th and 9th avs.—A small family have one or two rooms, nicely furnished, to let without board; terms moderate; neighborhood good.

ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN IN A first-class house; private family. No. 9 West 13th-st., first house from 5th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 6 MADISON-SQUARE, (23D-ST.)—Mrs. F. W. PUTNAM has one flat of five large rooms, connecting, to rent, with private table.

FURNISHED APARTMENT WANTED.—A very quiet family of four adults desire to make an arrangement with a strictly private family to rent the half or seven rooms of their house, which must be handsome and in a fashionable neighborhood. References given and required. Address HAMMOND, Box No. 680 Post Office.

BOARD WANTED FOR THE WINTER in a private family, or with few boarders, by a gentleman and wife; no children; a large room and bedroom, with fire, gas and water; terms about $25 per week; location between 2d and 6th avs. Address THOMAS, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A LADY AND daughter, 14 years of age; a pleasant room and bedroom, not above second story, at not over $20 per week; first-class reference given and required; the neighborhood of 23d-st. preferred. Address T., Box No. 459 New-York Post Office.

A SECOND FLOOR, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, four rooms, all upon the street; dining-room separate, table private; furnishing all the comforts of housekeeping without any of its annoyances; no boarders; also, one suite on third floor. No. 100 East 23d-st.

NO. 160 WEST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 6th and 7th avs.—A very pleasant furnished room to let, with or without board, to single gentlemen, or will accommodate a gentleman and wife; house contains gas, bath, &c.; terms very reasonable.

BOARD WANTED—A FAMILY LIVING in good style, wishing their housekeeping expenses lessened by being shared, can find a party with satisfactory references—husband, wife and boy of six—by addressing Box No. 3,915 Post Office.

BOARD IN A SMALL FAMILY, STRICTLY private; no boarders; second story, pleasant room; for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife; location west side. For terms and particulars address Mr. PHILIPS, Box No. 4,643 Post Office.

NO. 132 EAST 30TH-ST., NEAR LEXINGTON-av.—A gentleman and wife; or two young men, can obtain board with a private family living in their own house; Sabbath-respecting parties preferred.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY will let a suite of furnished rooms on the third floor, with every convenience, to gentlemen only, without board; references required. Inquire at No. 22 East 17th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED—BY a single gentleman, in a private family, without board, between 14th and 30th sts., east of 5th-av.; best of reference given. Address B., Box No. 2,212 Post Office, giving particulars.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN CAN OBTAIN a fine well-furnished room in a first-class house, located below 31st-st. east of Madison-av.; family private; no other rooms rented; references exchanged. Address with name, M. T., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

HANDSOME LARGE SECOND FLOOR back room, private brown-stone house, superior board; unexceptionable references; central, respectable location. No. 125 East 27th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs. Terms moderate.

BOARD.—A PRIVATE AMERICAN FAMILY have a fine suite of rooms, in a first-class location, to let for the Winter, to gentleman and wife, with private table. Address PRIVATE, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR TO let, of four large rooms and bath; with or without private table; the family is small and select; highest references. Call at No. 31 West 32d-st., near 5th-av.

NO. 44 WEST 16TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av.—To let, handsomely-furnished second floor; also single rooms for gentlemen; house first class; references exchanged.

A SECOND FLOOR OF THREE LARGE rooms, elegantly furnished, with private table, if desired; terms moderate. No. 51 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 143 EAST 21ST-ST., GRAMERCY Park.—Handsomely furnished Rooms on second and third floors, suitable for families and gentlemen, to let, with first-class board; references exchanged.

NO. 136 MADISON-AV., CORNER 31ST-st.—Very desirable rooms on first and second floors to let, with or without private table; also rooms for single gentlemen; references exchanged.

A SECOND FLOOR, NICELY FURNISHED, to let separately or together, with board in a small private family; unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 109 West 28th-st.

NO. 52 EAST 20TH-ST.—ELEGANTLY furnished rooms to let, without board, to gentlemen only; house and location very desirable; private family. References.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, in one of the best locations in the City can be had by addressing MADISON-AV., Box No. 1,123 New-York Post Office.

TWO ELEGANT SUITES OF ROOMS, with private table, at No. 279 4th-av.; house adjoining Calvary Church, between 21st and 22d sts.; references exchanged.

NO. 4 ASHLAND-PLACE, PERRY-st., near Greenwich-av.—Large front parlor, opening on balcony; also other rooms, with first-class board, to families or gentlemen; terms moderate.

NO. 55 34TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—Second floor, handsomely furnished, in suites or entire floor, to let, with first-class board; finest location in town.

NO. 271 WEST 11TH-ST.—LARGE front room and adjoining one, on second floor, handsomely furnished; with excellent table; location pleasant; terms moderate; references.

TWO NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with or without board, for single gentlemen; family small; references required. Inquire at No. 350 West 15th-st., near 8th-av.

NO. 58 WEST 23D-ST.—AN ELEGANTLY furnished parlor floor to let to a small family; also a few rooms for gentlemen with board. J. WEEKS, late Steward Manhattan Club.

PARTIES DESIRING HANDSOME apartments for the Winter in a first-class house, conveniently located and with liberal table, please call at No. 44 Union-square.

A SMALL PRIVATE AMERICAN family can accommodate a gentleman with a furnished room, without board, at No. 98 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References.

NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, singly or en suite. House and location unsurpassed; opposite Hoffman, and adjoining St. James.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A furnished room on third floor, front, to a gentleman, without meals. No. 78 Lexington-av., corner of 26th-st.

TO LET—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE SECOND floor, with full or partial board; also, a nice front room on the third floor. Apply at No. 316 East 20th-st., near 2d-av.

NO. 278 4TH-AV., NEARLY OPPOSITE Calvary Church.—A small private family have a choice suite of rooms for rent, with private table; every home comfort; references exchanged.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—To let, with board two large, handsome, sunny rooms, first and second floors. No. 150 West 34th-st.

NO. 50 WEST 12TH-ST.—A HANDSOMELY-furnished parlor on the first floor; also other rooms to let with first-class board; references given and required.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH PRIVATE table, or for light housekeeping; also rooms for gentlemen, at No. 102 East 14th-st., opposite Steinway Hall.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST-ST.—PLEASANT rooms to let, with private table if desired, to a family of adults willing to pay liberally for exclusive accommodations.

WILL LET TO GENTLEMEN HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, with or without breakfast, to reliable parties; references given and required. Apply at No. 50 West 28th-st.

NO. 207 EAST 18TH-ST., BETWEEN 2d and 3d avs.—A fine front and back room, nicely furnished, with board, for gentleman and wife, or gentlemen; terms reasonable and pleasant home.

A FINE FIRST FLOOR IN A HIGH-stoop house, with a first-class private table; family with children can have them educated on the premises. No. 302 West 34th-st.

TO LET—NO. 29 EAST 10TH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and University-place, handsome parlor and bedroom, for gentlemen only, without board; bath and gas; location good.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR from 5th-av., first floor, three rooms en suite to let for the season, with private table only.

NO. 2 WEST 43D-ST., FIRST DOOR from 5th-av.—Beautifully furnished rooms, with or without private table.

NO. 33 WEST 45TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let with board to gentlemen and their wives. References exchanged.

NO. 34 WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-square.—Desirable suites of furnished rooms for gentlemen, without board, in a first-class house.

PLEASANT SUITES OF ROOMS TO let, with board, at No. 17 East 37th-st. References required.

NO. 72 WEST 35TH-ST.—A PLEASANT room, with good board, to a gentleman and wife; references.

TWO ELEGANT SUITES OF ROOMS to let, with private table, at No. 279 4th-av., house adjoining Calvary Church.

NO. 102 EAST 35TH-ST., ONE DOOR from Park-av.—Well furnished, pleasant rooms, singly or en suite, with private parlor, to let with board.

NO. 29 WEST 28TH-ST.—TWO SUITES of rooms to let to families, with private table if desired; also rooms for single gentlemen.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ROOMS WITHOUT board, to gentlemen only. No. 104 East 17th-st.; references required.

A SUITE OF ROOMS HANDSOMELY furnished, with a kitchen; also, rooms for gentlemen, at No. 102 East 14th-st., opposite Steinway Hall.

A PLEASANT HOME AND GOOD homemade fare at No. 74 7th-av., near 14th-st. Large and small room on second floor, with board.

FIFTH-AV.—NO. 297, NEAR 31ST-ST.—A desirable second floor to let, with private table; references given and required.

EIGHTEENTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Choice rooms with board for gentlemen. Apply at Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—NO. 27 1st-st., one door from the corner of 2d-av.; terms moderate.

THREE FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, northeast corner 4th-av. and 24th-st. Inquire in the crockery store.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS to rent at No. 219 East 17th-st.; central location.

EXCELLENT TABLE BOARD CAN be had at No. 61 East 4th-st. for $5 per week.

ROOMS TO LET, FURNISHED OR PARTLY. No. 145 East 10th-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church.—Opening service at Calvary Church, corner 4th-av. and 21st-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 10, 1869, at 7½ o'clock, on which occasion the annual sermon will be preached by Rev. B. H. PADDOCK, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn, L. I. The other sessions of the Board, commencing on MONDAY MORNING, Oct. 11, at 11½ o'clock, will be held in the Chapel of the Holy Saviour, in 25th-st., near Madison-av.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, north side, west of Broadway.—By Divine permission, services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D. Evening subject—*The Third Commandment.* In the same church, at 3 o'clock P. M., SUNDAY, 10th inst., Rev. Dr. PINNEY will deliver a lecture on the population, false religions, discoveries and progress of missions in Africa. The public cordially invited.

THE BLACKBOARD—WHEN AND HOW TO USE IT IN THE SUNDAY SCHOOL, practically illustrated by Rev. W. D. SIEGFRIED, of Newark, at the monthly meeting of the Teachers' Association Baptist Sunday Union, to be held with the Sixth-st. Baptist Church, 6th-st., between Avenues B and C, MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 11. All Sunday-School workers invited.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching at the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY. Preaching also at the Missions, corner of Water and Dover sts., by Rev. G. W. JONES, and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., by the Associate Pastor, Rev. B. F. WILLARD, both at 3 o'clock P. M.

DISCOURSE ON AFRICA.—NEXT SABBATH, Oct. 10, at 3 P. M., in Dr. Scott's Presbyterian Church, 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. Dr. PINNEY, who visited Western Africa a year ago, will deliver a lecture on Africa, its population and its false religions, on the progress of missions and discoveries, and on the condition and influence of Liberia. A map of Africa will illustrate the lecture.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. GEORGE LANSING TAYLOR, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sacrament at 3 o'clock; young people's prayer meeting at 6 o'clock P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others are cordially invited.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE of the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original, permanent Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday Schools at 9½ A. M. and 2 P. M. Short addresses by visitors. Singing by the children. Friends of the cause are invited.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, (Protestant Episcopal,) Murray Hill, Lexington-av., corner 35th-st.—The sermon commemorative of the late Rev. Dr. Walton, Professor of Hebrew in the General Theological Seminary, (postponed on account of the weather,) will be delivered on SUNDAY MORNING, Oct. 10, by Rev. Dr. DUFFIE, Rector.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject—*The Claims of Christ on the Young.* Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, NEW-York City, West 48th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.—Rev. T. T. KENDRICK, the Pastor, will preach next SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Inspiration of the Scriptures*; 7½ P. M., subject—*Bad Company Prohibited.* Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH Church, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Reservoir-square, Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor.—Please God, Divine service on SUNDAY, 10th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sunday School and children's service at 9 o'clock A. M.

LAIGHT-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Laight and Varick sts.—Rev. C. P. MELLENEY, of Williamsburg, N. Y., will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, Oct. 10, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*The Righteous and the Wicked.* All are invited.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, No. 9 University-place, between Waverley-place and 8th-st.—Divine service every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ and evening at 7½, in the chapel of the Union Theological Seminary. Sunday School for children at 9 o'clock A. M. Pastor, Rev. A. GORY.

GRACE CHAPEL FREE CHURCH, convenient for strangers, 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, of New-Jersey, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER of Bedford and Downing sts.—Rev. A. C. OSBORN, late of St. Louis, Mo., will preach on SUNDAY, the 10th inst.; in the morning at 10½ and in the evening at 7½. Sabbath School sessions at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer Meeting at 6½ P. M.

THE MONTHLY MEETING OF THE Sunday School Missionary Society of the Fifth-avenue Baptist Church will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 10 at 7½ o'clock; addresses by Rev. W. S. CLAPP and SIDNEY ROOT, Esq. The public cordially invited.

REV. ISAAC WESTCOTT, D. D., will preach in the temporary chapel of the Plymouth Baptist Church, No. 601 5th-av., just below 47th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 and 2.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Jane-st., between 8th-av. and Hudson-st. Preaching SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. D. MATHEW, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Sabbath Schools at 9 and 2. Strangers are cordially welcome. Seats provided.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL Church.—Rev. NELSON MILLARD will preach SUNDAY, Oct. 10, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Services in Rutgers Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Seats free.

THE LAST TRUMP.—S. S. SNOW, THE messenger of Christ, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Great Trumpet Sounding.*—Isa. xxvii., 13.

MONTHLY CONCERT.—REV. GEO. J. MINGINS, and other prominent speakers, will address the Morning Star Sunday School, held in Apollo Hall, corner 28th-st. and Broadway, SUNDAY at 2 P. M. Seats free.

THE CITY MISSION WILL HOLD A public meeting on SABBATH EVENING, Oct. 10, at 7½ o'clock, in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church; Rev. Dr. ADAMS, Rev. Dr. CROSBY and Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS will take part in the services.

THE PUBLIC SUNDAY SERVICES at the Five Points House of Industry will be discontinued during the erection of the new building, the completion of which will be duly noticed.

S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY Rev. S. F. HOLMES will preach at 7½ A. M.; Rev. C. N. CHANDLER at 10½ A. M.; Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 3 P. M., for deaf mutes, and Rev. H. H. COLE at 7½ P. M.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. JOHN DAVIS, of South Norwalk, will preach in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY, Oct. 10, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, NO. 264 Bleecker-st., Rev. WM. I. LOOMIS, Pastor.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for evening lecture—*The Good Shepherd.* Seats free. Strangers always welcome.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st.—Presbyterian Church.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. GEO. S. CHAMBERS. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—(Rev. R. S. HOWLAND, D. D., Rector, Rev. T. K. CONRAD, D. D., Associate Rector.) Divine service on SUNDAY, 10th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

THE WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST. Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av.—Rev. H. D. NORTHROP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Young people's prayer meeting in the evening, at 7½ o'clock.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Rev. Dr. PRICE Rector, will hold service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., at Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st. The Rector will preach.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, AMITY-st., near McDougal. Rev. THEO. A. EATON, Rector. Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers welcomed.

REV. GEO. H. HEPWORTH WILL preach at the Church of the Messiah, Park and 34th sts., SUNDAY, Oct. 10, morning and evening. Vespers. West gallery free.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. HORACE COOKE, the Pastor, will preach in the MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 35th-st.—Right Rev. Bishop BEDELL will preach in the Church of the Incarnation on SUNDAY MORNING, the 10th inst.

R. M. STRATTON, PASTOR OF LEXINGTON-avenue M. E. Church, corner of 52d-st., will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN Church of the Holy Trinity, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor. Services SUNDAY, 10th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

A FREE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Market and Henry sts., Rev. EDWARD HOPPER, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seamen invited. Seats free to all.

WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF the John-st. M. E. Church, between Nassau and William sts., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M.; seats free. Strangers invited.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. R. S. FOSTER, D. D., and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. JOHN E. COOKMAN.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Prayer meeting, 3¾ P. M.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, WEST 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Rector, Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Pastor, Rev. THOS. STREET, corner of 31st-st. and 9th-av., at 10½ and 7¾ o'clock. Subject for SUNDAY MORNING—*The Unpardonable Sins.*

REV. W. W. PAGE WILL PREACH IN the Presbyterian Church, corner Thompson and Houston sts., on SABBATH at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. The public are invited.

REV. N. E. CORNWALL, D. D., WILL preach on SUNDAY at 7½ P. M., in the Protestant Episcopal Church of Our Lord, corner 8th-av. and 37th-st. Morning service at 10½ o'clock. Seats free.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

CHEAPEST BOOKSTORE IN THE world; 150,000 books almost given away; catalogues free; send a stamp. LEGGAT BROTHERS, No. 113 Nassau-st., below Beekman.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK

TO-NIGHT and on THURSDAY of next week, Robertson's comedy of PROGRESS, produced with new Music, Scenery and appropriate Appointments, and an unusually powerful Cast.

VARIETY WEEK,

commencing MONDAY, Oct. 11, first time in two years, Tom Taylor's best comedy of AN UNEQUAL MATCH.

TUESDAY, first time this season, CASTE.

WEDNESDAY, eleventh time this season, THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

THURSDAY, thirteenth time, PROGRESS.

FRIDAY, AN UNEQUAL MATCH.

SATURDAY, CASTE.

Sheridan's RIVALS and Colman's HEIR-AT-LAW will shortly be produced.

TWO NEW PLAYS IN COURSE OF PREPARATION.

Due notice will be given of the first appearance of Miss Effie Germon, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. Hale and Mr. Tom Owens.

Box Office open from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—SUCCESSOR TO BARNUM'S, BROADWAY, corner of 30th-st. OPEN EVERY DAY, FROM 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M. A million of curiosities always on view.

Chang, the Chinese Giant.
MATINEE at 2...PERIL
MATINEE at 2...PERIL
MATINEE at 2...PERIL
MATINEE at 2...PERIL
MATINEE at 2...PERIL

THIS EVENING,
BENEFIT OF
MISS ALICE
ZAVISTOWSKI,
PO-CA-HON-TAS,
WIP WAN WINKLE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MATINEE.

BENEFIT OF THE FRENCH ARTISTS.
TO-DAY AT 2. DOORS OPEN AT 1½.
(By request,) LUCIE DE LAMMERMOOR.
Mlle. BLEAU'S unrivaled impersonation of LUCIE.
MM. TABARDI, TASSON, D. Haesler, Mestre, &c.,
Admission to all parts, $1 only.

BOWERY THEATRE.

THE GREAT MISS LEO HUDSON.
THREE IMMENSE PIECES.
JERRY ABBERSHAW, THE PET OF HOUNSLOW;
NEW-YORK FIREMAN;
AND
BABES IN THE WOODS.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For laying Nicolson pavement in Thirty-third-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues.

Second—For laying Nicolson pavement in Thirty-third-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

Third—For laying Nicolson pavement in Twenty-seventh-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

Fourth—For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging Fifty-eighth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues.

Fifth—For building sewer in Ninety-second-street, between Second and Fourth avenues, with branch in Third-avenue.

Sixth—For paving with Belgian pavement Tenth-street, from Broadway to University-place.

Seventh—For laying crosswalks opposite No. 67 James-street.

The limits embraced by such assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—Both sides of Thirty-third-street, from Madison to Fifth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Second—Both sides of Thirty-third-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Third—Both sides of Twenty-seventh-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Fourth—Both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

Fifth—Both sides of Ninety-second-street, from Second to Fourth-avenue, and both sides of Third-avenue, from Ninety-first to Ninety-second-street.

Sixth—Both sides of Tenth-street, from Broadway to University-place, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Seventh—Both sides of James-street, from Madison to Oak-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 19 Chatham-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS D. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park, for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York relative to opening Seventieth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Tenth-avenue, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing duly verified, to William H. Tracy, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) in this City, on or before the twenty-seventh day of October, 1869, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said twenty-seventh day of October, 1869, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days at 2 o'clock P. M.

That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the eighth day of November, 1869.

That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on Seventieth-street, in the City of New-York, between the Eighth-avenue and a point distant four hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Tenth-avenue, and extending on either side of Seventieth-street half the distance to the next street thereto; and

That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in the new Court-house, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the seventeenth day of November, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1869.

WILLIAM H. TRACY,
J. TOWNSEND CONNOLLY, } Commissioners.
J. J. MARRIN,

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to opening One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, from the Second-avenue to the Eighth-avenue, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

FIRST—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Edward Hogan, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) in this City, on or before the fifteenth day of October, 1869, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said fifteenth day of October, 1869, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

SECOND—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the twenty-seventh day of October, 1869.

THIRD—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to-wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, between the Second-avenue and Eighth-avenue, and extending on either side of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street half the distance to the next street thereto; and

FOURTH—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the first day of November, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1869.

EDWARD HOGAN,
ROBERT SUTHERLAND, } Commissioners.
HUGH SMITH,

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York relative to the widening and straightening of Broadway, between 34th-st. and 59th-st., in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that, in compliance with the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act to alter the map or plan of the City of New-York, and to carry the alterations into effect," passed May 17, 1869, three-fifths being present, they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at Chambers, in the New Court House, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of October, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the widening of Broadway to the width of one hundred feet, and the straightening of the same between 34th-st. and 59th-st., in the City of New-York, in the manner provided by said act of said Legislature.

RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1869.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
COURT HOUSE, PARK,
NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Oct. 5, 1869.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—THE books for taxes on personal property will be opened for payment at this office on Thursday next, Oct. 7.

The books for payment of taxes on bank stock will be opened on Monday, Oct. 11.

Due notice will be given when the books for real estate will be ready.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GEORGE C. TIEMAN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of Thomas J. Northall, No. 9 Willoughby-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 27th day of November next.—Dated May 21, 1869.

GEORGE H. SIEMON,
FREDERICK A. STOHLMANN, } Executors.
my22-law6mSa*

AMUSEMENTS.

STEINWAY HALL.—PATTI CONCERTS.

MAX STRAKOSCH............DIRECTOR.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) Oct. 9, at 1 P. M., LAST GRAND GALA PATTI MATINEE.

Admission One Dollar, including Reserved Seats.

On MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 11, at 8 o'clock, will take place the last Evening Concert of the unrivaled vocalist, MISS CARLOTTA PATTI, prior to her positive departure for Boston, assisted by the eminent basso buffo, GIORGIO RONCONI; the great classic pianist, Monsieur THEODORE RITTER; the distinguished violin virtuoso, J. F. PRUME; the popular tenor, Herr HABELMANN; and MAX MARETZEK'S GRAND ORCHESTRA.

Admission $1. Reserved seats only 50 cents extra.

Seats may now be secured, at 9, at Steinway Hall, and the regular Ticket Offices, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

On TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, LAST PATTI CONCERT IN BROOKLYN ACADEMY.

STEINWAY HALL.

LAST PATTI MATINEE.

SATURDAY, Oct. 9, at 1 P. M., second and positively last GRAND GALA PATTI MATINEE, when Miss CARLOTTA PATTI will be assisted by RONCONI, RITTER, PRUME, HABELMANN, MAX MARETZEK, and, by request, the wonderful FRANKO CHILDREN.

Admission, including reserved seats, $1.

Seats for matinee can now be secured at Steinway Hall, and Nos. 114 and 701 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THIRD AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF MISS BATEMAN, in her great and original character of LEAH, supported by Mr. GEORGE JORDAN, also, Miss BLANCHE DE BAR, and Mr. THEO. HAMILTON.

LEAH MATINEE ON SATURDAY, AT 2.

SATURDAY EVENING, ENOCH ARDEN.

Principal characters represented by Miss FANNY MORANT, Miss BLANCHE DE BAR and Mr. THEO. HAMILTON.

Doors open at 7¼. To commence at 8 o'clock.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

MONDAY, OCT. 18, MARY WARNER.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

6TH-AV. AND 14TH-ST.

J. GRAU, Lessee. C. W. TAYLEURE, Manager.

ENGLISH COMEDY SEASON,

Commencing MONDAY, Oct. 11.

The Great Character Actor, Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU, as SAM,

In T. B. De Walden's sparkling comedy, entitled SAM. SAM. SAM.

Expressly written for, and originally produced by him.

A BRILLIANT FIRST-CLASS COMPANY will support Mr. Chanfrau in this delightful production.

GRAND ORCHESTRA.

NEW SCENERY by H. CALYO.

Admission 75 cents; orchestra chairs and boxes, $1 50; family circle, 30 cents; proscenium boxes, $10.

Seats to-day at the Theatre, 112 B'way, and 701 B'way.

SAM MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY—Price 50c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

EVERY THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

GLORIOUS SUCCESS.
BRILLIANT TRIUMPH.
HERRMANN,
the Prestidigitateur.
Incredible Illusions, Droll Tricks.
Change of programme every night.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.

Glorious reception. Hundreds turned away.

BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD and BACKUS, SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, WITH NEW FACES, NEW DECORATIONS, NEW SONGS, NEW DANCES, NEW ACTS, NEW MUSIC. &C.

TAMMANY—TO-NIGHT—MAMMOTH BILL—Houses crowded to repletion. Intense enthusiasm. Mr. JAMES MACE in his famous STATUE ILLUSTRATIONS. Tot. Lauris, Tableaux, Magical Wonders. Rizarellis, Gurr and Goodrich. Matinee Saturday.

TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL—NOS. 721 TO 727 6th-av., Reservoir-square, having been greatly enlarged and beautifully embellished with COSTLY PAINTINGS, IMMENSE MIRRORS, &c., is now open for balls, lectures, concerts, &c.

Mr. TRENOR'S classes for dancing are now open.

LECTURES

REV. WM. MOBLEY PUNSHON

WILL LECTURE AT
COOPER INSTITUTE
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 8.
Subject:
"WESLEY AND HIS TIMES."
AT
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
TUESDAY, DEC. 7.
Subject:
"THE HUGUENOTS."

ILLUSTRATED LECTURES TO LADIES.

On MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th October, at 3½ o'clock P. M., Dr. E. P. BANNING, of No. 11 St. Mark's-place, will give, before mothers and young ladies, a series of illustrated lectures on PRACTICAL PHYSIOLOGY, in Cooper Union, Room No. 24. Those interested in securing an elegant form, and in the prevention and cure of drooping, unequal shoulders, spinal curvature, general debility, and pulmonary, digestive and female weaknesses, will find the lectures full of interest and of great practical value. Admission 25c.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING,

At No. 212 5th-av., on Mondays, Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.

At No. 681 5th-av., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, or Saturday mornings.

Also, evening classes on Mondays and Thursdays for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.

Morning, Afternoon and Evening Classes—Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Light Gymnastics, under Dr. Martin, Mondays and Thursdays, at 3½ P. M.

DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 336 West 29th-st.

G. SCHNEIDER, Professor of Dancing.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY.

Northwest corner 28th-st. and Broadway, will open on SATURDAY, Oct. 2. Circulars at the Academy.

M. HLASKO, INSTRUCTOR OF Dancing at the leading Seminaries of New-York, will resume his classes for families and gentlemen at 64 West 34th-st., Saturday, Oct. 2. Send for circulars.

C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING Academy, No. 130 State-st., corner of Court-st.—All the fashionable dances in one quarter. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. depot as follows:

6:45 A. M., way train for Albany.
8:00 A. M., Buffalo express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
11:00 A. M., special Chicago express, through in 29 hours; elegant drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached; through to Chicago without change, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:30 P. M., Hudson train.
5:00 P. M., Poughkeepsie train, (Sundays, 9 A. M.)
10:00 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9, 9:40 and 11:50 A. M., 2, 4:25, 5:10, 7:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.

J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

Aug. 30, 1869.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL leave depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:

Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati.

For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M., daily, stopping at all stations; and 4:30 P. M., Orange County Express, connecting for Warwick, Shawangunk and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.

For Newburg and Way, at 8:30 A. M. daily, and (4 P. M. from 23d-st.,) 4:15 P. M., Sundays excepted.

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train, 11:30 P. M.

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:30 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M. (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M. (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M., *6:30 P. M.; and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for Apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of Baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the Agents at the principal hotels.

* To Piermont only.

WM. R. BARR, General Passenger Agent.
L. D. RUCKER, General Superintendent.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 1 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries as follows: 8:30 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains. For particulars, see time tables.

R. WHITE, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 9:15 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.

JAMES FISK, Jr. ....Proprietor

Revival of Shakespeare's last and greatest work, the

TEMPEST, TEMPEST,
TEMPEST, TEMPEST, TEMPEST,
TEMPEST, TEMPEST,
TEMPEST, TEMPEST, TEMPEST,
TEMPEST, TEMPEST,
TEMPEST, TEMPEST, TEMPEST,

with a distribution of characters unsurpassed by any theatre in America.

Caliban (first appearance)...... Mr. CHAS. WHEATLEIGH
Ferdinand (first appearance)..Mr. JAS. H. TAYLOR
Prospero.........................Mr. E. L. TILTON

Antonio....Mr. C. J. Fyffe	Trinculo.... Mr. W. Davidge, Jr
Alonso..Mr. G. F. De Vere	Sebastian.Mr. J. F. Crossen
Adrien....Mr. M. M. Price	Gonzalo...Mr. Geo. Farren
Stephano..Mr. S. W. Glenn	Boatswain.Mr. J. V. Dailey
Shipmaster.... Mr. E. W. Dennison	Francisco.Mr. E. K. Collier

Miranda (her first appearance)...... Miss ANNIE DELAND
Ariel } (her first appearance) { Miss LISA WEBER
Ceres }

Juno...... Miss Clara Fisher	Iris...... Miss Blanche Bradshaw

RITA SANGALI, (her first appearance), with a brilliant Ballet Troupe, comprising seven Premieres and a full corps of Coryphees.

MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,
CLASSICAL MUSIC,
ORIGINAL SONGS,
APPROPRIATE DANCES,
GREAT TRANSFORMATION TABLEAU.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
GENERAL ADMISSION...........FIFTY CENTS.
GENERAL ADMISSION...........FIFTY CENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

TWO PERFORMANCES THIS DAY.
TWO PERFORMANCES THIS DAY.
MATINEE AT 2. EVENING AT 8.
MATINEE AT 2. EVENING AT 8.
THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK,
With all New Scenery and Wonderful Effects.
Embracing the following Great Cast:

Badger..(His original character)..Mr. J. K. Mortimer
Captain Fairweather..................Mr. J. B. Studley
Mr. Puffy..(His first appearance here)...Mr. H. Hotto

Livingston...Mr. G. Becks	Bob....Mr. G. F. Ketchum
Bloodgood. Mr. G. Johnson	Paul..Mr. H. Cunningham

Alida.....(Original character).....Miss Eliza Newton
Mrs. Puffy..(Her first appearance here).Mrs. E. Wright
Mrs. Fairweather..Mrs. T. J. Hind | Lucy.Miss. L. Vining

MATINEES at 2, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Many Great Novelties are in active Preparation for immediate production, including a NEW SENSATIONAL DRAMA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers......JARRETT & PALMER

TWO PERFORMANCES TO-DAY.
AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 8.
UNDENIABLE AND UNPARALLELED SUCCESS
of Boucicault's new drama of Modern Life, entitled
FORMOSA;
OR, THE RAILROAD TO RUIN.
The play will be superbly mounted.
ENTIRE NEW SCENERY,
MAGNIFICENT APPOINTMENTS,
ORIGINAL MUSIC, AND A
GREAT CAST OF CHARACTERS.
MATINEE TO-DAY (SATURDAY) AT 2 P. M.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Under the management of AUGUSTIN DALY.

THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE, TWELFTH NIGHT, Shakespeare's dainty comedy, with Mrs. Scott-Siddons, Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Fanny Davenport, Geo. Clarke, W. Davidge, D. H. Harkins, James Lewis, J. B. Polk, and the entire sterling company. Shortly, AS YOU LIKE IT, SHE WOULD AND SHE WOULD NOT and a number of other old comedies.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION.

OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M., On 3d-av., corner 63d-st., near Central Park.

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No. 39. Silver Dream Waltz.
No. 38. The Reaper and the Flowers.
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No. 36. Among the Heather.
No. 35. The Pioneer's March.
No. 34. Kit Flannagan's Fairy.
No. 33. La Carcanet Fantasia.
No. 32. Starlight Serenade.
No. 31. The Syren Waltz.
No. 30. I would I were a Star.
No. 29. Eugenie March.
No. 28. The Flower Queen.
No. 27. Garden City March.
No. 26. The Beacon that Lights Me Home.
No. 25. Glenwood Polka.
No. 24. Thou art Like the Flower.
No. 23. Pleasant Dreams.
No. 22. The Heart should Never Grow Old.
No. 21. Carnival of Venice.
No. 20. The Culprit Fay.
No. 19. Long Branch Polka.
No. 18. Lillian's Song.
No. 17. Kiss Waltz.
No. 16. In Tears I Pine for Thee.
No. 15. Grand Duchess Waltz.
No. 14. Pulling Hard Against the Stream.
No. 13. Indian March.
No. 12. The Frost Flower.
No. 11. Daughter of Eve.
No. 10. The Nun's Prayer.
No. 9. Faust March.
No. 8. Nelly Carey.
No. 7. The Delhi Galop.
No. 6. Sleep Well, Sweet Angel.
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THE RAILROAD CONVENTION.

Detention of Delegates—Objects of the Convention Immediate and Remote—Portland's Ambition—Views of Hon. Gerrit Smith—Permanent Organization—Papers Read, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Thursday, Oct. 7, 1869.

The great Railroad Convention that was called to assemble in this city at 10 o'clock yesterday morning is not likely, from present appearances, to prove so large and imposing a body as was anticipated. The obstruction to travel caused by the recent floods prevented most of the delegates from reaching here in season, and, accordingly, the organization of the Convention was postponed till 7 o'clock last evening. The evening trains brought but few additions to the gathering, and, after appointing GERRIT SMITH temporary Chairman, and listening to a few informal speeches, the permanent organization was postponed until this morning. There are now about fifty delegates in attendance, representing the States of Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, New-York, Michigan, Illinois, and the Canadian Province of Ontario.

WHO ARE PRESENT.

Among the delegates are GERRIT SMITH, President of the Ontario Shore Railroad, recently projected from this city to Lewiston; E. F. JOHNSON, Chief Engineer of the Northern Pacific Railroad; E. H. DERBY, a prominent railroad manager of Massachusetts; MOSES GOULD, JACOB WINSLOW, JNO. A. POOR, and half a dozen other railroad men from Portland, Me.; DE WITT C. LITTLEJOHN, President of the Midland Railroad; WM. A. THOMPSON, from Queenstown, C. W., President of the Erie and Niagara Extension Railroad; MARCELLUS MASSEY, Vice-President of the Rome and Watertown Railroad; EUGENE PRINDLE, WM. PHELPS and JOHN F. GRIGGS, from Michigan, and other prominent railroad men, forwarders and merchants.

OBJECT OF THE CONVENTION.

This Convention, it is generally conceded, originated in Portland, Me., and its primary object is to initiate steps for establishing a through line of railroad from that city to the Pacific Coast by a shorter and more direct route than any at present in existence. This is to be done ultimately by connecting with the proposed Northern Pacific Railroad at Superior City, and constructing new roads where necessary, so as to form a line as nearly straight as possible eastward to Portland, and thence to Halifax. The following extract from the circular issued by the projectors of the Convention will give an idea of the immediate and ultimate objects contemplated:

"The main land of the Continent of North America extends over 63 degrees of longitude, equal to 3,191 statute miles, between the 45th and 46th degrees of north latitude. Lines of railroad are in progress, over the most direct route from the eastern shore of Nova Scotia to Portland, Me., from which point it is proposed to construct a line due west to the head of Lake Champlain, passing through the Ossipee Valley, Bristol, Woodstock and Rutland to Whitehall, and thence to the basin of the great Lakes, at Oswego, thence by the most direct route, along the south shore of Lake Ontario, and across the Niagara and St. Clair Rivers by the most favorable line to the City of Chicago, from which a line of railway extends to the Pacific Ocean at San Francisco, with another line in contemplation, over a still shorter route by the Northern Pacific Railroad to Puget's Sound. This plan of a trans-continental railway—long in contemplation—will shorten the time of transit between England and Hong Kong to thirty three days, against forty-two days by the shortest possible route across the Eastern Hemisphere, even on the completion of the Suez Canal, insuring to the American route the travel and the bulk of the most valuable trade of China and Japan with the American and European markets."

Pending the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad, the immediate object is to shorten the distance between Portland and Chicago by the route named in the circular, which, it is claimed, will be about 150 miles less than the shortest route now existing. In this immediate object Portland has the sympathy, and will find no difficulty in securing the aid, of the delegates comprising this Convention, for the local points along the proposed line have a common interest in the project, although they differ somewhat as to the details of the route.

CONNECTION WITH CHICAGO.

Oswego, for instance, desires a more direct railroad communication with Chicago, and has already bonded herself in the sum of $500,000 in aid of the Ontario Lake Shore Road. The Southern Michigan, too, is seeking a shorter route to Chicago, and has already raised two million of dollars to build an air line from St. Clair River to that city. So, also, the towns east of Oswego are ready to aid in building a road direct to Saratoga, whence roads are already in operation to Rutland, Vt. From Rutland to Woodstock, due east, a road is already projected, and from Woodstock to White River Junction another is in process of construction. From White River Junction the direct line between Chicago and Portland will run on the Northern Railroad of New-Hampshire as far as Danbury, from which place to Portland a road is now partly built. Thus it will be seen that there are sufficient local interests involved in Portland's immediate object of gaining a shorter route to Chicago to secure its speedy accomplishment.

CONNECTION WITH THE PACIFIC.

But Portland's ultimate object of establishing the shortest possible line to the Pacific coast is not only not in sympathy with, but is entirely antagonistic to, the localities and interests represented in this Convention. For a glance at the map will show that the shortest route from Portland to the Pacific coast, by way of the Northern Pacific Railroad, would not pass through any of the States represented here except Maine. From Superior City, the eastern terminus of the Northern Pacific, it would pass along the southern shore of Lake Superior to Sault St. Marie, and thence in a direct line through Canada to Montreal, where it would connect with the Grand Trunk Road to Portland. This, in fact, is the route favored by Governor SMITH, President of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and is the only sensible route, if the object be, as stated in the circular, to secure the most rapid transit across the continent, and shorten the time between Hong Kong and England. While, therefore, Portland, which is accorded the credit of having gotten up this "show," (as the people of Oswego call it,) will doubtless succeed in getting material aid for her projected short line to Chicago, she is not likely to accomplish anything practical at this gathering in favor of her scheme for making that city the terminus of a grand trans-continental railway, and the seaport from which the products of Asia are to be shipped to Europe. She will have to call on Canada for help in that direction.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CONVENTION.

The citizens of Oswego have done their part toward making the Convention a success, and have liberally attended its sessions thus far, bringing, in many cases, their wives and daughters with them. Doolittle Hall, where the body meets, has been handsomely decorated for the occasion, and the word "Welcome," in letters of gold, stretches across one end of the Hall, while at the other end a mammoth map, sixty feet in length by ten in width, indicates the routes and distances of the transcontinental road to the Pacific, as well as the abbreviated line from Portland to Chicago.

THE OPENING SESSION.

The Convention last evening was called to order by Mayor PAGE, of this city, who briefly stated its objects, after which Hon. GERRIT SMITH, the temporary Chairman, addressed the body at some length. With regard to the proposed short line from Portland to Chicago, Mr. SMITH said that Oswego would see to the building of that part of the road between this city and Lewiston, and Portland must see to building that part between that city and here. Odessa, he said, surpassed all places on the Eastern Continent for collecting wheat from the producers, but Chicago far surpassed Odessa. While the annual export of wheat from Egypt was only 5,000,000 of bushels, the States around Chicago exported three times that amount. There was no occasion for Boston, Portland and New-York to be jealous of each other. They should bear in mind that if they failed to draw a large part of this surplus grain, it will be bid for in other directions. If they succeeded there would be business enough for all. When the Western States double and quadruple their products, there will be great competition to secure them. Montreal will try hard for her share; so will Philadelphia and Boston. Portland, New-York and Boston will probably win the prize; they certainly will if they pull together. That city which gets the largest amount of these products will sell the largest amount of goods in return for them. Instead of asking the question which of the cities was going to get the most of these products, they should rather look at the broader and more comprehensive question whether they were going to get any after the strife that will be made to divert them in other directions. It was in no ungenerous spirit toward New-York and Boston, that he discovered in Portland a more favorable point for the carrying trade to Europe. This might not be evident to all, but it would be proved to all when the road from Oswego to Lewiston, and the comparatively straight road eastward, from Oswego to Portland were completed.

Mr. EUGENE PRINDLE, of Jackson, Mich., followed Mr. SMITH, and spoke of the disposition of each locality to regard itself as the great commercial centre of the world. The railroads of this country had hitherto been built to satisfy these local prejudices, and the result was that there were almost as many commercial centres as there were stations on the road. There was for instance a railroad connection to-day between Portland and Chicago, but the route was at least 150 miles longer than it ought to be, or would have been, had the roads been built with special reference to connecting these two points. He cautioned those engaged in establishing a direct line between Lewiston and Portland against allowing rival roads to get control of any part of the line, by offering to supply the money to build it—thus enabling them to break the through connection and defeat the main object.

Brief speeches were then made by WILLIAM PHELPS, of Detroit, and JOHN F. GRIGGS, of Saginaw, when the convention adjourned to this morning.

SECOND SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 10 o'clock, and permanently organized by electing JOHN F. GRIGGS President. After a brief speech from Mr. GRIGGS, a paper transmitted to the Convention by JAMES L. WILSON, United States Commissioner of the Land Office, was read, approving the objects of this and similar Conventions, and favoring increased facilities for transporting the products of the earth by means of continuous lines of railroad running by the shortest route between important points. A paper was also read from J. W. SCOTT, but it contained nothing of general interest. After a recess for dinner, EDWIN F. JOHNSON read an interesting essay on the necessity of two additional lines of railway across the Continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans, and commending the project for a Southern Pacific Railroad equally with that of the Northern Pacific, of which he is Chief Engineer.

Mr. MASSEY followed with a paper on the advantages of railroads in general, and on the duty of the State of New-York to keep up with her sister States in availing herself of these advantages. ALVIN BRONSON presented a paper on the commerce of the Great Lakes, in which he said he had been interested for sixty years. None of these papers contained matter of special importance, but they served to occupy the time of the Convention until the remaining delegates, who were detained by the interruption in travel, had arrived.

On motion of Mr. POOR, of Portland, a committee was appointed, of which he is chairman, to prepare a programme of subjects for the consideration of the Convention, to be reported to-morrow morning. The report will consist of a series of resolutions, the discussion of which will constitute the main business of the Convention, and the adoption or rejection of which will indicate what, if anything, practical is to be accomplished by the gathering. The sessions will probably close on Saturday. Mayor PAIGE is to give an entertainment to the delegates this evening. S.

The Third Day's Proceedings at Oswego—The Resolutions—Plan for a Transcontinental Company—The Final Adjournment.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 8.—The delegates to the Railroad Convention were entertained last night at the International Hotel by Mayor PAGE, at a banquet. Speeches were made by the Mayor, Messrs. Poor, Pringle, Driggs, Richardson, Doolittle, Nelson, Ridlon and others. The speeches related chiefly to railroad enterprises, and particularly to the project before the Convention. All the delegates from abroad appear especially impressed with the natural business advantages of Oswego, and also at the enterprise they see manifested in the works of her business men.

The Convention reassembled at 10:30 o'clock this morning. After prayer by Rev. Mr. GREELY. Mr. POOR, from the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following report:

Whereas, It is the duty of every General Government to promote by every proper means the safety and welfare of those under its protection; therefore

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, greater railway facilities between the Mississippi and the Pacific States than are now available, are demanded by the increase in population of the country and the necessity of commerce.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Government, as well as its truest policy, to give such reasonable and necessary aid as will promote the building at the earliest day of two additional lines of railway to connect the States above named by the Northern Pacific Railroad and a Southern Pacific Railroad.

Resolved, That greater railroad facilities than now exist are needed for the accommodation of the growing traffic and travel between the Atlantic seaboard and the Mississippi and the upper Lake region, demanding the immediate construction of the projected lines, which are designed to form a connection with the lines now in operation; a continuous line which shall reach from the upper Mississippi to the northeastern extremity of the Union.

Resolved, That the line projected above, when extended, as it ultimately will be, in connection with the Northern Pacific Railroad, along the Pacific coast, northerly into Alaska, and on the east to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, would constitute by its great reduction of the extent of ocean transit, the most convenient means of communication between the densely-peopled portion of Europe and Eastern Asia, and that our new nation would derive from such a line of communication great commercial advantages, which would contribute largely to the prosperity of our people, while at the same time it would constitute a powerful and most efficient means toward the general civilization of the globe.

Resolved, That in pursuance of the call of this Convention and the particular object to be promoted by it, we view with especial interest and favor the efforts now making to secure a continuous and independent line of railway from Chicago to the seaboard by the route of the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad, and thence eastward by the best and most feasible route into New-England, and to the harbor of Portland and the Ossipee Valley, affording at the same time the increased facilities required for Western trade seeking access to New-York, Boston and other Eastern Atlantic ports.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Convention furnish to the Chairman of the Congressional Committees on the Pacific Railroad, on Finance and on Ways and Means, when Congress again assembles, to the President of the United States and the members of his Cabinet, certified copies of these resolutions, and also printed copies of the proceedings of this Convention.

Resolved, That we recommend the appointment of a committee which shall be charged with the duty of taking the required measures to organize a railroad company from the most feasible point or points in the eastern part of the State of New-York, between Albany and Whitehall, to run in a westerly direction on the most feasible line in the general direction of the southeast basin of Lake Ontario, to be called the New-England and New-York Railway Company.

The report being accepted, Mr. POOR proceeded at length to support the adoption of the resolutions. He referred to the advantages of shorter and more direct lines both as regards time and cost in transportation; to the increased travel and freight transportation; the increasing population of the country, and the demands for additional facilities. He then considered the material question as to routes, and showed by statistics and facts that the route from Portland was the one now immediately demanded for short, speedy and cheap transportation from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and from San Francisco to Europe.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Queenston, Canada, approved the resolutions reported by the Committee, yet thought something further was needed, and offered the following additional resolution:

Whereas, Under the most favorable circumstances the construction of a railway is a most onerous undertaking, and requires aid from every quarter, and also coöperative talent to be rapidly successful; therefore it is expedient that as soon as the various companies forming a continuous line from Portland to Chicago are properly organized with a view to construction, that the representatives of the various lines are authorized by this Convention to call a meeting of the officials of said lines and appoint therefrom a standing Committee, whose duty it shall be to bring about a unity of sentiment and interests between the different projected lines intended to form the whole through line; said Committee to arrange a general traffic arrangement between all the companies, and to discover how far a general financial system could be adopted to make the general credits for bonds and shares acceptable to the capitalists of America and Europe on the credit of the individual companies, composing the through line, and while certain lines may thus enter into a permanent alliance between Portland and Chicago. Nevertheless, it shall not prevent the lines west of the Niagara River from forming a New-York City connection through the State of New-York, with this understanding, that said Western lines entering into the Portland combination shall concede just the same traffic advantages to the New-York line as may be agreed upon in the Portland and Chicago alliance, no more and no less.

Mr. THOMPSON sustained his resolution with an argument, going to show that the least had to do with the existing roads in constructing a new one, the better. All the old companies stand antagonistic to the new ones, and will prevent their organization if possible. In this great enterprise, therefore, he believed the true policy would be to form no alliance with any old company, but to strike out a new and independent line. He referred to the claim made by the old companies of a vested right. What, he asked, was this vested right? If a road had been mislocated, had been built where it was of no use, must the people be deprived of having a road on a more convenient line? He warned the Convention against seeking affiliation with existing companies. If they did they would certainly be cheated. He regarded it as perfectly feasible to carry on this enterprise alone; that it could be done cheaper, and when done would be found vastly more profitable. Mr. THOMPSON, at great length, enforced his idea.

The Convention then took a recess till 7 o'clock A. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 7 P. M., with prayer by Rev. Mr. GREELY.

Mr. THOMPSON said, on consultation with other members he had determined to modify his resolution by striking out all after and including the words "said Committee to arrange a general," &c.

Mr. POOR said that he took pleasure in saying with this modification Mr. THOMPSON'S proposition met with the hearty concurrence of every member of the Committee. [Applause.]

Mr. LITTLEJOHN suggested that the name be "New-England and Oswego Railroad," instead of "New-England and New-York Railroad." Agreed to, and the resolution was so amended.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN was then loudly called for to speak on the main question, and responded. He spoke of the necessity of multiplying railroads leading from the Atlantic to the Western States. He spoke strongly in favor of the proposed route to Portland, setting forth the advantages to the East and West. In the course of his remarks he said he had in his possession a communication from the BARING BROTHERS stating that at a certain price Europe would take 500,000,000 bushels of grain annually from America. Then what must we do? Simply increase and cheapen our lines of communication with the great prairies of the West. He referred to rival routes, the Mississippi and New-Orleans and Norfolk and Richmond, and urged activity, zeal and persistence in the effort to secure three routes from Oswego—one to Portland, Me., one to Boston, and one to New-York.

The Chair (Mr. DRIGGS) submittted the following:

Resolved, That in forming railroad communications between the Atlantic and the Northern Pacific Railroad, at the head of Lake Superior, the shortest, most direct and practical route should be adopted.

Resolved, That while, in the opinion of this Convention, such connections ought to and will be made by the way of Chicago, the continuation of the Northern Pacific Railroad to the Straits of Mackinaw, so as to connect with the contemplated road from Portland to the Detroit, or St. Clair Rivers, ought also to be secured.

Mr. JOHN NEAL, of Portland, spoke in favor of the project.

Mr. ESTERLY, of Wisconsin, pointed out various proposed roads in Wisconsin, and claimed that the West was a manufacturing country as well as the East, and said that it was the wish of the West that the Mississippi should be continued as a route, so that better prices could be secured for its projects.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN responded, saying he advocated keeping the manufactories at the East, so that they could consume the products of the West; and as to the Mississippi, what the gentleman had said should act as an incentive to greater exertion on the part of the railroad men.

Mr. PRINGLE, from Michigan City, was the next speaker. After speaking of the importance of railroad communications he urged the importance of the proposition of Mr. THOMPSON with great earnestness; as also the resolutions reported by the Committee.

Mr POOR followed, sustaining the object of the Convention, and closed with moving the adoption of the resolutions. Carried unanimously.

The question was then on Mr. THOMPSON'S resolution. The word "authorized" was changed to "requested," and then the resolution was adopted unanimously.

Mr. DRIGGS' resolutions were then adopted unanimously.

Messrs. G. MOLLISON, of Oswego; G. AMES, of Oswego; GEORGE J. POST, of Fairhaven; R. T. HOUGH, of Lewis County, and CHARLES H. CROSS, of Pulaski, were appointed the Committee on the road from Oswego to Whitehall.

The Convention then, after adopting the usual votes of thanks, adjourned *sine die*.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Constitutional Union General Committee—Tammany Denounced.

The Constitutional Union General Committee met last evening at Masonic Hall, Mr. DANIEL B. NORTHRUP presiding. A committee of five was appointed to confer with the Executive Committee in regard to effecting subordinate organizations in the various wards of the City, after which various gentlemen were called upon to express their views on the purposes and objects of this general organization. Captain SLOANE, of the Fifteenth Ward, delivered an address of an hour's length against the gormandizing propensities of Tammany for public offices. Tammany, he said, had been regarded as the tree beneath whose branches all Democrats must gather for shelter, but had proved a Upas tree which withered and killed everything that came within its shadow. The Tammany chieftains had forsaken the people, who were the rightful source of all political power, and the Democratic Party had been ruled by a clique. Against this all honest men must protest. PETER B. SWEENY had done nothing that he should be entitled to speak for a million and a half of people. WILLIAM M. TWEED'S seventeen offices for which he drew salaries did not entitle him to name the men who should rule over the people. The speaker said that the people had had no voice in the selection of delegates to the Syracuse Convention, but those delegates had been named by the Tammany clique. This course all true Democrats must repudiate, and assert the right of the people to nominate and elect their own rulers. People in New-York were busy in making money, and neglected political affairs, but they must begin to wake up and see where their money was going to. Now it was squandered by a corrupt Ring. The people had a right to know who was to dance if they paid for the fiddlers. They could not furnish music for the fantastic gyrations of the painted chieftains of Tammany. They must form a new party on the platform of equal rights and the sovereignty of the people. The Excise law would form an issue on which they could rally the foreign vote and present a formidable front to the enemy.

German Republican Central Committee.

The German Republican Central Committee met at the Steuben House last night, Mr. WM. GRASSE presiding. Reports were made by Dr. GEREKE, Mr. SCHOENHOF and General SIGEL, with regard to the Special Committee that conferred with the Republican State Central Committee on Wednesday last, and with regard to the nomination of General SIGEL for Secretary of State. The Syracuse platform was indorsed, and the nominations were ratified. On motion of General SIGEL, it was resolved to make an appeal to the German-American citizens of the State in behalf of the platform and candidates. A Republican Campaign Club was organized by the Central Committee, and officers of this Club were then appointed. After the appointment of several committees of the Campaign Club, the meeting adjourned.

William M. Tweed in a Corner.

Yesterday WM. M. TWEED was waited upon by representatives of thirteen Seventh Ward Democratic Clubs, who asked him whether he had promised the nomination for the position of Alderman of the Seventh Ward to Mr. BRYAN O'RILEY or any other candidate, and whether he had authorized persons in the Seventh Ward to bet large sums of money relative to this nomination having been pledged.

Mr. TWEED replied that until the November elections he could not pledge himself to any candidate. The answer to the two questions was, "No." The delegates individually pressed the claims of RICHARD WALTERS for Alderman.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 8—11 A. M.—Consols open at 93¼ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 84¼; 1865, old, 83¾; 1867, 82¾. Stocks dull; Eries, 23¾; Illinois Centrals, 94.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 8—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opens flat; Middling Uplands, 12⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 12⅝d. The sales of the day are estimated at 7,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 65,000 bales, of which 10,000 were taken for export and 10,000 on speculation. The receipts of the week have been 76,000 bales, of which 3,000 were American. The stock in port is estimated at 459,000 bales, of which 46,000 are American.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Sugar is dull both on spot and afloat.

HAVRE, Oct. 8.—Cotton closed last night at 144½f. on spot and 139½f. afloat, and not as before reported.

LONDON, Oct. 8—1 P. M.—Consols for account, 93¼@93⅜. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 84¼; 1865, old, 83⅞; 1867, 82⅞.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 8—1:30 P. M.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 10s. 5d. ₱ cental for California White, and 9s. 1d.@9s. 2d. for No. 2 Red Western.

PARIS, Oct. 8—1:30 P. M.—The Bourse is quiet. Rentes, 71f. 37c.

ANTWERP, Oct. 8.—Petroleum dull.

HAVRE, Oct. 8.—COTTON—The market opens firm on the spot and quiet afloat; Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 145f. ₱ cwt.; Low Middling, afloat, 139f. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Oct. 8—1:30 P. M.—Stocks quiet; Atlantic and Great Western, 28.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 8—1:30 P. M.—TRADE REPORT—The Manchester advices are less favorable and cause a dullness in the Cotton market.

The stock of Cotton afloat is estimated at 340,000 bales, of which 12,000 are American.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour 23s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

The receipts of Wheat at this port for the past three days have been 30,000 quarters, of which 20,000 are American.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and steady.

LONDON, Oct. 8—4:30 P. M.—American Securities closed easier. United States Five-twenties, 1862, 84¼; 1865, old, 83¾; 1867, 82¾. Stocks steady; Erie 23; Atlantic and Great Western, 27.

PARIS, Oct. 8.—The Bourse closed steady. Rentes, 71f. 40c.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 8.—United States Five-twenties firm at 87¾@87⅞ for 1862s.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 8—4:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed easier but not quotably lower; 2,000 bales of Cotton were taken for export and speculation.

BREADSTUFFS—No. 2 Red Western Wheat, 9s.@9s. 1d. ₱ cental.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Calcutta Linseed, 62s. 6d. Tallow, 46s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

HAVRE, Oct. 8.—Cotton closed firm on spot and quiet afloat; tres Ordinaire, on spot, 146f. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Oct. 8.—Petroleum closed at 54½f. for Standard White.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—FREIGHTS quiet and steady at previous rates. FLOUR—sales at $4 87½@$6 for Spring Extras; there was a good shipping and local demand. WHEAT active for No. 2 at $1 02@$1 02¼ for future delivery; seller all the month $1 04@$1 05; in the afternoon No. 2 was dull and unsettled at $1 02¼ cash, and $1 03 seller October. CORN in better demand and lower at 84½c.@84¾c.; in the afternoon 84½c. seller October. OATS in speculative demand at 38½c. cash and seller all the month. RYE active and lower at 78½c.@79c. for No. 2. BARLEY dull and inactive; No. 2, nominally, $1 20@$1 22. HIGHWINES firm at $1 13. PROVISIONS quiet and easier. PORK, $32, closing lower. LARD, 17½c.@18c. Dry salted SHOULDERS, 14½c.@14¾c. Live HOGS dull, with a full supply at lower rates; Common, $8 75@$9; Good to Choice, $9 45@$9 85. RECEIPTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 84,000 bushels Wheat, 60,000 bushels Corn, 58,000 bushels Oats, 9,000 bushels Rye, 8,500 bushels Barley, 5,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 54,000 bushels Wheat, 132,000 bushels Corn, 56,000 bushels Oats, 2,500 bushels Rye, 2,400 bushels Barley, 3,000 Hogs. CATTLE dull at $3 90@$5 50 for butchers' and feeding Cattle; $5 87½@$6 75 for light to good shipping.

BUFFALO, Oct. 8.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,500 bbls.; Wheat, 96,000 bushels; Corn, 56,000 bushels; Oats, 80,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 43,000 bushels; Corn, 8,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels. FREIGHTS—Wheat, 19c.@20c.; Oats, 10c.; Corn nominally 17c., to New-York. FLOUR neglected. WHEAT dull; No. 3 Chicago, $1; No. 2 do., $1 15; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 18; the preceding are nominally asking rates; sales, 2,500 bushels White Michigan at $1 36, and 4,000 bushels Amber do. at $1 20. CORN dull; sales 7,700 bushels No. 2 Western at 77½c., 7,000 bushels do. at 80c., 8,000 bushels do. at 77c.; car lots at 75c.@78c.; all per sample. OATS dull; sales, 2,000 bushels Best No. 2 Western at 50c. RYE dull; sales, 200 bushels Old Western at $1 08. BARLEY—Sales, 5,000 bushels Canada four-rowed at $1 23 afloat, to arrive. Other articles nominal. CATTLE—Receipts this week, 6,400 head; market dull, and ½c. lower; sales Extra at $8 50@$8 65; Good, $7 50; Medium to Fair, $5@$6 75. SHEEP—Receipts liberal; market quiet and heavy; not quotably lower. HOGS quiet, weak and nominally unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 8.—TOBACCO steady, but unchanged. COTTON—Nothing doing. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $4 60@$4 80; Extra, $4 85@$5; Double Extra, $5 25@$5 50; Treble Extra, $5 75@$6; Choice and Family, $6 50@$6 75. WHEAT firm; No. 2 Spring, 90c.@95c.; No. 1 Spring, $1; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 06@$1 08; No. 1 Red Fall, $1 15@$1 16; Choice Red, $1 20@$1 25. CORN unchanged. OATS advancing; sales at 45c. in bulk, and 50c.@52c. in sacks. BARLEY firm; Prime Iowa Spring, $1; Minnesota, $1 35@$1 40; Choice Fall, $1 88. RYE dull at 82c.@83c. WHISKY, $1 15. PROVISIONS dull. Mess PORK, $32. Nothing doing in Dry-salted MEATS. BACON firm; Shoulders, 16¾c.@17c.; Clear Rib Sides, 20¼c.; Clear Sides, 20½c.@20¾c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 23½c. LARD quiet at 18½c. for tierce, and 20c. for keg. CATTLE active at $3@$6 50, gross. Live HOGS firm at $8@$10 50. RECEIPTS—9,000 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 23,000 bushels Oats, 11,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye.

OSWEGO, Oct. 8.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 1,700 bbls. at $6 50@$6 75 for No. 1 Spring; $6 75@$7 for Amber Winter; $7 50 for White; $8 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and no sales. CORN dull; sales, 4,700 bushels No. 2 on private terms; car lots selling at 87c. BARLEY dull; sales yesterday evening, 20,000 bushels Up-Lake Canada at $1 25; 10,000 bushels Bay Quinte on private terms. RYE quiet. CORN-MEAL, $2 10 ₱ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $22@$23; Shipstuffs, $26; Middlings, $30@$32 ₱ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 18c.; Barley, 14½c., to New-York. Lumber, $5@$5 25 to the Hudson. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 68c.; to New-York, 58c.; to Albany, 50c. Lake IMPORTS—48,200 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 57,500 bushels Barley. Canal EXPORTS—14,700 bushels Wheat, 34,900 bushels Barley, 120,200 feet Lumber.

ALBANY, Oct. 8.—WHEAT is very dull. The inquiry is mainly for small lots on out of town orders; millers will not buy at the present prices; sales, 1 car Amber State in bags at $1 40, and 100 Extra Amber Michigan at $1 50 delivered. RYE dull but firm at $1 17@1 19 for State. CORN dull and little inquiry at $1 00@$1 07 for unsound and sound; the offerings are mostly unsound. OATS fairly active at 62c.@62½c. for State and Western; bag lots of Extra State held at 63c.; sales about 7,000 bushels No. 1 State at 62½c., and 1,000 bushels No. 2 at 62c. BARLEY quiet, and but little doing; buyers are holding off to allow the stock to accumulate; quotations nominally unchanged; sales, 7 cars on private terms and 1 car No. 1 two rowed State at $1 25.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 8.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firm and in light supply; Red, $1 10@$1 15. CORN irregular at 88c.@90c. OATS dull and drooping at 52c.@58c. RYE dull at 90c. BARLEY firm at $1 65@$1 70. COTTON dull; Middlings, 26c. TOBACCO in good demand and a shade easier; sales 131 hhds. at $7 80@$20. WHISKY firm and in demand; sales 640 bbls. at $1 15. PORK dull at $31; no sales. LARD firm with a moderate demand at 17½c., with sales. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 14½c.@15c., closing strong at the latter price; Clear Sides, 18c. BACON firm, with an improved demand for Shoulders at 16½c.; Clear Sides, 20c.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8.—COTTON better but prices unchanged. QUERCITRON BARK—Holders ask $39 for No. 1. FLOUR excessively dull; Extras, $6@$6 25; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $6 25@$7; Pennsylvania Extra Family, $6 25@$7 12½; Indiana and Ohio Extra Family, $6 50@$7 25. WHEAT heavy; Red, $1 40@$1 43; White unchanged. RYE sells at $1 08@$1 09. CORN very quiet; Yellow, $1 05; Mixed Western unchanged. OATS dull at 58c.@60c. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude unchanged; Refined, 31½c., on the spot. COFFEE—Small sales of Rio at 14c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.17¾c., gold. Sugar steady at 11¾c.@13c. for Fair and Good Refining. Mess PORK, LARD and WHISKY unchanged.

TOLEDO, Oct. 8.—FLOUR dull and heavy. WHEAT dull and lower; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 25; No. 1 Red, $1 16; No. 2 Red, $1 10½. CORN dull and lower; No. 1, 72c.; No. 2, 70c. OATS quiet; No. 1, 46c.; No. 2, 45c. RECEIPTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 6,500 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—4,200 bbls. Flour, 63,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 1,500 bushels Rye.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 8.—FLOUR dull; Choice Spring Extras, $5 12@$5 25. WHEAT unsettled at $1 08¼ for No. 1, and $1 02 for No. 2. OATS dull at 40c. for No. 2. CORN steady at 69c. for No. 2. RYE quiet and unchanged. BARLEY dull and unchanged. Grain FREIGHTS quiet and unchanged. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 111,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—800 bbls. Flour, 202,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Oats.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 8.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 12,218 bales Uplands, 223 bales Sea Island; total, 12,441 bales; exports to Great Britain and Continent, none; coastwise, 10,137 bales Uplands, 21 bales Sea Island; sales, 2,650 bales; stock, 17,256 bales Uplands, 449 bales Sea Island. Nothing doing to-day.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT quiet and nominal. LEGAL TENDERS, 76c. DEVOE'S COAL OIL is quoted at 65c., an advance of 20c. within three weeks. The Sierra Nevada Mining Company have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share, payable on the 9th of October.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 8.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 7,595 bales; receipts coastwise, 9 bales; total receipts, 7,604 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,329 bales; other foreign ports, none; exports coastwise, 5,051 bales. Stock on hand, 6,711 bales. Market steady; Middling, 25¼c.; Sea Islands, $1 50@$1 90. Sales of the week, 2,950 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 8.—COTTON—Receipts of the week, 7,097 bales. Exports—To Great Britain, 5,030 bales; coastwise, 3,048 bales. Stock, 13,239 bales. Sales of the week, 5,900 bales; sales to-day, 1,100 bales. There is a fair demand, and the market closed firm; Middling, 24¼c.@24½c. Receipts, 1,887 bales; exports, 2,769 bales.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 8.—COTTON quiet at 25c. FLOUR dull; Superfine $4 75. GRAIN quiet and unchanged. TOBACCO quiet; sales, 61 hhds. at $6 90@$13 75. WHISKY, $1 15. PROVISIONS quiet. PORK, $32. BACON—Shoulders, 17c.; Clear Rib Sides, 20¼c.; Clear Sides, 20¾c. LARD, 19c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 8.—COTTON—Receipts to-day, 1,104 bales; receipts of the week, gross, 24,545 bales; net, 22,298 bales. Exports—To Liverpool, 3,230 bales; to the Continent, 7,335 bales; coastwise, 3,596 bales. Stock, 48,139 bales.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 8.—COTTON quiet at 24¾c.; receipts, 1,359 bales; exports, 1,351 bales; receipts of the week, 5,921 bales; exports, 4,131 bales; stock, 58 bales. PORK dull at $34. LARD, 20c.@21c. BACON firmer; Shoulders, 18c.; Sides, 21¼c.@21¾c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 8.—COTTON—Total receipts, 1,580 bales; total exports coastwise, 1,468 bales. Stock on hand, in store and on shipboard, 1,672 bales. Market steady; Middling, 25c. Total sales of the week, 525 bales.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 8.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 5,451 bales; exports coastwise, 5,326 bales; stock, 210 bales; market closed quiet and weak, quotations being barely sustained; Low Middling, 25¼c.; sales of the week, 828 bales.

GALVESTON, Oct. 8.—COTTON—Receipts of the week, 2,452 bales; exports, New-York, 990 bales; stock, 5,692 bales; demand fair, stock light; Good Ordinary, 18¼c.@18½c.; sales, 1,730 bales.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 8.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 590 bales; coastwise, 2,180 bales; total, 2,760 bales; exports—none to Great Britain; to Continent, 710 bales; stock, 2,866 bales.

DETROIT, Oct. 8.—FLOUR active; Choice, $6 50@$6 75. WHEAT declining; Extra White, $1 24@$1 25; No. 1 White, $1 13; Regular, $1 06; Amber, $1 06. CORN, 80c.@83c. OATS, 43c.@44c.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 8.—COTTON—Receipts, 1,925 bales; exports, coastwise, 471 bales; to Liverpool, 23,000 bales; sales, 400 bales; Middling, 25c.@25¼c.; market closed quiet.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 8.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE advanced to 43½c. ROSIN steady at $1 60 for Strained. TAR unchanged. COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 25c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 8.—COTTON in fair demand; prices steady; sales 500 bales; Middling, 25¼c.; receipts, 1,173 bales; exports, coastwise, 919 bales.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.—COTTON—Net receipts, none; coastwise, 2,800 bales; total, 2,800 bales; exports none; stock, 400 bales.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 8.—WHEAT—No. 1 Red, $1 17 asked; No. 2 Red, $1 14. CORN, 85c. asked. OATS held at 48c.@49c. RYE held at 90c.@94c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 8.—COTTON active, but prices easier; sales, 692 bales; receipts, 581 bales; Middling, 24¼c.; stock, 3,787 bales.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 8—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Portland	N.	Clear	51
Boston	N. W.	Clear	53
New-York	N.	Clear	55
Philadelphia	S. E.	Clear	52
Wilmington	N. E.	Clear	60
Washington	E.	Clear	64
Fortress Monroe	E.	Clear	61
Richmond	N.	Clear	62
Oswego	S.	Clear	52
Buffalo	S.	Clear	60
Pittsburg		Clear	50
Chicago	S. W.	Clear	62
Louisville	N.	Clear	60
New-Orleans	S. E.	Cloudy	73
Savannah	N.	Cloudy	61
Charleston	N. N. E.	Clear	68

[Advertisement.]

The heroic of all ages have been adorned with victorious wreaths, and as the manly brows of Americans are generally bound with circles of distinction, it may be assumed that ours is a nation of heroes, and consequently that KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, is the great American Crown Prince. The Hats of KNOX'S last issue, for the present Fall, are beautiful beyond even his own precedents, and are going off with a rapidity superior to that of the proverbial "hot cakes."

[Advertisement.]

THE GRAND EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—The entire building in which this exhibition is being held, covering a whole square, is protected with E. HOLMES' Burglar Alarm Telegraph, per order of the managers. Look out for worthless imitations and infringements; the law will be applied to such cases. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Deutschland	Sept. 25	Bremen	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.			
Bellona	Oct. 9	New-York	London.
Pennsylvania	Oct. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Brooklyn	Oct. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Iowa	Oct. 9	New-York	Glasgow.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *City of Brooklyn*, close at the General Post Office at 7 A. M. No supplementary mail.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

OCT. 8—*In steamship De Soto, from Havana.*—Carlos de Leon, Mrs. Amelia Bujolly, Mrs. Merced Bassaba and 2 children, F. G. Ugarte.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 04 | Sun sets..... 5 30 | Moon sets.. 8 47

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10 47 | Gov. Island.11 36 | Hell Gate..12 58

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Oct. 8.

Cleared.

Steamships City of Brooklyn, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Helvetia, Thompson, National Steamship Co.

Ships Surprise, Ranlett, Shanghae, A. A. Low & Bro.; Naghore, (Br.,) Carter, Liverpool, Arkall & Tufts; A. Boninger, (N. G.,) Steenken, Baltimore, C. Luling & Co.; Isaac Webb, Mortimer, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.; Orient, Hill, Callao and Mollendo, Fabbri & Chauncey.

Barks Montezuma, Hammond, Barbados, T. T. & F. A. Dwight; Evening Star, (Br.,) Miller, St. Jago, C. Waydell & Co.; Reindeer, Wellington, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Edith Rose, Bahvis, Havana, Yates & Porterfield; Balder, (Norw.,) Cornelisen, Newry, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann; Frederick Carl, (N. G.,) Runge, Queenstown for orders, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann.

Brigs Leona, (Br.,) Tingley, Dorchester, N. B., J. I. Nevius, Sr.; Omega, (Br.,) Kerr, Cow Bay, C. R. Swain.

Schooners May Munroe, Hall, Galveston, C. W. Adams & Co.; Maringo, Hulse, Turk's Island, J. A. Stetson & Co.; Queen of the South, Carson, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Zodiac, Hines, Charleston Oct. 3, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary. Has had heavy head winds and sea the entire passage.

Steamship Key West, Rudolph, Savannah Sept. 28, via Charleston Oct. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Put into Charleston short of coal, and was detained inside the Bar 60 hours with heavy N. E. gales.

Steamship De Soto, Morton, New-Orleans Sept. 28, via Havana Oct. 3, with sugar, &c., to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Valley City, Johnson, Washington and Alexandria 2 ds., with flour to Philips & Brown.

Steamship Fanita, Brooks, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Spanish frigate Hernando Cortes, Commander Francisco G. Queveda, Havana 7 ds. She carries 6 guns, and has a complement of 9 officers and 165 men.

Bark Laura, (N. G.,) Sheeker, Newcastle, Eng., 62 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer—vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann. Has had westerly gales the entire passage, and lost and split sails.

Schr. Joseph Nickerson, States, Baltimore 6 ds., with coal to Consolidated Coal Co.

Schr. Mary Mershon, Brightman, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. J. Burley, Saunders, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. White Rock, Hubble, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Lizzie Hickman, Robertson, Georgetown, D. C., for Jersey City.

Schr. J. Barrett, Jones, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. General Meade, Allen, Lubec, with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Gilman Carman, Dunbar, Cape Sable, with fish to A. C. Rogers.

Schr. New Regulus, Hallock, Newport, for Eastport.

Schr. James Parker, Kelly, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Henry Castoff, Smith, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. E. Waterman, Chase, New-Bedford, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Yankee Doodle, Maulsberry, Virginia.

Schr. J. B. Myers, Elwood, Virginia.

Schr. J. & D. Cranmer, Matthews, Virginia.

Schr. Chas. Carroll, Chase, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Nausett, Mayo, Orleans, Mass.

Schr. S. E. Nash, Nash, New-Haven.

Schr. Anadir, Crowell, Greenport, for Eastport.

Schr. Luna, Smith, New-Haven, for Eastport.

Schr. Amelia, Beebe, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Capitol, Maguire, Providence.

Schr. Expedite, Clark, New-Haven, for Rondout.

Schr. Connecticut, Stevens, Pawtucket.

Schr. Clara, Fox, Georgetown, D. C., for Jersey City.

Schr. Judge Runyon, Davis, New-Haven.

Schr. Flyaway, Kelly, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Ellen Perkins, Kelly, Newport, for Rondout.

Schr. E. M. Smith, Chase, Hyanis.

Schr. Metamora, Bates, New-Haven.

Schr. Gust, Stevens, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Alice C. Noyes, Baker, Hartford.

Schr. S. C. Smith, White, Dighton, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Onward, Gorham, Nantucket.

Schr. S. S. Smith, Snow, New-Bedford.

Schr. Island City, Kelly, Taunton.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. E., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.—Arr. steamers Aries, from Philadelphia; Neptune, from New-York; McClellan, from Baltimore; brig Casmos, from Philadelphia.

Returned—British brig William Nash, hence 2d inst. for St. Domingo; put back for repairs, having, in the gale of the 6th, lost and split sails, &c. The vessel is light.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 8.—Arr. steamer Jas. Adger, New-York; schrs. B. N. Hawkins, New-York; Carrie Hyer, Baltimore.

Sld. steamer Minnetonka, New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 8.—Passed in for Baltimore—Bark Goeth, from New-York; ship Sawanuth, from Callao, 120 ds.; brig Harry, from Matanzas; bark C. S. Rogers, from West Indies.

Passed out—Steamship Ohio, for Bremen.

HOLMES' HOLE, Oct 7, A. M.—Arr. brig Matilda, Philadelphia, for Boston; schrs. Com. Kearney, Philadelphia, for Portsmouth; Boundbrook and Arkansas, Fall River, for Rockland; Ranger, Newport, for Yarmouth, Me.; Campbell, Baltimore, for Hallowell; Lucy, of Eastport, Hillsboro, N. B., for Philadelphia; reports on the 4th, off Chatham, encountered a gale from E. S. E., lost foresail, jib, and two boats, and threw over part of deck load of plaster.

The brig Flora del Mar still remains ashore.

Sld. schrs. Congress, Hickman, G. W. Rawley, Albion, Arkansas, and Boundbrook.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7.—Cld. Carleton, for Liverpool, with 26,000 sacks of wheat; Lincoln, (formerly the Sehiller,) for Callao.

Sld. Japan, for Liverpool; Centurion, for Baker's Island, via Honolulu.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 8.—Arr. steamship Leo, New-York; ship Montblance, Boston; bark Atlanta, New-York.

Cld. bark Kentville, Liverpool.

Sld. steamship North Point.

Spoken, &c.

Olaf Nicklesen—Norw. bark, hence for Konigsberg, Sept. 20, lat. 39 50, lon. 66 52.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 8.—The steamship Hermann, from New-York, arrived at this port on the 6th inst.

GLASGOW, Oct. 8.—The steamship India, from New-York, arrived at this port yesterday.

LONDONDERRY, Oct. 8.—The steamships Nova Scotian and European, from Quebec, arrived at this port on the 6th inst.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 8.—The Royal Mail steamship Scotia, from New-York, arrived here at 1:30 P. M. to-day.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 8.—The steamship Cimbria, from New-York Sept. 28, for Hamburg, arrived at this port at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Miscellaneous.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 8.—The brig Doctor, Captain Jones, from Philadelphia Aug. 23, for Plymouth, has been towed into Milford Haven dismasted. Her master and three of her crew were drowned at sea.

The bark George Kingman, Captain Holm, from Cronstadt, for New-York, has put into Elsinore leaking. She will discharge her cargo.

FURNITURE.

AT DEGRAAF & TAYLOR'S,

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND MATTRESSES.

WHOLESALE STOCK OPENED FOR RETAILING. Allow no party to persuade you to buy until you have examined our stock of furniture, carpets, mattresses and curtains. It is generally conceded by the trade that our stock is the LARGEST, most VARIED IN STYLE, and at the lowest prices for the quality of any house in this line; 2d and 3d av. cars pass the stores. Goods guaranteed as represented.

NOS. 87 AND 89 BOWERY, 65 CHRYSTIE, 130 AND 132 HESTER-ST., CONNECTED.

GREAT SALE AT RETAIL
OF FINE READY-MADE
CLOTHING.
GENTS',
BOYS',
YOUTHS'
and CHILDREN'S,
AT
BROKAW BROTHERS, largest store of the kind in the City, 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

PACIFIC RAILWAY GOLD LOAN.

Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & COMPY, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, offer for sale the BONDS of the KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY. These Bonds pay SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD; have thirty years to run; are Free from Government Taxation; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation *now earns more than enough net income to pay the interest on the new loan.* There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. *Principal and Interest payable in Gold.* Price 96, and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps and Circulars furnished on application.

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FREEMAN & BURR'S STOCK FAR exceeds that of any previous season, both in extent and variety. It is made up in strict accordance with prevailing styles, from the most fashionable materials, and for novelty of design and excellence and workmanship cannot be surpassed.

FREEMAN & BURR'S SPACIOUS warerooms, Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-st., are entirely devoted to the display of this magnificent stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing, Furnishing Goods, &c., affording purchasers unequaled advantages in making selections.

FREEMAN & BURR'S OVERCOATS.
$6 TO $12
in Water-proof Cloths, Cassimeres and Tweeds.

FREEMAN & BURR'S OVERCOATS.
$12 TO $25
in English Meltons, Silk Mixtures, Fine Tricots and Coatings.

FREEMAN & BURR'S OVERCOATS.
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in Moscows, Chinchillas, Whitney and Castor Beavers.

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$8 TO $20
in Meltons, heavy Cassimeres, Castor and Fur Beavers.

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for all ages from 3 to 15 years, in great varieties of style and texture.

FREEMAN & BURR'S BUSINESS SUITS.
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for any occupation. All the latest styles in colorings and mixtures.

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for all ages from 3 to 15 years, in all the latest novelties both of style and material.

Any garment made to measure at a few hours' notice. COUNTRY ORDERS receive special attention. SELF-MEASUREMENT.—FREEMAN & BURR'S new rules for self-measurement enable parties to take their own measures and order clothing direct from us. Perfect fitting guaranteed in all cases. Rules for Measurement, Price-lists, and Patterns of Goods sent free on application. A lot of SLIGHTLY DAMAGED CLOTHING at less than half cost. FREEMAN & BURR, Clothing Warehouse, 138 and 140 Fulton-st., N. Y.

Economical Soap.

Now is the time for housekeepers to lay in a supply of PYLE'S O. K., which, being pure soap, becomes extremely hard, and not liable to waste. It can always be had, old and hard, in pound or half-pound squares at the manufactory, No. 350 Washington-st., and of all first-class Grocers.

AITKEN & MILLER,
Broadway and 18th-st.,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED NEW AND ELEGANT
SASH RIBBONS,
BROCADE STYLES. ALSO, PLAIN COLORS, ALL WIDTHS.

ABBATT & MOORE,
CLOTHING FOR
MEN AND BOYS.
PRICES LOW.
NO. 507 BROADWAY.

BROWN'S
GLASS-CLEANING POLISH.
DEPOT NO. 41 MERCER-ST., NEW-YORK.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE
CONVERTIBLE, SINKING FUND
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company
OF ILLINOIS,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE FIRST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Total Issue..................$2,000,000
Capital Stock...............3,000,000

The Bonds are a first mortgage on the railway, its rolling stock, depots, machine shops, lands, and the entire property of the Company.

LENGTH AND TOPOGRAPHY.

The road is 117 5-100 miles in length, the only East and West line connecting the Cities of Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin on the line of the old Emigrant Road. This section has been justly named the Garden of the West, and is noted for its large agricultural and manufacturing products, also for its valuable mines of coal. The local business will make the line a FIRST-CLASS PAYING ROAD.

VALUABLE CONNECTIONS.

In addition the Company provide for a large through business, having as MANY VALUABLE CONNECTIONS EAST AND WEST AS ANY ROAD now in operation. The line has lately been consolidated with the Indianapolis and Danville Road, making over 200 miles under one management.

At Indianapolis it connects with the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, also with several other lines at Danville, with the Toledo, Wabash and Western, and at Pekin with Peoria, making a new through direct route in Illinois, connecting Philadelphia, New-York, Boston and Baltimore with Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Omaha and the Far West.

COMPLETION OF THE ROAD.

The road is being rapidly constructed, all graded and bridged, the track laying at the rate of one mile per day, all the iron and a large amount of rolling stock provided. The whole road WILL BE COMPLETED BEFORE THE 1ST OF JANUARY NEXT.

PROFIT OF THE INVESTMENT.

The bonds average LESS THAN EIGHTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS PER MILE, are CONVERTIBE INTO STOCK AT PAR, at the option of the holder, at any time, and may be registered in the name of the owner if desired.

The stocks of several of the principal lines of Illinois are selling at from above par to nearly 200. There is a reasonable prospect of the stock of this road, at no distant day, selling as high as either of them, which makes the convertible clause a valuable option.

We have PERSONALLY EXAMINED THE ROAD, and consider the bonds A CHOICE SECURITY; we therefore take pleasure in recommending them to investors as SAFE, PROFITABLE AND RELIABLE. A large portion of the loan has already been sold.

We are authorized to offer them for the present at 95 and accrued interest in currency, the Company reserving the right to advance the price, without notice. At this price THEY PAY TEN PER CENT. in currency—nearly FIFTY PER CENT. MORE THAN THE SAME AMOUNT INVESTED IN GOVERNMENTS. Gold and all marketable securities received in exchange at highest market rates. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

FINE DIAMONDS.
TIFFANY & CO.
OFFER A
LARGER STOCK
than ever before of Matched Stones for
SOLITAIRE EAR-RINGS,
AND
CHOICE SINGLE STONES,
Some of very Large Size.
550 and 552 Broadway, N. Y.

FALL
OVERCOATS.
BEFORE PURCHASING CALL ON
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

STEAM
SAFES
PERFECTLY DRY IN USE.
ACTUALLY FIRE PROOF.
EVERY DESCIPTION OF BURGLAR-PROOF
WORK MADE OF
WELDED STEEL AND IRON.
AMERICAN STEAM SAFE COMPANY,
No. 300 Broadway, New-York.

NOT IN THE FAIR,
But can be seen in operation at our depot, the celebrated
Union Washing Machine and Wringer,
Generally acknowledged to be the best and most durable in the market.
THE
AMERICAN MANGLE
For ironing plain clothes without heat. Suitable for families, hotels, &c.
J. WARD & CO., No. 31 Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Wringers repaired. Send for a circular.

DO YOU WANT GAS? YOU HAVE ONLY TO TRY OUR MACHINE AT OUR EXPENSE, AND BUY IT AFTERWARD IF IT SUITS.
CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION AT UNION GAS COMPANY, NO. 14 DEY-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE CHURCHMAN.
THE BEST and LARGEST weekly newspaper, with the LARGEST circulation in the Protestant Episcopal Church. Sent FREE for one month for examination, and till Jan. 1, 1870, to new subscribers for that year. Three dollars a year, in advance. M. H. MALLORY & CO., Hartford, Conn.

JUST OUT IN TIME
TO CURE COLDS, SORE THROATS AND BRONCHITIS,
"CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES"
For sale by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place

THE OVERLAND JOURNEY.

From New-York to San Francisco—Scenery Along the Line—Incidents of Travel—Omaha—The Union Pacific Railroad—Prairies—Rocky Mountains—Facts and Figures.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sunday, Sept. 26, 1869.

After nearly eight days of continuous railroading and sight-seeing, with eyes wearied by the constant strain of object after object flying past them which must be seen or missed perhaps forever, with my natural digestive process sadly interfered with by the irregularity of my meals and the varied nature of the different bills of fare, with tired limbs and dusty, dirty and mentally if not physically worn out, the sense of relief and pleasure with which I entered the hotel at the end of my journey, must be felt to be appreciated. How soft seems the bed, how refreshing the bath, how luxurious the table; let those who with me crossed the American continent on its iron road bear witness.

DOES IT PAY?

The question has been often asked, and never, I believe, satisfactorily answered, whether the transcontinental trip, considered as an excursion, is worth the undertaking—whether, in short, looked at in every light, it pays. It was to solve that doubt in my own mind that I undertook the journey, and I think the question can be best answered generally by giving a brief account of my own experiences—and in the first place I want to say that there is as yet no such thing as a "through train" from New-York to Sacramento. An excursion party can secure a whole car and in that way by special arrangements have the same car over the whole route, but otherwise several changes have to be made before Omaha is reached. The main point, then, is to get to Omaha, swiftly and with as few inconveniences as possible. I can honestly recommend the route that I took as being certainly as good, if not better, than any other. The connections were all made promptly and without vexatious delays.

THE ROUTE.

Leaving Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M. on Thursday, the 16th, I received a comfortable berth and started on my journey *via* the Pennsylvania Central, as far as Pittsburg. Near Altoona, at the great Horseshoe Bend, which has been so often described, I got something of an idea of the mountain travel I was to do before I reached my journey's end. At 1:30 I took the train on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road, and was soon bound for the latter city. On we went through plains and valleys, through Walmetah and Valparaiso, starting up the wild ducks, pigeons and quail on the Indiana prairie, and reached Chicago at 9 A. M. Two of the magnificent Pullman cars were in waiting at the Chicago and Northwestern depot for us, and at 10:15 we were again off and on our way to Omaha. Sitting in a stateroom, which the conductor placed at my disposal, smoking a good cigar and gazing at the immense farms, many of them a mile square, or talking with others who, like myself, were "bound through," while the car moved steadily on at the rate of forty miles an hour, I did not find railroad riding anything but pleasureable. At the rate we went along, the trip across the continent could be made in three and a half days. As the evening drew on the passengers came together: the Western ones, jolly and sociable, related stories of narrow escapes and adventures, and contrasted the old way of travel with the present, while we of the East listened and wondered; and so the time flew by until we rather reluctantly "turned in" for the night.

At 7:30 A. M. we reached Council Bluffs, where, the bridge not being built, we were ferried over to Omaha. A curiosity to see this city, the creation of the Pacific Road, and which is constantly increasing in importance, prompted me to stay here for a day. Unfortunately it rained hard all the time, and I saw but little of the place. In the evening I was interested in watching the different groups in the large hall at Cozzens' Hotel. It was a very wild night; nothing was heard from outside save the rain pattering on the wooden walk or the whistling of the wind; nothing to be seen through the inky darkness but the vivid flashes of the lightning, or perhaps, revealed by the momentary light, some unlucky individual battling with the elements. In doors groups of men were discussing various topics. One group is speculating on the damage to the crops from the rain; another debating whether the Pacific Railroad will be able to pay its debts; still another planning their morrow's journey, and single individuals were studying the almost innumerable railway advertisements hanging on the walls. Off in one corner a party of sportsmen were looking over their traps; a party of tourists were relating tales and incidents of travel, while opposite them some railway hands were enjoying themselves with the humors of their special calling. Two or three were busied in writing to home friends; a tall, gaunt-looking Westerner was perusing the columns of the *Ledger* which he had taken from the table behind which the tired newsvender had fallen asleep. A stage drew up to the door—there was a little bustle, during which the newsboy roused himself enough to cry out spasmodically, "All the latest news here," then relapsed into slumber, while a stranger, wearied with his 150 miles stage ride, entered on the scene and became the target for curious eyes. As the hour grew late, one by one the groups broke up with the stereotyped expression, "Let's take a drink." And this was about all I saw of Omaha.

At 8 the next morning I took the stage for the Union Pacific Railroad, and we started through the omnipresent mud. This mud is an Omaha specialty. It has the consistency of grease, sticks like gum arabic, is as slippery as ice and of the average depth of two feet. However, we pulled through it, and stepped aboard the train at 9 A. M.; and with our *Transcontinental Railway Guide*, a most valuable work in hand, we started out into the prairies. Not long after leaving Omaha I saw a specimen of the original settler. Tall and broad shouldered, with knife and revolver in full view, he stood surveying the train as it rushed by. At a little station along the road, consisting of a single house, I saw a sewing machine in full operation. Prairie to right of us, prairie to left of us, with only an occasional clump of trees to relieve the monotony of the scene. Inside the car the ladies were zealously discussing the woman's rights question. One fair debater declared that since her husband went away she had had too many rights—she was getting tired of it. The men were busy with the Indian question, and a party were playing whist. Later, the whole party organized into a general debating club, and all took part in the discussions. The stations at which we stop are nothing more than wood and water depots, with one or two rough houses fortified rudely enough against the Indians. At each station is a guard of United States troops to receive the train. At Kearney Station two ladies on horseback took the mail and started on a full gallop for Fort Kearney, some twelve miles distant. Not far beyond this station a company of Pawnee scouts were in camp, and just before dusk I had the now exceedingly rare chance of seeing a huge buffalo shake his shaggy sides within a few rods of the track. Then came sunset on the prairie, with all its accompanying splendor, far superior in beauty to sunset on the ocean. A party of us were sitting on the rear platform, which is a favorite resort for the passengers, when we saw what appeared to be a large fire; slowly it increased in size until some one made the astonishing discovery that it was the moon rising. Now the howling of the cayotes came to us from all sides. We stopped for supper at North Platte, where we found a Lieutenant just returned from a buffalo hunt, then back to our car and to bed, to think over the strange anomaly of these, the most magnificent cars in the world, with all the comforts and conveniences of one's own room, out here in the wilderness.

People get up very early when traveling West. The first one up gets a clean towel. About 5 I heard my neighbor tumbling out of his berth. I followed suit, and soon a string of us were waiting our turn to wash. Until you get used to it this washing business is attended with many difficulties. You stoop to wash and a sudden lurch throws you up against the faucet; determined to be more careful next time you find yourself frantically trying to wash your hands in an imaginary wash-bowl at the other side of the car. The brush and comb have vitality enough to walk off by themselves, and let me say that whatever else you forget be sure you have your own brush and comb.

All the meals between Omaha and Promontory are $1 25. They are very fair indeed on the Union Pacific Railroad, antelope meat being the usual dish. By the way we saw any number of these graceful little creatures very near the train, their curiosity getting the better of their timidity. Before reaching Cheyenne we got a glimpse of Pike's Peak, and the snow-capped summits of the Rocky Mountains. These mountains have been called the "backbone of the American Continent." My only criticism is that America has a bad case of curvature of the spine. At Cheyenne we took on an extra engine, and began our ascent. The grade is so gradual that one would never notice it at all. The country here presents a very wild and grand appearance. On either hand, near by, high bold masses of granite rear their gray sides piled one on the other in wild confusion. The altitude gained we seemed to move along a level plain until we reached Sherman, 8,235 feet above the level of the sea. This is a noted point for game, black and cinnamon bears being found in the hills, and occasionally "mountain lions." Here we got delicious mountain trout.

Our first real mountain traveling began at Wahsatch. At Rawlings we had a little "Indian scare." A troup of thirty men under command of Captain SPENCER were defeated by some Sioux about thirty miles north of Rawlings, two days before we reached there. A company of cavalry had gone in pursuit, but had not been heard from. So some twenty or thirty rifles were placed in the baggage car, and the Superintendent of the division came "aboard" ready for any emergency. But on we went without difficulty, and passed through the magnificent scenery of the Echo and Weber Canyons. Here huge rocks, hundreds of feet high, rear themselves up alongside the track, in wonderfully fantastic and grotesque shapes. Castles rear their battlemented crests close by the towering spire of a cathedral; huge towers and walls, the apparent ruins of ancient castles, nature has created here with a deceptive similarity to the works of art and time. Natural sculptures of heads and animals seem to spring from the granite side.

We passed out from all this wilderness of rocks and emerged into the Great Salt Lake Valley. The road goes along the lake shore for quite a distance, and at Uintah passengers for Salt Lake City take the stage. On the 22d we reached Promontory Point, the present junction of the two roads. Of course I took a piece of the last tie, though really three or four last ties have been laid in the same place. Promontory is noted for its blacklegs and gamblers, and a more desperate looking set of men than those who occupy the tents and wooden huts at this point, it would be hard to find anywhere. From this point on we had to do with gold and silver, greenbacks being decidedly at a discount. Meats for instance are seventy-five cents in silver or $1 in currency. Here we said goodbye to our Pullman car, and got up a testimonial to our gentlemanly conductor, DWYER, entered the Silver Palace Car of the Central Pacific Railroad, and were soon off for San Francisco. Just one word with reference to the Union Pacific: With the exception of the last 200 miles it is as good a road as I have ever seen, and such is the universal testimony. The rough portion is being rapidly repaired.

The scenery on the Central, until the Sierras are struck, is intensely monotonous and tiresome. It is all a barren desert waste, through which we rode on a superb road bed at a most pitifully slow rate. We met John Chinaman toiling on the road, patient and submissive. At Elko Nevada the White Pine stages were waiting, and one or two of our party left for that region. The conductor of our train was an old friend for seventeen years on the New-Haven Road. At Truckee City we took an extra locomotive and began our ascent of the Sierras. One or two of us begged a seat on the "cow-catcher" from the engineer, for riding on this part of the machine and looking ahead and around is really the only way to properly appreciate the wonderful scenery and the difficulties of engineering on this road. The snow sheds ond tunnels seemed interminable, and unfortunately they hid the best views. At Summit Station we were 7,242 feet above the sea level. Here we were on the dividing ridge which separates the head waters of several mountain rivers, which by different courses find a common basin in the Sacramento River. There is no grander scenery in the Sierras—of lofty mountains, deep valleys, steep precipices, waterfalls and lakes—than within a short distance of this place. The hunter and angler can here find an unlimited field for their amusement.

At about noon of the 24th we reached Sacramento. How homelike seemed this busy place; how natural the pushing, eager hackmen. You have here your choice of two ways to San Francisco, by boat or cars. I recommend the boat at any rate until the road is in better order. The sail down the river is a delightful one, and a pleasant change from the long railroad ride. You reach San Francisco about 10 P. M. and drive right to your hotel. Before closing this already too long letter, let me give you some idea of the cost of the trip aside from the through fare:

Sleeping berth from New-York to Sacramento	$22 00
Meals	24 00
Transfer coaches	1 75
Porters in cars	2 00
Total	$49 75

Say $50, then, for extra expenses during the seven days you are *en route*, and as the regular fare is now $150 through from New-York, it will cost every bit of $200 to cross the continent. But the journey is well worth undertaking, and I feel amply repaid for all the privations and fatigue incident to so long a trip, and I feel myself looking forward to my return trip with very pleasant associations.

H. W. R.

WHITE PINE.

Wonders of the Mining Districts—The Geological Formation—Origin of the Silver Deposits.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

HAMILTON, WHITE PINE, Nevada, Sept. 30, 1869.

The White Pine mining district is situated in latitude 39° 15' north, and longitude 38° 30' west, (from Washington, of course,) on the southern border of Louder County, Nevada, about sixty miles west of the Utah line, very nearly due south of Elko Station on the Central Pacific Railroad, and 110 miles by the stage road from that place. The district takes its name from the White Pine Mountain, a high and bold peak rising from the plain, on the western slope of which veins of silver ore of fine quality, but not of very great extent, were discovered three years ago. But the mines which are now astonishing the world and setting our population half crazy with excitement are not located in the White Pine Mountain proper. This White Pine Mountain runs very nearly north and south, and is supposed to be about ten or twelve miles in length. Its estimated height above the level of the sea is 10,000 feet. Running parallel with this mountain, on the eastern side, is a lower mountain called the "Base Range," which is four miles in length and about 8,000 feet in height. Parallel with this range is the famous "Treasure Hill," on which the most marvelous mines are situated. This hill, or rather mountain, is 1,000 feet higher than the Base Range. In the Base Range are numerous deposits, of which I will speak on some future occasion.

GEOLOGICAL FORMATION.

It is nearly impossible to give a clear and reliable diagnosis—if I may be permitted this expression—of the geological formation of this wonderful district. The formation of the White Pine district is purely an anomaly, and quietly sets at defiance all known laws and rules of geology. To begin with the rich Treasure Hill: Starting up the very steep acclivity above Hamilton, toward the summit, on which Chloride Flat is situated, you come on deposits of rich silver ore, some four hundred feet higher than the town. Strange as it may appear, there is no outcropping ledge visible here, but such masses of rich ore have been found on the surface that, following these down the country, the rock was only then found. Still ascending toward the summit, you come upon a singular outcrop of dolomite, or coarse brown-colored limestone. This ledge, if such it may be termed, runs along the hill in nearly a northerly and southerly direction for three miles. The hill slopes rapidly from the summit toward the westward, and on the eastward has a sharp, precipitous side, the limestone having been broken quite squarely off, exposing layer upon layer, from one foot to fifteen inches in thickness, and in some places uncovered for two hundred feet perpendicularly. The dolomite here dips toward the west at an angle of twenty degrees on the average. It is along the edge of this precipitous face of the hill, between the layers of limestone, that these immense deposits of silver, now being very successfully worked, are found.

The ground above the ledge of limestone abounds with detached fragments of limerock, filled with beautiful marine fossils. In some places there is a layer of coarse slate under the top dirt, and the deposits of silver lie between this and the limestone, while in others the limestone both overlies and underlies the silver deposits, and in places there appears to have been an upheaval or cross-action, which has displaced both, and jumbled together the country rock and metalliferous deposits in apparently inextricable confusion, making it impossible to judge on the present stage of development, whether the deposits run in a horizontal or perpendicular direction. On the western slope of Treasure Hill, immediately adjoining the town of that name, is "Chloride Flat," where a great number of shafts have been sunk through the limestone to a depth of fifty to sixty feet, and deposits of "horn silver" and chlorides of great value are found to underlie the whole ground, very few shafts missing the precious metal entirely.

The silver is found along this crest of the hill in vast, irregular deposits, in the form of chlorides, bromides, sulphides, and occasionally fine pieces of ruby silver have been extracted. No gold has so far been found, and the ore is wonderfully tractable. The formation of this part of the district is unlike that of any other yet known on the continent, but I remember seeing mineral deposits somewhat similar in character in the Hartz Mountains, in Germany, although the former deposits far exceed in extent and riches the latter.

Crossing the canyon which divides Treasure Hill, I touch the "Base Metal" range; here I find a great variety of ores, all of which are very refractory, and only to be reduced by smelting. There is copper glance, argentiferous Galena lead, carbonate of lead and silver, antimonial sulphide of silver and a number of other combinations, more or less well defined. The country rock here is limestone, as on Treasure Hill, and the deposits, though extensive, evidently lie horizontally, or much more so, than perpendicularly.

THE ORIGIN OF THESE DEPOSITS.

The origin of these immense silver deposits are purely matters of conjecture. If, as is generally supposed, the silver originated deep down in the bowels of the earth, and has been forced outward or rather upward by volcanic action, then it would seem reasonable to suppose that the ledge, seam, or fissure through which it came may be discovered by carefully following down the ore between the limestone layers, and then I should pronounce the mines inexhaustible; but there exist other plausible theories which conflict with this, the latter may be even more correct. Considering now the fossils both below and above the silver, they surely indicate that the hills must have been thrown up from the bed of what was once an ocean, and the limestone parting easily asunder, from the action of the water below it, the silver between the layers must have been exposed to the atmosphere. The salt left by the receding ocean—acting upon the silver thus exposed, has formed the strange combinations known as chloride of silver. This is a very plausible theory adopted by MR. A. F. WHITE, the geologist of the State of Nevada, whose writings the undersigned has read with much gratification. If it is correct, then the deposits will be found to vary only from a horizontal position by just so much as they have been heaved out of place by volcanic action, and then surely true fissure veins or ledges never will be discovered in the White Pine district.

ALKALI DUST.

OBERLIN AND ITS COLLEGE.

The Peculiarities of the Town—What is Oberlin College?—Its Principles—How the Different Sexes and Races are Educated.

From Our Special Correspondent.

OBERLIN, Ohio, Saturday, Oct. 2, 1869.

Who has not heard of Oberlin? On account of its position on the question of races and sexes, as far as their education is concerned, perhaps no institution of learning in the world of its years has received such wide and terrible reproach and calumny as Oberlin College. A terse answer to the question, What is Oberlin College? would, I doubt not, enlist the attention of the readers of the TIMES. Condensing the voluminous information I obtained there, we are to know that the inception of this institution bears date 1832, and it is now in its fortieth year. At first its scope included both sexes of the white races, and the "Manual Labor System," but not persons of color. The location selected was in a dense, unbroken wilderness, between thirty and forty miles from Cleveland. Many suppose its name was given in honor of that elegant scholar, OBERLIN, while in fact it was not, but came from OBERLIN, the eminent Swiss divine. As a bit of unique and antiquated Puritanism and simplicity, I here insert two of the twelve sections composing the covenant wherein the Oberlin colonists consecrated themselves to the work:

> "That we may have time and health for the Lord's service, we will eat only plain and wholesome food, renouncing all bad habits, and especially the smoking and chewing of tobacco, unless it is necessary as a medicine, and deny ourselves all strong and unnecessary drinks, even tea and coffee, as far as practicable, and everything expensive that is simply calculated to gratify the palate.
>
> That we may add to our time and health, money for the service of the Lord, we will renounce all the world's expensive and unwholesome fashions of dress, particularly tight dressing and ornamental attire."

Thus Oberlin Institute opened in December, 1833, with forty-four pupils, from New-York, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Ohio. In 1835 an incident compelled it to take position for or adverse to the colored man as an integral part of our race, and entitled to equal rights and privileges. On the slavery question there occurred, that year, an *emeute* of the students at Lane Seminary, Walnut Hills, near Cincinnati, an institution over which Dr. BEECHER and Professor STOWE presided as chief instructors. This rebellion was in consequence of a rule adopted by the trustees that the slavery question should not be discussed by the students there. Overtures were made to them by Oberlin; and they came on condition of perfect latitude of opinion and expression on that issue. ARTHUR TAPPAN also gave the college $5,000 on the same condition.

Progress is jealous of rivalry. Other colleges in Ohio had already made wonderful irruptions into effetedom and crystalized wickedness. Oberlin was eager to be just. The question, Shall students be received irrespective of color? was submitted to the trustees and people. At first it staggered them. The citizens were greatly excited; young lady pupils from New-England declared that, if colored students were admitted, they would return home, if they had to "wade Lake Erie" to accomplish it. But the question was decided affirmatively; no gushing girls waded Lake Erie, and all went smoothly on. Yet the amount of obloquy heaped upon Oberlin can never be measured or conceived. The schools taught by her students were called "nigger" schools; churches where they preached were "nigger" churches; the preachers themselves were called "nigger" preachers; and Oberlin was called "nigger" town. Even the silent guide boards near the place were made to speak the contempt of the people. On one of these the direction to Oberlin was indicated by the picture of a negro running with all his might to reach the place. That picture, painted for an insult, unconsciously reflected a great truth, for many hundreds, escaping from bondage, flew along the track of the Underground Railroad, past that signboard, to find welcome at Oberlin Station. A tavern sign, on the side toward Oberlin, was ornamented by the picture of a panting negro pursued by a tiger. The vilest falsehoods were published broadcast. One, widely believed, was that the institution was overwhelmed with negroes; that each white student was compelled to room and sleep with a colored one. At that time the school contained one colored person. There were not half a dozen in the whole county. It was commonly believed that amalgamation was extensively practiced there. The truth is, that, though five or six per cent. of Oberlin students for thirty years have been colored, not a single case of marriage or even attachment between those of different color has occurred. The first two graduating young men were incontinently refused license to enter the ministry, because they refused to affirm that their Alma Mater was on the whole a bad institution and a "curse to the world."

THE SEXES AND THE RACES

are educated together with pronounced success, reciting in the same classes, eating at the same public table when they desire, boarding in the same private family oftimes, going to church together, and, under careful restrictions and wholesome regulations, enjoying that social intercourse so necessary to young people. Experience has shown that this system is promotive of good scholarship, correct deportment, agreeable manners and a completer development in both sexes, and is attended with less dangers than that of separation and isolation. With the exception of a rarely-occurring unhappy flirtation or unfortunate engagement—the counterpart of what happens anywhere—nothing of the nature predicted by Oberlin's enemies has ever transpired.

The races, also, are schooled in mutual company. The per cent. of colored persons is small, but the principle which is acknowledged and practiced admits all who offer. No friction arises from this course. A respectful consideration for and recognition of merit is conceded on all hands. Fifteen colored young men and two young ladies have taken the degree of A. B., and fourteen young ladies of color have completed the ladies' course. The result at Oberlin has clearly solved that knotty problem of the respective mental capacity of the two races. It is practically solved in favor of the Commonhood of Man.

The statistics show that the endowment of Oberlin is $60,000; the value of her land, $30,000, and that of her buildings, $80,000; total, $170,000. The College square contains fifteen acres; there are four libraries containing 10,000 volumes, and the appointments of the whole are admirable. Oberlin's Alumni is 1,190—ladies 502, and gentlemen 688.

OBERLIN IN THE WAR.

Perhaps here is her brightest page of history. When Slavery—that which Oberlin's sons and daughters believed with WESLEY was the sum of all villainies—made bloody war on the Union, an electric spark from Sumter to the heart of Oberlin could not have shot straighter or quicker. Old and young, minors and adults—all, with an unsurpassed spontaniety, offered their services. One anecdote will serve as an illustration, where a pale youth, sent to Oberlin by the ladies of HENRY WARD BEECHER'S church, placed his name among the volunteers. He had been brought up in school and a store, and was as frail and delicate as a woman. But his tutors deemed it their duty to erase his name. With unsuppressed emotions he inquired why this was done. He was told the reason, and that it would not be proper to go without his patrons' consent. His ardor undiminished, he rushed to the telegraph, sent an earnest dispatch, and waited reply. The next day, with glowing countenance, he brought to his teachers the answer: "Go, and God bless you." He entered the service of his country with all his heart and soul, soon rising from a private to his company's command, one of the noblest soldiers of his regiment. Before a year passed he was brought back from the field of Winchester, and now he sleeps on the silent hill by Oberlin.

The bright fame of General COX, of GRANT'S Cabinet, is as familiar to all the land as a household word. He graduated from Oberlin. Quite two hundred of her graduates were in the field, among them two Major-Generals, one Brigadier, ten Colonels, and many other officers. In all 850 soldiers are supposed to have represented Oberlin in the patriot army. Rev. JAMES H. FAIRCHILD, President of the College, beloved of all who meet him for his genial manners and kindness, he is most popular in the place. He is a cultivated, affable, earnest man. The thanks of your correspondent are due.

Intoxicating beverages are not sold in Oberlin; the place has no billiard saloon or bowling alley. Gambling and racing are never heard of. No circus ever approached within eight miles. And the single attempt to have a ball there—as innocent a "frivolous pleasure" as a ball—proved an utter failure. Yet Oberlin contains four or five thousand happy and apparently contented population.

J. Q. T.

GEORGIA.

Cotton Picking—The Prospect—Oglethorpe County—Chances for Investment—Railroad Matters—Peaceful Disposition of the People.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MAXEY'S, OGLETHORPE COUNTY, Ga., Tuesday, Sept. 21, 1869.

Cotton picking is the occupation of the entire population in this part of the world, without distinction of race, color or previous condition. But still the opening bolls are gaining rapidly upon the nimble fingers of the pickers. The sun is very warm during the day, and the plants, from long drought, are so destitute of sap and moisture that the fruit matures before it has reached its full growth, making the yield per boll of cotton far less in proportion to the weight of the seed than in ordinary years. In good seasons three pounds of cotton in the seed, that is, as it is picked in the field, make one pound of ginned cotton; but this year the bolls have filled imperfectly, are much smaller than usual, and it has been found that at least four pounds of seed cotton are required to make one pound of lint. I have seen the matter tested, and I find that it is as stated. According to present prospects the entire crop of this large county, which is one of the best, if not the best, of cotton-producing counties of Northern Georgia, will be gathered by the end of October. Ordinarily picking lasts until Christmas, but this year, from the blight of what are called the middle and top crops, that is, the fruit of the middle and top of the stalks, leaving nothing but the bottom crop which bloomed first, the operation will be complete before the first of November.

THE PLANTERS' INTENTIONS.

The planters who owe money are getting a sufficient amount of their cotton ginned, sent to market, and sold to pay what they owe to their factors and to the dealers in fertilizers; but it is the general determination to hold the rest of the crop for higher prices than those which rule at present. All the persons with whom I have conversed on the subject, who are in a position to judge, and who have had experience in estimating the cotton crop, predict that it will not exceed 2,000,000 bales. If this estimate will prove accurate, it is then supposed that the demand will exceed the supply, and that when this fact is ascertained beyond a doubt in New-York and in Liverpool, the market must rise, and prices reach higher figures than those which prevailed at the opening of the season.

THE YIELD.

Hitherto the idea has existed that the yield would be larger than was expected, and the early opening of the market and the rapid sale of large numbers of bags, served to confirm the belief. But it will certainly prove to be ill-founded. When the season commenced, fully a month before the usual time, the price was 30 to 32½ cents per pound, and everybody who had cotton ready for market pressed it forward, expecting to realize that price, pay off his pressing debts and be able to do what he pleased with the rest. I think it will be found that this is the case, and that it will soon become apparent from the falling off in the receipts at the principal cotton centres.

CHANCES FOR INVESTMENT.

This, Oglethorpe County, is one of the most fertile, healthy and convenient places for a farmer to settle that I have seen anywhere at the South. The climate is temperate, the soil excellent, abundance of water and fine timber, the country traversed through its entire length by a railroad, and every point in it within a few hours' journey of Augusta, Atlanta, Macon and Savannah. It is, as I have already remarked, one of the best cotton counties in the State, and, in addition to that, it produces largely fine wheat, oats and corn. This year a farmer near this village raised fifty-seven bushels of wheat to the acre; and a planter, whose plantation is a few miles south of this, has raised from thirty to forty bushels of corn to the acre on some bottom lands which were not affected by the drought. Chills and fever are unknown, I am told. I never saw finer fruit nor a greater abundance of it, and yet, notwithstanding all these advantages, land can be bought in any part of the country, except in or in the immediate neighborhood of the towns and the villages on the railroad, from $5 to $10 per acre. A friend of mine, who owns a plantation of 1,000 acres within six miles of this place, and within a mile and a half of the railroad, with an excellent dwelling house of twelve rooms and all the necessary outbuildings, a first-rate garden, orchard, ginhouse, &c., is about to sell it for $5,000, giving time for a portion of the purchase money. It would be impossible to build the house for the money. I mention these facts to show how cheaply desirable and profitable homes can be purchased by those who have any desire to settle at the South, as well as to show the extent to which the succession of failures in cotton planting has depressed those who have been engaged in it.

THE NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD.

The prospects of the Northeastern Railroad from Athens to Clayton, in Raban County, connecting the Georgia Railroad (from Atlanta to Augusta) with the Tennessee roads, and opening up a very fertile region of Georgia, are very bright at this moment. I think that the road will really be built, and that "long talked of comes at last" will be verified in this case. The town of Athens, which will be largely benefited directly and indirectly by the proposed road, is prepared to subscribe largely to the capital stock. The property owners are unanimously in favor of the imposition of a heavy tax to raise the necessary money. State aid of $15,000 per mile will be granted by the Legislature, and the Georgia Railroad will subscribe liberally, so that the $1,500,000 which are required to build the ninety miles of road, according to the best estimates, will be raised without any difficulty whatever. When this road is built, it is nearly certain that the Central Railroad (from Savannah to Columbus) will extend its branch from Eatonton, *via* Madison, on the Georgia Railroad, to Athens; and there is a good deal of talk about the Air Line being run close to Athens. Of this latter project passing beyond the airy region of talk, or reaching the substantial ground of fact, I have little or no hope. The proposed Northeastern Railroad will shorten the distance from Cincinnati to Charleston, Savannah and Augusta over one hundred miles, and it is very probable that the proposed new line from Cincinnati and Chattanooga, about which so much noise was made a few months ago, and for which Cincinnati voted to give such liberal aid, will fall through, as when the people of Cincinnati expressed their opinion, they were not informed of the existence of the lines which the completion of the railroad from Raliun Gap to Athens will make complete.

THE STATE FAIR.

Except in the newspapers I do not hear or see any mention of politics. There seems to be perfect apathy on the subject—not from any sullenness, but because other interests have absorbed the popular attention, and made people forget that they have any concern or voice in political affairs. The State Fair is much more thought of than the meeting of Congress. Indeed, everyone looks forward to the Fair with great expectation as to the good of every kind it will do the State, while nobody seems to bestow a thought upon Washington movements. I hope that leading Northern men and leading Northern editors will visit the Fair, and, by mixing with all classes of the people, form an opinion for themselves as to the true condition of "affairs in Georgia." I am sure that were they to come, great good to all would be the result. Prejudices would be removed, passions would subside, animosities would cease, and each side finding that the other was not "such a bad fellow after all," would deal frankly and in a friendly spirit, thus laying the foundation of future good fellowship and mutual good-will. Very large crowds are expected at Macon. The hotel keepers are making preparations on a large scale, and the State Agricultural Society, through efficient reception committees, will so arrange it that every invited guest shall be comfortably provided with food and lodging.

PEACE THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

The talk about an extra session of the Legislature has died away. I never saw the State more quiet and well disposed than it is now. The negroes are industrious and well behaved. The Kuklux Klan is apparently asleep or has migrated to Tennessee, and all sorts and conditions of men are at peace with themselves and with the rest of mankind. Corn is selling in this neighborhood at $1 75 per bushel, meal at $1 80, and bacon at 25 cents per pound, with every prospect of an advance during the Winter.

QUONDAM.

HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

His Reception in Southern California.

From the San Francisco Times, Sept. 28.

The reception of WILLIAM H. SEWARD in Southern California has been made a perfect ovation everywhere in that beautiful country. The trip down the coast was an excursion, really, the Pacific appearing more like a lake than an ocean from the time the *Orizaba* left this city until it reached San Diego. The steamer touched at Santa Barbara on the afternoon of the 16th instant. Captain JOHNSON giving his distinguished excursionists ample time to go ashore and visit that town. Mr. SEWARD and friends took occasion to ride out to the great grapevine of Santa Barbara, and to otherwise make themselves acquainted with the attractions of that place.

On the morning of the 18th the steamer arrived at San Diego, where a large concourse of people were in waiting to greet the distinguished statesman. A band of music struck up a national air, at the conclusion of which SEWARD made his appearance, and thanked his friends for their kind and enthusiastic welcome.

Carriages being in waiting, Mr. SEWARD and FRED. SEWARD and wife were taken to the residence of MCDONALD at South San Diego, and AXTELL and ROOTS, Representatives in Congress from California and Arkansas, and Generals ROSECRANS, STONEMAN, HUNTER and SEDGWICK were escorted to the old Town Hall. Many of the citizens opened their houses, and the occasion was made a day of feasting and rejoicing. At the instance of SCHILLER a lunch was prepared, at which wine, wit and sentiment flowed freely. Toasts were drank to the Southern Pacific Railroad, to which all the above-named gentlemen responded. In the afternoon Judge BUSH drove Mr. SEWARD and family out to the old Mission, six miles from the city, at the request of the ex-Secretary, who declared that he would not leave the coast without visiting the sacred precincts of the first associations of the civilization of California. In the evening there was a reception at Gregg's Hall, at Newtown, during which Mr. SEWARD, who was introducdd by Judge SLADE, made a few remarks.

The next day Mr. SEWARD and family started for Los Angeles, easy carriages being provided by Major STROBEL, of Anaheim. The old Mission of San Luis Rey was visited, and the party partook of lunch at Colonel CAVE J. COUTS', and stopped at night at the residence of Don JUAN FORTEIS, at Santa Margarita, where they were entertained in true ranchero style. The next day the party were taken to Anaheim, and were made the guests of Major STROBEL. A brief halt was made at San Juan Capistrono, during which the old Mission ruins were visited and the party otherwise entertained.

On Tuesday, the 21st instant, the party were met by Governor DOWNEY, the Mayor of Los Angeles, and a large number of people, at San Gabriel River, ten miles from Los Angeles, and escorted to that city, arriving about 5 o'clock in the evening. Here a grand reception was given to Mr. SEWARD, which terminated in a banquet in the evening, of which the Los Angeles *News* speaks as follows:

"About 9 o'clock the invited guests were ushered into the spacious dining room, where a bounteous repast was spread out before them. The first toast of the evening was proposed by Governor DOWNEY, the President of the meeting, who, after a few eulogistic remarks upon the character of the distinguished guest, proposed the health of WILLIAM H. SEWARD. Mr. SEWARD responded in an earnest address of half an hour's duration. He commenced his remarks by stating that he found the people here agitated upon questions of internal improvement. Here, as everywhere, the people want railroads. He considered that it was not necessary for him to define his position on the question of a Southern Pacific Railroad, for he had advocated that measure long before the most of his audience had placed their feet upon these golden shores. He wanted to see railroads everywhere—north, south, east and west—and as the old song goes, he wanted them "down the middle." We want more population, and railroads are the means by which we are to get it. He considered them to be the policy which was to promote the great principles of modern civilization. He spoke at some length upon the prospects of our country. We are already a great people; but a nation satisfied with the greatness of to-day is a nation without a future. We should expand and strengthen till we have the right and power to move our armies anywhere in North America. And Cuba, lying within a stone's throw of our mainland, almost, ought we not to have her too? In conclusion, SEWARD thanked the citizens for the cordial reception which he had received, and took his seat amid the applause of the audience.

Perils of the Rail—An Express Car on Fire—Narrow Escape of the Messenger.

From the Cleveland Herald, Oct. 4.

On Saturday evening a thrilling adventure befell the messenger in charge of the car of the American Express Company on the night express train from Erie to this city. Shortly after leaving the former place he discovered to his consternation that the contents of the car were on fire. The car was packed full of the usual assortment of express freight, consisting principally of dry goods and other merchandise, and the bell-rope connecting with the engine had been passed over the top of the car. Both ends of the car were crammed with packages, only a small vacant space being left in the centre at the doors, occupied by the messenger.

The perilous nature of his condition cannot be fully realized. The train was whirling along through the darkness at the rate of thirty miles an hour, and the fire was rapidly spreading through the dry combustibles, fast filling the car with heat and smoke. He had no possible means of signaling the engineer, and no means of egress to the other cars or of communication with their occupants. He might shout himself hoarse and his voice would be drowned by the roar of the train. It seemed impossible for him to give any alarm until the fire should have made such progress as to be discovered by others, but in the meantime himself must inevitably be suffocated or compelled to take the alternative of leaping from the train.

To open the doors of the car would be but to admit the air and give a new impetus to the flames. But the heat and smoke were already stifling, and something must be done immediately or he must perish. Opening one of the doors he wheeled one of the iron safes to the edge of the car and let it fall. It was struck by the steps of the baggage car, producing such a concussion as to alarm its occupants. Rightly conjecturing that something was wrong, the engineer was signaled, and the train soon came to a stop. The cause of the alarm was soon discovered, the messenger being found leaning as far as possible out of the car to escape the smoke. Every appliance at command was speedily brought into requisition, and the fire was fortunately extinguished. The safe was picked up and the train resumed its journey, arriving at its destination without further accident. The amount of the loss is not known, but it is thought it will not be very large. The fire is supposed to have originated from a spark from the engine.

A Good Fish Story—Freaks of an Unruly Whale.

From the Boston Journal, Oct. 6.

On Sunday night last, as the schooner *L. M. Chase*, of Chatham, was off Minot's Ledge, a loud, unnatural noise was heard by the fishermen on board, a sound much resembling the bellowing of a bull, which somewhat startled the men, with the darkness of night around them; but, in a few moments, this fright was greatly increased on seeing their vessel, of eighty tons burden, suddenly lifted up in the water some six feet and as suddenly let fall again, the counter of the vessel throwing up large quantities of water in every direction. The consternation of the crew at this display of power may be conjectured; they at once concluded they were in the convulsions of an earthquake. The bellowing noise first heard was continued a short time, when it subsided. The vessel, however, was found to have sustained no damage, and, after further consideration, it was ascertained that the strange commotion was caused by a finback whale, which at certain times are known to act in the manner above described. Some of these whales have recently been seen in the bay.

A Speedy Marriage—A Clergyman Competing with a Railroad Train.

From the Boston Traveller, Oct. 5.

An amusing wedding ceremony took place in Lawrence recently. The bride was from Maine, and was expected to arrive in town on the 7 o'clock train, and the services of one of our clergymen had been engaged to unite them the same evening. It so happened that the reverend gentleman had an engagement in Boston that same evening, and wished to take the train upon which the bride was expected. How to accommodate the anxious couple and yet meet his engagement was a hard question for even his fertile mind. It was proposed by a friend to meet the train in North Andover, and after explaining matters to the bride take the couple into the Lawrence Depot and perform the ceremony while the train was stopped. Although this plan was feasible, it made the affair a little too public, and another arrangement was finally agreed upon. The bridegroom was to have a carriage at the Lawrence Depot, and take the bride immediately to the house of a friend, about a dozen blocks away, and the clergyman was to ask the conductor to wait just two minutes while he performed the ceremony and jumped aboard the train.

The conductor agreed to wait the two minutes, and the rush was made; but several little delays occurred in spite of their nicely-timed plans, although, as it were, the bewildered lady was made a wife before she fairly comprehended the situation. But alas for the best laid plans of mice and men! the time consumed was fully five minutes, and the reverend gentleman rushed to the door in time to see the train moving rapidly from the depot.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

THURSDAY, Oct. 7, 1869—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number fifteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, McQuade—10.

The minutes of meeting held October four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman O'Brien—

Remonstrance of property owners in Norfolk-street, between Houston and Stanton streets, against paving said street with Nicolson pavement.

In connection therewith Alderman O'Brien presented the following

Resolution, That the resolution and ordinance approved by the Mayor October five, one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-nine, for the laying of Nicolson pavement in Norfolk-street, from Stanton to Houston-street, be and the same is hereby annulled, rescinded and repealed.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Alderman Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Connor, McGrath, McQuade—9.

Negative—Alderman Repper—1.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman O'Brien—

Resolution, That permission be given to Joseph Wehrle to place two gas lamps in front of his premises, numbers one hundred and fifty-five and one hundred and fifty-seven Fourth-avenue.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Moore—

Resolution, That Hubert D. Glynn be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, in and for the City and County of New-York, in place of John Hogan, resigned.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Cuddy—

Resolution, That Henry C. Hope be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in place of John C. Shaw, who has failed to qualify.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman McQuade—

Resolution, That One Hundred and Twenty-first street, from Third to Fourth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman McQuade—

Resolution, That One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, from Second to Third-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman McQuade—

Resolution, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from First-avenue to Avenue A.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman McQuade—

Resolution, That One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from First-avenue to Avenue A, be paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Coulter—

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid from opposite number seven hundred and twenty-three Sixth-avenue to opposite side of said avenue.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman O'Brien moved that the Committee on Street Pavements be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that Eighty-third-street, from Third to Fourth avenue, be paved with Nicolson pavement.

Which was carried and the paper laid over.

Alderman Moore moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of George B. Smith, President of the Board of Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, situated in Sullivan-street, for the sum of two hundred and twenty-one dollars, as a donation to be applied in the payment of assessments.

Which was carried and the paper laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The President laid before the Board a communication from the Croton Aqueduct Department, stating why Croton mains have not been laid in One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, between Fifth and Eighth avenues.

Which was ordered on file.

MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR.

The President laid before the Board a message from the Mayor with accompanying letter of C. T. Hulburd, Superintendent of the new Post Office Building, asking permission to fence in an additional strip of land on the City Hall side.

In connection therewith the President presented the following resolution:

That permission be given to the United States authorities to extend northerly for a distance of seventy feet the present fence inclosing the northerly side of the ground or site of the new Post Office.

Which was adopted.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMAN.

Resolutions to pave with Belgian pavement Thirty-ninth-street, from Third to Lexington-avenue; also, First-avenue, from Fourteenth to Twenty-sixth-street; also, First-avenue, from Houston to Fourteenth-street; to flag sidewalks full width, where not already done, both sides of Washington-street, from Vestry to Canal-street; to flag sidewalks full width, where not already done, both sides of Seventy-seventh-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue, with Fisk concrete flagging; to build a sewer in Hudson-street, from Canal to Vestry-street; to regulate and grade Sixty-ninth-street, from Broadway to North River; to open One Hundred and Eleventh-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue; to lay gas mains, erect lamp posts and light street lamps in One Hundred and Twelfth-street, from Second-avenue to Harlem River; to donate one thousand four hundred dollars to the Presbyterian Hospital.

Which were severally laid over.

On motion the Board then adjourned until Friday, eighth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, Oct. 4, 1869, 2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—James A. Monaghan, Esquire, President, in the chair, and the following members:

Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Pinckney, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—17.

The minutes of the meetings held September thirtieth and October first were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Assistant Alderman Cunningham—

Resolved, That the sidewalks on west side of Fifth-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-second streets, and north side of Fortieth-street, east side of Sixth-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-second streets, and the south side of Forty-second-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be flagged full width where not already done.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Robinson—

Resolved, That a receiving basin and culvert be built on the southeast corner of Clarkson and Hudson streets.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Pinckney—

Resolved, That Seventeenth-street, from Broadway to Fifth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Hill—

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid from East Seventeenth-street to bulkhead opposite.

Which was laid over.

INVITATIONS.

The President laid before the Board an invitation from the "M. T. Brennan Guard, of Bloomingdale," to attend a festival and ball at Lion Park, One Hundred and Tenth-street and Eighth-avenue, on October seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, at seven o'clock P. M.

Which was accepted.

MOTIONS.

Assistant Alderman Gibney moved that Committee on Lamps and Gas be discharged from further consideration of resolution to place and light gas lamp in front of Primary School number twenty-eight, in Twentieth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolutions, Authorizing Street Commissioner to procure one division headquarters flag, and one brigade headquarters flag, for each of the five brigades of First Division National Guard, State of New-York. To place two gas lamps in front of Mariners' Church in Oliver-street. To regulate, grade, &c., One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, from Harlem to Hudson River. That all the transverse roads crossing Central Park be lighted with gas. To regulate, grade, &c., Seventy-first-street, from Fifth-avenue to East River. To place and light two gas lamps in front of the Reformed Dutch Church on northeast corner of Seventh-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street. To regulate, grade, &c., Sixtieth-street, between Tenth-avenue and Hudson River. To regulate, grade, &c., Sixty-first-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River. To pave with Belgian pavement Sixteenth-street, from First-avenue to Avenue C. To lay gas mains, erect lamp posts and light street lamps in One Hundred and Twelfth-street, from First to Second-avenue. To regulate, grade, &c., Sixty-fifth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. To pave with Nicolson pavement Stuyvesant-street, between Second and Third avenues. To pave with Nicolson pavement Ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues. To pave with Belgian pavement Forty-eighth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue. To lay gas mains, erect lamp posts and light street lamps in One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, extending to four hundred feet east of First-avenue. To regulate, grade, &c., Eighty-ninth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River.

Which were severally laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolved, That Church-street, from Fulton to Morris-street, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged full width where not already done.

Resolved, That the sidewalks on both sides of Washington-street, from Vestry to Canal-street, be flagged full width, where not already done.

Which were severally concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Pinckney, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—17.

Resolved, That the New-Yorker Journal be and it is hereby authorized to publish all the papers approved by the Mayor since January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—16.

Negative—Assistant Alderman Pinckney—1.

On motion the Board took a recess until four o'clock P. M.

AFTER RECESS.

Present—James A. Monaghan, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members: Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—19.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Assistant Alderman Jackson—

Resolved, That the thirty-ninth rule of this Board be amended by striking therefrom the word "two," and inserting in lieu thereof the word "four."

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Cunningham—

Resolution, To amend the ordinance approved by the Mayor April six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, for paving Fifth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to Sixty-ninth-street, by striking therefrom the words "Sixty-ninth-street" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Sixty-eighth-street."

By Assistant Alderman Culkin—

Resolution, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Ninth-avenue, from Gansevoort to Thirteenth-street.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Daly—

Resolution, That the Clerk of this Board be directed to publish twice in each week, from now until election, in the papers employed by the Corporation, the Election District boundaries as amended by the Common Council to August one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

Which was adopted.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution, To pave Maiden-lane with Stowe foundation pavement.

Which was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolutions, To pave Thirty-ninth-street, from Third to Lexington-avenue, with Belgian pavement; to build a sewer with receiving basin and culvert in Hudson-street, from Canal to Vestry-street; to open One Hundred and Eleventh-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilley, Pettit, Haughton, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—19.

Resolutions, To regulate and grade Tenth-avenue from Manhattan-street to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street; also Fifty-sixth-street, from Third to Sixth-avenue; to place gas lamps in Fifty-third-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.

Which were severally concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham and Roberts—19.

Resolutions, To donate one thousand four hundred dollars, with interest from July twenty-second, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, to the Presbyterian Hospital; also two hundred and eighty-six dollars to the Congregation Anshe Chesed; to donate two hundred and thirty-five dollars to Thorne Walling, to enable him to pay assessments; to lay crosswalks from opposite number five hundred and sixty-one Sixth-avenue to opposite number one thousand two hundred and ninety Broadway; to pave Pine-street, from Broadway to William-street, with Nicolson pavement; to appoint the Jewish Times a Corporation paper.

Which were severally concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham and Roberts—18.

Negative—Assistant Alderman Pinckney—1.

Resolution, To pave First-avenue, from Houston to Fourteenth-street, with Belgian pavement; to lay gas main, erect lamp posts and light street lamps in One Hundred and Second-street, from Second-avenue to Harlem River.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—18.

Negative—Assistant Alderman Robinson—1.

Resolved, To pave with Belgian pavement Thirty-first-street, from Lexington to Fifth-avenue; Lispenard-street from Broadway to West Broadway; also, Thirty-second-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue; to regulate and grade Ninety-first-street, between Third-avenue and East River.

Which were severally concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, Jno. Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—18.

Negative—Assistant Alderman Robinson—1.

Resolutions, To pave Fifty-sixth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues, with Nicolson pavement; also Fiftieth-street, between First-avenue and East River; also Fourteenth-street, from Eight to Ninth-avenue; also Fifty-first-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; also Twenty-fourth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; also Norfolk-street, from Houston to Stanton-street; to pave Fourth-street, from Bowery to Mangin-street, with Robbins' preserved wooden pavement; also Fifth-street, from Bowery to Mangin-street; to pave Franklin street, from Centre to Elm-street, with Nicolson pavement.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham—17.

Negative—Assistant Aldermen Pinckney, Roberts—2.

Resolution, To flag full width with Fisk concrete pavement sidewalks both sides of Seventy-seventh-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham—17.

Negative—Assistant Aldermen Pinckney, Roberts—2.

Resolution, To pave First-avenue, from Fourteenth to Twenty-sixth-street, with Belgian pavement.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—17.

Negative—Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Pinckney—2.

On motion the Board then adjourned until Friday, 8th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

WM. H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

FINANCIAL.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR Seven per Cent.

SINKING FUND BONDS, AMOUNTING TO

$1,500,000

INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY, FEB. 1, AND AUG. 1, IN NEW-YORK.

These Bonds are amply secured upon the Railway from New-York State line near Waverley to Lake Ontario, at Fair Haven, a part of which is completed, and the rest is under construction.

$2,000,000

Has been already expended on the works. It is a First Mortgage upon the entire Road, the Rolling Stock and franchises of this First-Class Railway, which by the 1st of January will be in

Successful Operation for 70 Miles.

That Section from Owego to Auburn is one of the highest farming districts in Western New-York.

In addition to this the Bonds are also secured by a

SINKING FUND

Of 1 per cent. per annum from the net earnings of the Company to be placed in the hands of Trustees for accumulation and for the liquidation of the debt thus created.

The avails of the Bonds now offered for sale will be devoted to the construction of the Road from Owego to the State line, to the completion of the Road from Auburn north to Lake Ontario, to the erection of necessary buildings, and to the purchase of additional Rolling Stock for the proper equipment of the Road.

The Avails of the Bonds will be Ample to Complete and Thoroughly Equip the Entire Line.

THE BONDS HAVE

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,

From Aug. 1, 1869, and will pay

SEVEN PER CENT.

Semi-annually, on Feb. 1 and Aug. 1.

FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF THE LOAN HAVE ALREADY BEEN NEGOTIATED.

The undersigned now offer the balance of

$1,100,000

At 87½ and Accrued Interest.

At their present price they will pay nearly NINE PER CENT.

Pamphlets and maps, giving full information, will be sent on application.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. First Mortgage Bonds,

FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

O. E. WOOD,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,
offers for sale

COLUMBUS AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, due in 1897, interest payable in New-York April and October; $15,000 per annum sinking fund. This road, connecting with Baltimore and Ohio Road, via Athens, on Marietta and Cincinnati Road, 75 miles, will form one of the most valuable routes, materially reducing the distance between the Great West and Baltimore and Washington; is the only direct route for a large traffic in coal, iron and salt from Southeastern Ohio to Central Ohio and the West. Road will cost about $2,200,000, of which nearly $1,000,000 is stock taken by responsible parties; so completed 50 miles, and doing an unexpectedly large traffic. Price at present, 80 and interest.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS,

Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 58 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 13, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE bond and stock holders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 353 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, on THURSDAY, Oct. 14, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 23th day of September, until 10 o'clock A. M., on the 15th day of October.

By order. E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 8th-av. and 23d-st., on the 12th day of October next. The polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on that day. The transfer books closed this day will be reopened for transfer on the 13th day of October, at the transfer agency of the Company at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

RATHBONE OIL TRACT CO.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1869.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the Rathbone Oil Tract Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 11th day of October next. The polls will be open at 12 o'clock M., and continue open till 1 o'clock P. M. of that day.

A. L. PURVES, Secretary.

GOLD BONDS OF ROCHESTER CITY WATER WORKS COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE, principal and interest payable in gold coin in New-York. A sure and profitable investment at a low price. Apply to

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st.

$200,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST-class City property, in sums to suit. Apply to B. F. COOK, No. 176 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 19 and 20.

LOANS ON LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES.—The full surrender value loaned.—Apply at No. 29 William-st., Room No. 3.

FINANCIAL.

The First Mortgage Bonds OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

INTEREST 6 PER CENT. IN GOLD.

The Union Pacific Railroad has been in successful operation since May 10, and it is pronounced, by the thousands who have passed over it, to be in all respects as safe and well built as any railroad in the country. By the Pullman Palace Cars, the journey is not only made without danger, but without unusual fatigue. The fears that many have expressed in relation to the perils of the overland trip are removed by experience, and the travel is steadily increasing.

The earnings of the road since its opening are officially stated by the Company as follows:

From May 10 to May 31........$391,420 12
From June 1 to June 30........706,602 29
From July 1 to July 31........623,559 96

Notwithstanding the rates for passengers and freight have been largely reduced, the earnings for August will be at about the same average. They will be published as soon as full returns are received. The earnings, as stated above, are at an average of about

EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS A YEAR,

which will be steadily augmented by the development of the Pacific Coast, by settlement along the line, and by the natural increase of traffic.

The First Mortgage Bonds of the Company amount to $28,816,000, and the interest liability to $1,728,960 gold, or about $2,334,096 in currency. It will be noticed that the present earnings provide an ample fund for the payment of this interest and leave a large surplus. We are also satisfied that at present market rates, these bonds are a very desirable investment, and that they will advance in price as soon as the facts concerning the business and condition of the Company are generally understood.

THE LAND GRANT BONDS

To the amount of Ten Million Dollars, were issued to obtain means to finish the road, and are secured by

A FIRST MORTGAGE

Upon the entire Land Grant of the Company, amounting to 13,824,000 acres. Three million acres of this land in the Platte Valley, in Nebraska, are admitted to be equal to any in the West. The sales of land were opened in Omaha July 27, and 40,000 acres were sold during a month thereafter, at an average price of over $5 per acre. While a part of the remainder of the land is of little value for agricultural purposes, there is another part from which a considerable sum will be realized. The value of the Land Grant is largely enhanced by the extensive coal mines, which are now being worked for the supply of the surrounding country, as well as for the railroad, and by other valuable mineral deposits, especially of copper.

THE LAND GRANT BONDS ARE RECEIVED in payment for all the Company's lands, at par, and the demand from actual settlers will give them a certain market. They run twenty years, and pay seven per cent. interest in currency.

Although the Company have disposed of all their bonds, yet as they are offered in market, we continue to fill orders at the current rates.

We have no hesitation in recommending both the First Mortgage and the Land Grant Bonds as a very valuable and perfectly safe investment.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers,
NO. 59 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co.

25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

MACOUPIN COUNTY TEN PER CENT. BONDS,

HOWES & MACY,
NO. 30 WALL-ST.,

Offer for sale bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a Court House, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. Coupons payable semi-annually in New-York. These bonds are considered first-class, and very desirable for investors.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to S. B. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon on MONDAY, Oct. 11, 1869, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned, Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgages, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company in Boston, on TUESDAY, Oct. 12, and the accepted bids declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT,
NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1869.

TRANSFER OFFICE, LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT stock certificates Nos. 301 to 401, both inclusive, of this Company, for one hundred shares each, and certificate No. 492, for twenty-four shares, standing in the name of Lockwood & Co., and dated Aug. 30, 1869; also, stock certificates Nos. 23,725, 23,730, 23,731, 23,732, 23,733 and 23,734, of the late Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, standing in the name of Le Grand Lockwood, in trust, are claimed by this Company as its property; and that a Committee of the Directors will attend at this office daily, on and after MONDAY, the 11th inst., between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M., to receive evidence of the claims of any other parties or holders to said certificates, and, if such Committee find and certify that any of said stock is held by a purchaser who has taken the same in good faith, without notice and for value, the said certificate may be transferred when the books are opened.

D. P. BARHYDT, Transfer Agent.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1869.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Please to take notice that a meeting of the stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 470 West 30th-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the first day of November, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., to vote upon a proposition to be submitted, an agreement entered into between the Directors of said Company and the Directors of the New-York Central Railroad Company, for the consolidation of said companies and railroads, and for other matters thereat, for the adoption or rejection of the same. By order of the Board of Directors.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER R.R. CO., COR. 10TH-AV. AND 51ST-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company, at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, Oct. 19, 1869.

ROBERT WAKEFIELD, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company, for the election of directors, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 20 Fulton-st., corner of Columbia, Brooklyn, on the 18th of October, 1869.

Polls open at 3 o'clock P. M. and close at 4 o'clock P. M.

D. F. DRAYTON, Secretary.

TO INSURANCE COMPANIES AND OTHER CORPORATIONS.—A young man of experience and business qualities, now filling a responsible position in an insurance company, and with successful mercantile experience, and extensive country acquaintance, desires a position as Agent or Treasurer in an A1 Company; can give good bonds. Address MANAGING AGENT, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

$500,000 First Mortgage 20-Year 7 PER CENT. BONDS OF THE SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

Principal and Interest payable in New-York.

These Bonds were authorized by special act of Assembly of South Carolina, March 2, 1869, and are secured by a first mortgage on the road, including its outfit and equipment. The Trustees are James Robb of New-York, William Aiken and George W. Williams of South Carolina.

This road is 105 miles in length, connecting the cities of Savannah and Charleston, and is an important link of through travel from the North to Georgia, Florida and the Gulf States. Eighty miles of the line are already in operation, and the whole road will be in complete running order by the first of December.

This loan is at the rate of only $5,000 per mile, which is less than the cost of the iron, and is a first-class security in every respect.

These Bonds are offered for the present at

EIGHTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

CONDICT, JENNINGS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 30 Broad-st., New-York.
Or **O. E. WOOD, No. 25 Nassau-st.**

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 7, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	119	120	5-20 Coupon, '67	118	118¼
Coupon, 1881	120	120¼	5-20 Coupon, '68	118	118¼
5-20 Regis., 1862	115	116	10-40 Registered	108⅜	109
5-20 Coupon, '62	120⅛	120⅝	10-40 Coupon	108⅜	109
5-20 Coupon, '64	119⅜	119⅞	Gold	130¼	130⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65	119½	120	U. S. Cur. Pac.	108	108¼
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	118	118¼			

WE BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WM. AND JOHN O'BRIEN,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 58 WALL-ST.,

CONTINUE TO GIVE THEIR ATTENTION TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS ON COMMISSION, AND TO THE NEGOTIATION OF LOANS.

ALSO CONTINUE TO RECEIVE MONEY ON DEPOSIT, SUBJECT TO INSTANT DRAFT, AND ALLOW INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.

"OPPORTUNITY SELDOM OFFERED."

A wholesale drug house of the highest standing will sell out their entire business. Terms liberal.

Unexceptionable references required before negotiations will be entered into. Address DRUGS, Box No. 1,219 New-York Post Office.

ROBBERY OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF NORWALK.

The vault and safe of the NATIONAL BANK OF NORWALK were robbed on the night of Sept. 30, and bills, bonds and other valuables stolen therefrom to a large amount. The following is a list of the property stolen so far as can be ascertained from lists furnished by owners of boxes deposited in the Bank. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise negotiating these bonds:

One package containing $20,000 U. S. Legal-tender Notes, mostly of the denomination of $1,000 and $500.
$5,772 U. S. Legal-tender Notes.
$2,000 Mutilated Bills of the National Bank of Norwalk.
$4,368 Bills of National Banks.
$25 Bills of Bank of Norwalk, (State.)
$1,000 U. S. 5-20 Bond, 1865, May and November, No. 92,720.
$1,000 U. S. 5-20 Bond, 1865, May and November, No. 92,721.
$1,000 U. S. 5-20 Bond, 1862, May and November, No. 102,431.
$1,000 U. S. 5-20 Bond, 1862, May and November, No. 102,432.
$1,000 U. S. 5-20 Bond, 1862, May and November, No. 102,433.
$1,000 U. S. 5-20 Bond, 1864, May and November, No. 86,905.
$500 U. S. 5-20 Bond, 1865, May and November, No. 44,115.
$1,000 U. S. 5-20 Bond, 1865, May and November, No. 105,070.
$1,000 U. S. 5-20 Bond, 1865, May and November, No. 36,343.
$1,000 U. S. 5-20 Bond, 1865, July and January, No. 50,749.
$1,000 U. S. 5-20 Bond, 1865, July and January, No. 50,752.
$1,000 U. S. 5-20 Bond, 1865, July and January, No. 50,753.
$1,000 U. S. 5-20 Bond, 1865, July and January, No. 50,754.
$1,000 U. S. 5-20 Bond, 1865, July and January, No. 21,540.
$1,000 U. S. 5-20 Bond, 1865, July and January, No. 24,242.
$1,000 U.S. 5-20 Bond, 1865, July and January, No. 156,125.
Six U. S. 5-20 Bonds, $1,000 each, 1865, July and January, Nos. 168,256 to 168,263, inclusive.
$1,000 U. S. 5-20 Bond, 1865, July and January, No. 86,752.
$1,000 U. S. 5-20 Bond, 1865, July and January, No. 34,875.
$500 U. S. 5-20 Bond, 1865, July and January, No. 17,092.
$500 U. S. 5-20 Bond, 1865, July and January, No. 53,171.
$500 U. S. 5-20 Bond, 1865, July and January, No. 57,283.
$500 U. S. 5-20 Bond, 1865, July and January, No. 65,524.
$1,000 U.S. 10-40 Bond, 1865, July and January, No. 50,960.
$1,000 U. S. 5 per cent. Loan of 1858, No. 3,926.
Four U. S. 5-20 Bonds, $100 each, 1865, July and January, Nos. 87,055, 86,038, 86,039, 96,655.
Seven U. S. 5-20 Bonds, 1865, July and January, $500 each, Nos. 45,079, 45,080, 45,077, 23,931, 23,930, 23,929, 23,928.
Thirteen U. S. Bonds, new issue, 1865, $1,000 each, Nos. 50,729, 50,720, 169,553, 31,525, 50,721, 50,722, 50,723, 50,725, 50,726, 50,727, 50,728, 164,687, 164,688.
Two U. S. Bonds, new issue, 1865, $500 each, Nos. 9,789, 98,064.
Two U. S. Bonds, new issue, 1865, $50 each, Nos. 28,992 111,280.
$1,000 U. S. 5-20 Bond, old issue, 1865, No. 105,070.
$1,000 U. S. 5-20 Bond, old issue, 1865, No. 36,343.
$1,000 U. S. 5-20 Bond, new issue, 1865, No. 80,814.
$1,000 U. S. 5-20 Bond, new issue, 1865, No. 106,244.
$1,000 U. S. 5-20 Bond, new issue, 1865, No. 106,245.
Nine U. S. 5-20 Bonds, $500 each, old issue, 1865, Nos. 40,151 to 40,159, inclusive.
Three U. S. Bonds, $100 each, new issue, Nos. 61,716 to 61,718, inclusive.
One U. S. Bond, $50, new issue, No. 17,045.
Ten Bonds of the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad, $1,000 each, Nos. 1,067 to 1,076, inclusive.
$1,000 Bond Cen. Branch Union Pac. R. R., No. 217.
$1,000 Bond Cen. Branch Union Pac. R. R., No. 219.
$1,000 Bond Cen. Branch Union Pac. R. R., No. 1,060.
$1,000 Bond Cen. Branch Union Pac. R. R., No. 1,061.
Two Bonds Lake Superior and Michigan Railroad, $1,000 each, Nos. 746 and 748.
Two Bonds Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, $1,000 each, Nos. 4,824 and 1,258.
$1,000 Bond of the City of Brooklyn, No. 57.
Two Bonds of $1,000 each, Long Dock Company, Nos. 807 and 808.
Seven Bonds of $100 each, Vermont Valley Railroad, Nos. 55, 76, 54, 177, 258, 48 and 53.
$1,000 Bond of the City of New-Orleans.
8,000 Bonds of Burlington and Missouri Railroad, $1,000 each.
500 Bonds of Burlington and Missouri Railroad.
50 Bonds of Burlington and Missouri Railroad.
9 Bonds of Burlington and Missouri Railroad, $1,00 each, Nos. 1,014 to 1,022, inclusive.
1 Bond of Burlington and Missouri Railroad, $100, No. 308.
1 Bond of Burlington and Missouri Railroad, $50, No. 44.
6 Bonds Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, old issue, $1,000 each, Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 40 and 43.
10 Bonds Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, $500 each, Nos. 53, 55, 56, 63, 66, 71, 72, 73, 78 and 80.
3 Bonds Burlington and Missouri Railroad, $1,000 each, Nos. 1,007, 1,010 and 1,011.

NORWALK, Conn., Oct. 2, 1869.

A reward of twenty-five per cent. will be paid for the restoration of the U. S. Bonds, in whole or in part, and a fair compensation will be paid for the return of the miscellaneous bonds, on application to

Captain JOHN S. YOUNG,
Detective Bureau and General Inquiry Office, No. 61 Broadway, New-York, Rooms Nos. 16, 17 and 18.

SECOND NATIONAL PETROLEUM COMPANY.—The Directors have declared a dividend of Five Cents per share, payable on and after 15th inst. Transfer books will close on 12th inst. Stockholders who have not received previous dividend, will present certificates when collecting same, No. 190 Water-st. By order of the Board.

M. S. FROST, President.

STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HANNIBAL and St. Joseph Railroad Company are respectfully solicited to send their proxies to OSGOOD BROTHERS, a member of which firm will attend the meeting of Directors on 1st November.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works,

NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS. The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. [illegible] Warren-st., New-York.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, Pres.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Sec.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK No. 166 Nassau-st., *Sun* building, opposite City Hall.—SIX PER CENT. interest allowed, free of tax, with participation in the profits on the *mutual* plan. One dollar will *commence* an account. On *special* deposits check books furnished and interest allowed on daily balances. Savings deposits made on or before Oct. 20 draw interest from Oct. 1.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
58 BOWERY, SOUTHEAST CORNER CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Money deposited now or on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1, payable in January and July.

Bank open every day from 10 to 3, and also in the evenings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from 5 to 7.

Bank books in English, German and French.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of $5 and upward.

Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1.

ONE DOLLAR RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.

INTEREST COMMENCES on Oct. 1, and is PAYABLE Jan. 1.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

All deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from the 1st of October. Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums of $1 to $5,000.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW BOWERY.
Deposits made now draw interest from Oct. 1.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st. Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1.

C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.
R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEELER, Vice-Pres.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight-st. 6 per cent. interest on $5 to $5,000. Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. ASSETS, $6,729,396 71.

DIVIDENDS.

THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that the Coupons of the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad Company due Nov. 1 next, 1869, will, if desired, be cashed in Gold, Free of Government Tax, at the Banking Office of Messrs. Tanner & Co., No. 49 Wall-st., New-York, less the rebate at the rate of 5 Per Cent. per annum in Gold from the time of presentation until Nov. 1 next.

L. M. LAWSON,
President.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NO. 71 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 7, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

By order of the Board of Directors,

A. J. CLINTON,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-half (3½) per cent., free of United States Government tax, has been declared, payable on the 18th inst. to the stockholders, or their legal representatives who shall be registered as such on the books of this Company on Saturday, the 9th inst. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, the 9th inst., and reopened on Monday, the 18th inst.

E. COOK, Secretary.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 7th day of October, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LOUIS A. GOLDING, of Perth Amboy, in the County of Middlesex, and State of New-Jersey, and ROBERT DUNLAP, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, and against the estate of each of them, formerly copartners in the firm name of Golding & Dunlap, of New-York City, who have been adjudged bankrupts, on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and each of them, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW,
U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 30th day of September, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN N. DRAKE, of the town of Orange, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, carried on business in the City and County and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 22d day of October, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. ALBERTSON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William H. Albertson, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of October, 1869, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 16th day of September, 1869.

o2-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 2,318.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ADOLPH GIVEN, bankrupt.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Adolph Given, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 20th day of March, 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
s25-1aw3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ZACHARIA C. DEAS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Zacharian C. Deas, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated 1st of September, 1869.

JOHN TODD, Assignee, No. 202 Broadway,
o9 1aw3wSa* City of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN F. SCHEPELER, JOHN D. SCHEPELER and LEON ROSENPLAENTER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John F. Schepeler, John D. Schepeler and Leon Rosenplaenter, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 28th day of September, A. D. 1869.

WILLIAM VON SACHS, Assignee.
o2-1aw3wSa*

MACHINERY.

JERSEY CITY LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

MACHINERY SALE.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

Descriptive catalogue furnished on application to Company's agent,

WILLIAM S. AUCHINCLOSS,
Steuben and Warren sts., Jersey City.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

Classical, Commercial, English, French and German, No. 40 Washington-square, (south,) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal. Fits pupils of all ages for Business or College on reasonable terms.

For references, terms, &c., see circulars to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

Students of all ages are admitted to the classes for which they are prepared. Extra branches optional.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., reopens in its Classical, French, English and Primary departments on MONDAY, Sept. 6. The Gymnasium on MONDAY, Oct. 4.

GARDNER INSTITUTE
FOR
YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,

No. 34 West 32d-st. Twelfth year commences Sept. 21. Prof. W. F. De Haas has charge of the art department.

Rev. DR. GARDNER,
Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, } Principals.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y.—The Fall Term of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, will commence Sept. 17. For admission, or circular with full particulars, address

—Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M.,
President.

WM. J. NEVIUS' INSTITUTE FOR young gentlemen, No. 35 Union-square, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 28. Circulars at the store of Mr. J. R. Terry, No. 19.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE

Will open Sept. 15, at Nos. 487, 489 and 491 5th-av., and Sept. 20, at the corner of 124th-st. and 2d-av.

Academic and preparatory schools will also be carried on at both points. A boarding department is connected with the College.

For catalogues, or further information, apply to the President, No. 489 5th-av., or to Dr. COLBY, 125th-st., Harlem.

H. M. PIERCE, LL. D.,
President.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE, NEW-YORK.

The next Academical year will begin on the first Monday (4th) of October. The students of the College will attend for matriculation on that day at 9½ A. M.

Candidates for the Freshman Class will present themselves for examination on Friday, Oct. 1 and Saturday, Oct. 2, at 10 A. M.

Applicants for admission to advanced classes, and those required to be re-examined, will present themselves on Saturday, Oct. 2, at the same hour.

For catalogues and further information apply to Rev. Dr. BARNARD, President, or to

HENRY DRISLER,
Senior Professor and acting as President.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL

The twelfth annual term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, and continues until May 18, 1870.

Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination.

For catalogues and other information, address at No. 37 Lafayette-place.

THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

N. A. LESPINASSE & PREVOST'S,

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, 170th-st., on the Hudson; French the language of the school; preparatory studies for Troy, West Point, Naval Academy; graduating courses for modern languages, business, and mathematics. School reopens Sept. 15. Circulars, Milhau's drug store, No. 183 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, or G. Lespinasse, No. 5 Pine-st.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.

Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

Miss Pegram will be associated with Mrs. Hoffman after Oct. 1.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE

For young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st., New-York.—Fourth year. Day and boarding pupils. French, English, classical and scientific instruction. Primary Department. Modern languages. Reopening on Sept. 21. Monsieur E. FEZANDIE will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

WOODBURN.

A Family and Classical School for young boys; environs of Hartford, Conn.; Rev. CHARLES E. ABBOTT, Principal. Green fields and pure air are on all sides. The number of pupils is quite limited. The Winter Term continues from the 1st of November to the last of March.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 277 Madison-av., southeast corner of 40th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 8th of September.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 8 and 10 East 46th-st., N. Y., will reopen Oct. 8, 1869. For full information send for circular. Address as above.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,
No. 25 East 21st-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 1.
Address personally or by letter as above.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST., WILL OPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 21.

For circulars apply as above.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

No. 333 4th-av.—106th year.

English, classical and primary departments; French, German, Drawing; pupils prepared for any college in the country; charge from the date of entrance; corps of thorough teachers. B. H. CAMPBELL, A.B., Principal

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YALE SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS.

The Art School of Yale College will open Oct. 15. This department will be open to the public at large. Applications from those desirous of entering should be made previous to the 15th inst., and addressed to the PROFESSOR OF PAINTING, Yale School of Fine Arts, New-Haven, Conn.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS.
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Number of boarders limited to 20. A few vacancies.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

MISS WALSH'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 32 East 28th-st., near Madison-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22. Letters addressed as above.

BISHOPTHORPE.—THE SECOND YEAR of this school for girls will begin, D. V., upon the 15th of September next. The number of pupils, all of whom live in the house, is limited to thirty. French taught by a resident governess, and, so far as possible, made the language of the family. Address for circulars, Miss CHASE, Bishopthorpe, Bethlehem, Penn.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Jersey shore, Lycoming County, Penn., reopens Sept. 8. Parents and guardians cannot find a more healthy location, with thorough preparation for business or college, and every home comfort. $200 per year. For circulars address

F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

BRAINERD INSTITUTE, CRANBERRY, N. J.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal.—A military boarding school of the best class to train lads to be enlightened, energetic, Christian men, for college or business. Live school of wide awakes. Gymnasium and equipments complete. Terms moderate. Send for a circular.

MISS MARY AYRES'S PRIVATE CLASSES for French and English will be resumed on MONDAY, Oct. 4, at No. 123 West 22d-st. The classes are of different grades, and assemble at separate hours. There are a few vacancies in each class for which applications can be made, either personally or by letter, to the above address.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NOS. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.

MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Mrs. PARROTT, assisted by Professors, continues to receive day pupils at her residence, No. 50 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS in Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., will reopen Sept. 13. English and French taught. Parents wishing a good school for boys under 14 will do well to call.

READING.—A CLASS IS BEING FORMED by Miss CLARA NORRIS, for instruction in Parlor Reading. Any persons desiring to join may call at No. 158 East 32d-st., between 10 and 3, or after 6 P. M.

PROFESSOR D. CHERBULIEZ'S school for boys, No. 348 4th-av., (between 25th and 26th sts.,) reopens Sept. 21. Circulars at the above address.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her Preparatory School for boys, at her residence, No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, with Gymnasium and Kindergarten. Reopening TUESDAY, Sept. 14. GERCKE & KOESSLY, 23d-st., near 9th-av.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 203 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20.

LESSONS OF FRENCH AND ITALIAN, 75c. each and $1 at the pupil's residence. Address TEACHER, Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

GEORGE HAMILTON'S FRENCH and Classical School, for a limited number of boys, at No. 1,193 Broadway.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15, at No. 1,193 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

MISS M. C. ARBUCKLE'S SELECT class for little girls, now open at No. 260 West 36th-st.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON'S BOARDing School for girls, No. 90 Farmington-av., Hartford, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15.

ELLSWORTH MODEL BUSINESS and Writing College. Specimen and circular free. No. 756 Broadway, corner of 8th-st.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. Willis, Ph. D.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE

For Young Gentlemen,
NOS. 126, 128, 130 EAST 24TH-ST.,
Will reopen Sept. 20.
College, Business, West Point, Navy School.

Prospectus to be had. Boarding and Primary Departments. Gymnasium, &c.

Professor ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 59 West 42d-st., opposite Reservoir Park, will reopen Sept. 27.

BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, &c., for business. Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, give private lessons and prepare gentlemen or boys practically for business. Cheap evening class, $5.

DR. F. BERTHET'S FRENCH, English and Classical School commences its fifteenth year on Sept. 20, at 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. Circulars at Lockwood's, 812 Broadway.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.,

will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MISS C. MERLE'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 7 East 27th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.,
Will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1869.

A limited number of pupils will be received in the Principal's family.

For circulars apply as above.

MISS COMSTOCK'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN LADIES' SCHOOL,
Sixth year, now open at her new house,
No. 32 West 40th-st.,
Murray Hill,
Four vacancies. New-York.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE,

An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Englewood, N. J., is now open. Pupils charged from date of entrance.

Rev. T. G. WALL, Principal.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY,

No. 302 West 34th-st.,
Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principal,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS VAN WAGENEN

Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young Ladies and Children, at No. 13 East 49th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

MR. CORNWALL'S SCHOOL,

No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d-st., for boys and young gentlemen advanced in study.

NEW-YORK YALE SCHOOL FOR BOYS reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 1,193 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Hall Block, Rev. H. M. COLTON, A. M., Principal. An earnest, thorough, practical School, fitting boys from 6 to 20 years for business, or for Sheffield Scientific School, West Point, Princeton, Columbia, Harvard, and especially for YALE.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE offers a four years' collegiate course for ladies. Graduates receive the baccalaureate degree. A three years' seminary course for ladies and gentlemen. The best college preparation for young men. Board and tuition in the entire course $200 a year. Reopened Sept. 6. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, N. Y.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, a boarding and day school for young gentlemen, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., Rev. Joseph D. Hull, Principal, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

Circulars, with full information, sent on application.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL FOR Boys will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15 at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. Circulars at the book store of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the School. Three boarders will be received.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (ESTABLISHED A. D. 1820,) No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av.—Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector. Pupils received at any time and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, ON RUTHERFORD-place, for boys and girls.—The ninth annual session of this institution will commence on the 14th of ninth month (September.) For admission or circular apply at the school. HUGH FOULKE, Principal.

"THE KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS" begin 9th year Sept. 15. Boarding and Day School for girls, 66 W. 36th-st. Boys' School connected with Prof. Farrand's, 1,400 B'y, cor. 39th-st. For admission to either apply to Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 66 W. 36th-st.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL School of the Church of the Transfiguration will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 13. For further particulars apply to the Rector, G. H. HOUGHTON, No. 1 East 29th-st.

$5 EACH—BOOK KEEPING, WRITING, arithmetic, grammar, spelling; day and evening; preparatory course; ladies' department; private instruction; telegraphing, French, German and phonography. THOMPSON'S College, No. 20 4th-av.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Young ladies can pursue a thorough course of instruction in English and French, and enjoy the care and comfort of home. Address Miss M. W. METCALF.

MRS. COLTON'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, at Middletown, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15, at her residence, No. 142 High-st. Six girls under 14 will be taken into her family and receive a thorough education, as companions of her daughters.

MISSES MEEKER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly of New-York City, will be opened in Norwich, Conn., Sept. 20, 1869. For circulars apply to the Principals, Box No. 1,327.

MLLE. DE WAILLY'S FRENCH INstitute for young ladies, No. 268 West 42d-st. near Broadway; number of boarding pupils limited. French classes for adults.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYON'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 204 West 23d-st., will open Sept. 14, 1869. Apply for circulars to above address.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK University, Washington-square, East, (Classical, Commercial, Primary,) fits for college, business, Naval Academy, West Point.

MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens Sept. 23. For circulars apply as above.

ADDRESS REV. T. HANLON, D. D., Pennington, N. J., for details of first-class boarding school. Total cost per year, $210. Pupils received at any time.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS' French and English Day School for young ladies, at No. 106 West 42d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School for boys, No. 638 6th-av., near 37th-st., reopens MONDAY, Oct. 4. For circulars apply to J. H. MORSE, A. M., 153 East 33d-st.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years' successful operation. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

MRS. J. J. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, NEAR Peekskill, Hudson River, Sept. 14. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

AARON RAND'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 14, No. 1,267 Broadway.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S SCHOOL, NO. 40 Irving-place, reopened Sept. 21.

TEACHERS.

A LATE UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR and contributor to literary journals reads confidentially with adults in English language, literature and composition, prepares in classics for advanced standing, &c.; references to successful pupils and highest credentials. Address M. A., Box No. 52 Station D.

A TUTOR OF EXPERIENCE AND success, with the highest references, now engaged by families of the best standing, gives instruction in English, classics and mathematics. Address A. M., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

A FEW YOUNG GENTLEMEN DEsired to join a private class where all the advantages of a thorough and liberal education will be afforded; patrons and references of the highest standing. Address CLASSIC, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A German University, and an experienced teacher, desires a few additional pupils in German. Address Dr. O., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A TEACHER, GENTLEMAN preferred, to give four lessons per week in the forenoons in English and Latin or French. Address B. M., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

MISS CLARA NORRIS, SHAKESPEAREan reader and teacher of elocution. No. 158 East 32d-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND IN A. T. STEWART & CO.'S store, corner of Broadway and 10th-st., a sum of money, which can be had by applying to Mr. PRALL, at the cashier's desk, and proving property.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO REspectable Protestant women; one as nurse and seamstress, the other as chambermaid and waitress; both are willing and obliging; City reference. Address for one week SEAMSTRESS, Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY competent young woman as nurse, who thoroughly understands the care of an infant or growing children; a neat sewer; excellent City reference; willing to travel. Call at No. 173 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., over the apothecary store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as lady's maid or seamstress, or would be willing to take care of children, to travel South or any other warm climate; is an excellent operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can furnish the very best of references. Call at No. 392 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, A FEW more employers in private families; is a good cutter and fitter; is a Protestant, with City references. Call at No. 418 East 16th-st., Room No. 11, for two days.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS WHO UNderstands dressmaking and using Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's sewing machines, a few more engagements to go out by the day. Call at No. 240 East 46th-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as nurse and seamstress; can operate on the machine; or to assist with chamberwork; good reference from her last place. Call at No. 9 West 29th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXperienced nurse, capable of taking care of a young baby; can give the best of City reference from last place for three years and a half. Call for two days at No. 218 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as chambermaid and plain sewing, or would take care of children; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 252 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXperienced Protestant woman as cook; no objection to assist in washing if required; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 414 West 41st-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as waitress and chambermaid, or to assist with the washing; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 226 7th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPer by a woman who understands milk and butter, bread and plain cooking; would make a house comfortable; has first-class reference. Inquire at No. 78 Avenue D.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress; good references. Call for two days at No. 110 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor, in the rear.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY AN English Protestant woman, about 30, very respectable, and has the best City reference; she is a very good cook; understands meats, pastry, game, soups, &c. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—BY A COLORED WOMAN, A SITuation as cook; is a thorough, good cook and a very respectable woman; has good references. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARried woman, a situation as wet nurse; has a fresh breast of milk; lost her own, three months old. Apply at No. 313 East 26th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chambermaid and to assist in the washing, or as laundress alone; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 East 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as first-class laundress; none but those who want a first-class one need apply. Call at No. 144 East 15th-st., near 3d-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman as first-class laundress; has the very best of City reference; can be seen for two days. Call or address No. 341 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer; best City references from her last places. Can be seen till suited at No. 155 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of made dishes. Call at No. 166 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 213 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; understands dressmaking; has good City references. Can be seen at 100 West 29th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 341 East 27th-st., front room, top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook; willing to do some washing and ironing in a private family; can give the best City reference. Call at No. 218 West 17th-st. for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; best of City references. Can be seen till engaged at 236 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as first-class laundress. Call for two days at No. 111 West 16th-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American girl as chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress. Can be seen at No. 334 East 56th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 111 Essex-st., between Rivington and Delancey sts.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUAtion as seamstress. Call at No. 111 Essex-st., first floor.

A LADY WISHES A SITUATION AS companion to an invalid lady, or to take charge of children; is a good seamstress, and willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 20 East 22d-st., or a line addressed to WALKER, Box No. 1,128 New-York Post Office, will meet with prompt attention.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 First-st., cor. Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AGED 34, married, no family, a situation to take charge of gentleman's or lady's farm; understands all fancy stock; first-class gardener, farming in all its branches; his wife to take charge of dairy and poultry; first-class references; eight years in the country. Only first-class people need address W. B., Hohokus, N. J.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a first-class professional man, English; married and has one child; understands every branch of his business and is fully competent to take charge of any gentleman's place; no objection to a small farm; wife can take charge of dairy and poultry; has been nine years in this country. Address W. H., No. 876 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE, sober and steady man, with unexceptionable references, a situation as waiter in a family; no objection to go into the country. Call at No. 107 West 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A YOUNG man who writes a good hand, good at figures and not afraid of work; can drive a truck; is quick to learn and willing to go to any part of the country. Address INDUSTRY, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class gardener; a thoroughly competent man; can take entire charge of a gentleman's place; is warranted to give satisfaction. Address present employer, B. K. M., No. 92 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as groom and coachman; he thoroughly understands his business, and is a Protestant, and can be well recommended. Address J. C., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTAble man and wife; man as coachman; wife is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; best of City reference; no objections to the country. Address J. W., Box Do. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER or to take charge of a farm by a young man (Protestant;) satisfactory reference given. Address R. K., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM OR coachman by a young man lately arrived from Europe; no objection to City or country. Address P. D., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a gentleman's service; is thoroughly competent, and unmarried, and can come well recommended. Address G. G., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a single Protestant Swiss, in the City or country; best references from the last place. Address I. I. T., for two days, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by an American man, single; country preferred; is willing to make himself useful; good reference. Address F. S., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a Scotchman, married, one child; has three years' reference. Apply or address J. M., seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a single man; has the best of City reference from his last employer; is a Protestant. Address M. C., care of Mr. Jackson, No. 192 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A FIRST class waiter who can serve as butler. Inquire of his employer at No. 77 West 45th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man, as coachman or groom. Call or address, for two days, W. H., No. 45 West 30th-st.

ACTIVE OUT-DOOR EMPLOYMENT IS desired by a man 24 years of age, who is at this time employed in a bank in this City; a good accountant and can obtain the highest testimonials as to character and capacity. The state of his health demands a change. Address BANK CLERK, Post-Office Box No. 555.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A SMART TIDY GIRL TO DO general housework; one about 14 to take care of a baby and do light work. Apply, with reference, at No. 28 West 19th-st., from 10 to 2.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SCOTCH GIRL as nurse and seamstress; one who is willing to make herself useful; references required. Apply at No. 334 East 15th-st.

WANTED—TWO FRENCH WOMEN, SEAMstress and child's nurse. Apply this morning, before 1 o'clock, at No. 13 Washington-place.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

DEUX INSTITUTRICES FRANCAISES, venant d'arrider, paudant enseigner le Francais l'allemand et la musique, desirent se placer, au donner des lecons. S'adresser aux initiales S. B bureau du journal *Times* Office, Box No. 140.